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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1913



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	1
Agricultural work.....	7
Stock raising.....	8
Cooperation of Department of Agriculture and others.....	8
Reimbursable funds for promoting agriculture.....	9
Agricultural fairs and associations.....	10
Farming and grazing leases.....	10
On the Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....	10
On the Wind River Reservation.....	11
Grazing on tribal lands.....	11
Grazing on open lands.....	11
Road building.....	11
Suppression of the liquor traffic.....	12
General operations.....	12
Difficulties of the liquor service.....	13
Use of liquor among employees.....	13
Wines for sacramental purposes.....	14
Denver conference.....	14
Peyote.....	14
Forestry.....	14
Menominee Indian mills.....	16
Irrigation.....	17
Health.....	18
Indian schools.....	20
Vocational training.....	21
Academic training.....	21
Visual instruction.....	22
Physical training.....	22
Public schools.....	22
Aid of common schools in eastern Oklahoma.....	23
Efficiency of employees.....	23
Conferences.....	24
Marriage and divorce.....	24
Murderers of Supt. Stanley.....	25
Employment of Indians.....	25
Purchase of supplies.....	26
Enrollment with Indian tribes.....	26
Finance.....	27
Individual Indian moneys.....	27
Depositories for Indian moneys.....	27
Sale of Indian lands.....	28
Mining on Indian lands.....	28
Oil and gas leases on Osage Reservation.....	29
Inheritance cases.....	30
The Florida Seminoles.....	31

	Page.
Trust plan for Pueblos.....	32
Opposition of Pueblos to education.....	33
Release of Apache prisoners of war.....	34
Five Civilized Tribes.....	34
Legislation.....	35
Traders' claims against Indians.....	37
Indian art.....	38
Increase in office work.....	38
Cooperation with Bureau of Mines.....	39
Rights of way.....	39
Patents in fee.....	40
Allotments.....	41
Conclusion.....	42
Statistical tables.....	43
Statistical tables (for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, unless otherwise noted):	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	44
2. Indian population of United States, 1759 to 1913, by states and tribes.....	44
3. Indian population of United States, 1913.....	45
4. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted....	60
5. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship..	63
6. Crimes, misdemeanors, and arrests for drunkenness.....	68
7. Reservations, authority for establishing, and areas not allotted or specially reserved.....	70
8. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	88
9. Use of agency and school lands, value of products raised.....	92
10. Patents in fee issued to mission organizations.....	98
11. Land set aside temporarily for mission organizations.....	98
12. Lands opened for settlement since 1898.....	99
13. Valuation of Indian property and incomes.....	103
14. Farming.....	110
15. Crops raised.....	115
16. Stock raising.....	120
17. Industries other than farming and stock raising.....	123
18. Employment of Indians.....	130
19. Vital statistics, deaths from tuberculosis, dwellings.....	136
20. Tuberculosis and trachoma.....	142
21. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	145
22. Indians self-supporting and those receiving rations.....	147
23. Miscellaneous supplies issued.....	151
24. School population and attendance.....	154
25. Capacity of schools; children unprovided for.....	161
26. Schools, location, employees, attendance.....	167
27. School libraries.....	178
28. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	181
29. Industrial instruction and value of articles made.....	182
30. Demonstration farms.....	184
31. Experimentation farms.....	184
32. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	185
33. Timber on reservations.....	187
34. Sawmills on reservations and timber cut.....	190
35. Cost of care and protection of timber.....	193

Statistical tables—Continued.

	Page.
Table 36. Irrigating ditches on reservations, areas irrigable and under projects	195
37. Expenditures for irrigation.....	198
38. Areas irrigable under and not under projects and irrigated land cultivated.....	201
39. Use of irrigated areas.....	204
40. Allotments approved and made.....	206
41. Sales of allotted lands.....	207
42. Patents in fee issued.....	210
43. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land.....	212
44. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910	212
45. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians....	212
46. Lands leased for mining.....	213
47. Production of minerals and royalty.....	213
48. Leases of tribal lands.....	214
49. Leases of allotted lands.....	216
50. Buildings erected.....	219
51. Buildings under construction.....	220
52. Building plans prepared.....	220
53. Live stock belonging to tribes and individuals.....	221
54. Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered.....	226
55. Government property valuations.....	230
56. Government property valuations classified.....	253
57. Property of individual Indians, value.....	257
58. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value.....	262
59. Employees, school and agency.....	265
60. Employees, miscellaneous, field.....	274
61. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation.....	275
62. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service.....	276
63. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	279
64. Receipts and disbursements of Indian Service.....	279
65. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements.....	280
66. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	282
67. Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by Government.....	284
68. Incomes of Indian tribes.....	287
69. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled.....	290
70. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks.....	290
71. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	291

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 8, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Eighty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the last fiscal year the Bureau of Indian Affairs was under the direction of Hon. R. G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, up to the time of his resignation, September 12, 1912. Thereafter, Hon. F. H. Abbott, Assistant Commissioner, was in charge as Acting Commissioner until June 4, 1913, on which date I took the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Before giving a résumé of the activities of the Indian Bureau for the last fiscal year, I deem it appropriate to invite attention to a few of the larger questions which now confront this office for solution in the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

It may be interesting to note that the Indian country, under the jurisdiction of this office, covers an area almost as large as that of all the New England States and the State of New York combined.

There are about 6,000 employees in the Indian Service, who supervise the affairs of about 300,000 Indians, whose combined property is estimated to be worth nearly \$900,000,000.

There have been appropriated by Congress for the Indian Service and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes since the fiscal year 1881 the following amounts:

Appropriations since 1881.

1881 to 1890.....	\$53,797,649.09
1891 to 1900.....	78,883,746.47
1901 to 1910.....	93,337,617.42
1911.....	10,129,357.29
1912.....	8,957,199.64
1913.....	9,055,614.43
1914.....	9,461,819.67

Total..... 263,623,004.01

The Government is the guardian of this vast Indian estate. How this property shall be conserved for the benefit of the Indians and how they shall be taught to make the best possible use thereof so that they may ultimately take their rightful place as self-supporting citizens of the Republic are the great problems confronting this bureau.

A few of the administrative details yet to be worked out or completed may be mentioned as follows:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately \$60,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about \$4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least \$3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

I find that there are a large number of the reservations which not only have not yet been allotted but which have not been surveyed. The earliest possible completion of the allotment work is desirable, as it is the main chance of perhaps 70 per cent of the Indians to become self-supporting, and this work is also preliminary to the opening of reservations. The settlement of white people in the Indian country will result in very materially increasing the value of the lands retained by the Indians as their allotments, for it will be the means of locating therein free schools, churches, good roads, and other agencies of a modern and progressive community.

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than \$80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is not

essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

Practically nothing has yet been done in the line of valuation surveys and the preparation of working plans. The timber upon tribal lands in the Western States has heretofore been inaccessible, but railroads recently constructed or now projected will afford an outlet for a large amount of such timber. The valuable timber of the Indians should be made a very potent agency in promoting their progress.

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately \$80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as non-reservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due

to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the Indians have been allotted valuable lands, ranging from 80 to 320 acres to each Indian, these deplorable housing conditions continue to exist. An Indian family owning from 400 to 1,000 acres of valuable land certainly should not be permitted much longer to live under sanitary conditions that are a serious reflection on Indian administration.

The Indians own tribal and individual timber valued at more than \$80,000,000, and as the Government has provided a large number of sawmills located on different reservations throughout the Indian country, it is my purpose to enter into a vigorous campaign to improve the housing conditions of Indians wherever practicable.

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agri-

cultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

8. I find the work of this bureau is very materially in arrears and that it is practically impossible with the present force to bring the work of the office up to date and keep it current.

The employees of this office, as a rule, are diligent, intelligent, and faithful. The records show that they did 1,522 days voluntary overtime during the last fiscal year in an effort to keep the work of the bureau as nearly current as possible.

Because of the breaking up of tribal relations and the making of individual allotments, the necessary work of the Indian Office has been very much increased during recent years without a corresponding increase in the number of employees. For example, the increase of work for 1913 over 1899 was 361.34 per cent, while the increase in employees in the Indian Office for 1913 over 1899 was only 134.65 per cent. The number of letters received in the Indian Office during the year 1899 was only 59,707, while the number of letters received during the fiscal year 1913 was 275,452. This was an increase of 23.97 per cent over the preceding year.

It is apparent that the policy of individualizing Indian property and the removing of restrictions from the Indian as fast as he demonstrates competency, together with the proper protection of incompetents and minors, will greatly increase the work of this office for several years, and that the faster these things are accomplished the

greater will be the office force required to handle allotments, sales of tribal property and allotted timber and agricultural lands, the determining of heirs, the granting of patents in fee, the handling of segregated trust funds, and the numerous other duties devolving upon this office.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the work of the Indian Bureau, handling a trust estate valued at approximately \$900,000,000 belonging to 300,000 wards of the Government, should not be crippled further because of the failure to procure an additional appropriation of approximately \$50,000 for employees whose services are absolutely necessary to keep the work of this bureau current. I shall include in the estimates for employees for this bureau a request for the additional help absolutely required.

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least \$75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

I find that the Indians have more than 600,000 acres of irrigable land, approximately 9,000,000 acres of other agricultural lands, more than 50,000,000 acres of grazing lands, and that the Government has expended approximately \$10,000,000 in connection with Indian irrigation projects.

Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians

cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

It shall be my purpose to attempt to procure reimbursable appropriations so as to advance to the Indians needed agricultural equipment in order that they may make beneficial use of their resources and become self-supporting and progressive citizens. These reimbursable appropriations, if procured and properly used, will result in ultimately decreasing the gratuity appropriations for Indians.

I find that there is need for additional legislation by Congress to meet the problems arising, such as legislation authorizing the mining on Executive-order reservations, legislation segregating tribal and trust funds in the United States Treasury, legislation authorizing the submission of claims of Indian tribes to the Court of Claims, and other additional legislation which will be prepared and ready for submission to the Congress at its regular session in December.

The foregoing are a few of the many important problems confronting this bureau. The following contains a résumé of the work of the bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Agriculture has been given the first place in this report because it has received greater emphasis than any other activity of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year. The results of the stress placed upon this subject are shown in a general awakening to the recognition of agriculture and stockraising as the main road for the Indians' advancement toward civilization.

Realizing that each Indian is a problem, and the only hope of success is to go to each one and see what he has, what he needs, and show him how to make the best use of his resources, special efforts have been made during the year to bring the workers in the Indian Service into closer touch with the Indian's life and his everyday problems.

Reservations, in the sense in which they were formerly known, are gradually disappearing, and the Indians are taking their places on homesteads and allotments, and are finding themselves face to face with the all-important and serious problem of gaining a livelihood for themselves and families, some from the soil and others from live stock.

The reservations are now largely divided into farm or stock districts, and a farmer or stockman is stationed in each. Approximately 249 farmers and 13 assistants were employed at the various reservations during the year. They make their homes, to a large extent, in such districts, thereby keeping in the closest possible touch with the activities of the individual Indians, and advising and directing them in their operations.

Books dealing with various industrial topics have been purchased and sent to a number of schools for the use of the school and reservation employees.

Experimentation in agriculture is being carried on at Pima, San Juan, Shoshone, Pala, Colville, Kaibab, San Xavier, Shivwits, and Leupp, while efforts are being made to utilize all the reservation Indian school farms to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, at the same time producing the maximum income to be used in the support of the school plant.

STOCK RAISING.

In addition to the farmers, 37 stockmen were employed to give special attention to this important industry. The plan, begun about a year ago, of rounding up and disposing of worthless pony stallions and other breeding stock was continued during the year. Stallions of the draft type and a good grade of bulls, cows, and heifers were purchased for a number of reservations.

Good results are being accomplished by breeding the pony mares with stallions of the draft type weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. One of the greatest difficulties to be met in encouraging the Indians to farm more of their lands is the poor condition of their stock. The introduction of the larger stallions among their herds is gradually overcoming this obstacle, and the Indians are cooperating in the plan of upbreeding their stock.

COOPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHERS.

The Department of Agriculture and its various bureaus and also a number of the State authorities have continued to give our service much valuable advice and aid in the inspection of livestock, eradication of diseases of animals and plants, the protection of orchards, the improvement of seeds, and the promotion of improved farming methods.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has sent to Government farmers as well as to Indian farmers, bulletins on various phases of agricultural industry, and pamphlets on home topics for the women. Drought-resisting seeds were sent to Indian schools in arid and semiarid sections of the country, and a supply was also sent to 1,000 progressive Indians.

The Bureau of Entomology cooperated in the work of eradicating grasshoppers and potato bugs, and in the inspection of orchards on several reservations. Local State authorities also gave advice and aid in this work.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has been very generous in furnishing experts to assist in the purchase and inspection of breeding

stock bought for the Indians, and in the eradication of dourine, glanders, mange, ticks, and other diseases of live stock.

The dairy being an important adjunct of practically all the Indian schools, the Bureau of Animal Industry has continued its work of sending experts to the schools for the purpose of making tuberculin tests of the dairy herds and inspecting methods of dairying.

The farmers among the Five Civilized Tribes continued their cooperative work with the various organizations in the State, both national and local. The business men, railway companies, and commercial clubs of eastern Oklahoma are all aiding Indian Service farmers in the campaign for general improvement among the Indians of this section.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

The office has during the year continued to utilize tribal funds and funds appropriated by Congress as revolving, reimbursable funds to purchase needed live stock and farming equipment for those Indians who have neither the cash nor the credit to purchase the equipment necessary to make their lands productive. These funds are repaid by the Indians in accordance with the terms of definite written agreements.

Appropriations for the purchase of agricultural implements, wagons, and other supplies and live stock to be sold to the Indians under the reimbursable plan are being used at the following reservations: Fort Belknap, Tongue River, Flathead, Pueblo (Albuquerque, Santa Fe), Fort Mojave, Martínez, Pala, Pechanga, Soboba, San Xavier, Walker River, Shawnee, Malki, Fort McDermitt, and Salt River.

The practice heretofore in vogue of issuing implements, wagons, harness, stock, etc., to Indians in return for labor is being gradually discontinued on several reservations, the Indians being given the privilege either of paying cash for what they get, or in the case of seed, returning to the superintendent an equal value in kind. This seed is then stored at the agency and the next year it is reissued upon the same conditions to other Indians who need assistance of this character.

While the precise number of Indians benefited through these reimbursable appropriations and funds can not be stated in exact numbers, the number runs well up into the hundreds, and superintendents are unanimous in their testimony as to the good which has been accomplished. The money has been expended for the benefit of able-bodied Indians in amounts not exceeding \$600, under regulations approved by the department on November 4, 1911, which provide for the proper use and repayment of the money. The Indians for the most part are meeting their payments when due and with surprising promptness.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Fairs were held at Crow, Crow Creek, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Fort Totten, Lower Brulé, Nevada, Pima, Pine Ridge, Pala, Rosebud, Standing Rock, San Carlos, Soboba, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Santee, Sisseton, San Juan, Tongue River, Cheyenne River, and Uintah and Ouray in the fall of 1912. A joint fair for the four Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendencies in Oklahoma was held, and about 2,500 Indians visited the fair, where one of the special features was a health exhibit, with posters giving sanitary maxims, diagrams, etc.

The Indians at Camp Verde, Fallon, Fort Lapwai, Western Navajo, Kiowa, Malki, Oneida, Pawnee, Rapid City, Red Lake, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Salt River, Siletz, San Xavier, Union, Uintah and Ouray, and White Earth had exhibits at the county and State fairs.

Farmers' clubs have been organized at Malki, Sisseton, Union, Fond du Lac, Oto, Potawatomi, Ponca, Standing Rock, Tongue River, Winnebago, and Yankton. A boys' corn club was started at Red Moon. An industrial workers' association was organized at Red Cliff. Farmers' institutes for the discussion of agricultural and other topics of interest to the Indians were held at a number of places, principally at Potawatomi, Union, and Sisseton.

Many of the fairs are self-supporting, and a very gratifying feature has been the increased number of Indians taking part in county and State fairs.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

Under the act of Congress, dated June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), the allottees of lands held under trust patents are authorized to lease their allotments for a period not to exceed five years, under regulations prescribed by the department. Under these regulations allottees at various agencies have been classified as competent and non-competent, the competent Indians being permitted to transact the business incidental to making their own leases and collecting their own rentals. In the case of incompetent Indians, leases of lands are negotiated in the agency office and the rentals paid through the superintendent. All leases made by Indians classified as competent are subject only to the approval of the superintendent. During the past year the privilege of negotiating their own leases was given to 1,198 Indians.

LEASING ON THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION.

Under the laws of the State of Utah, in order to preserve the water rights, beneficial use must be made before the summer of 1919 of water to irrigate 78,000 acres of excellent agricultural land now under ditch on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. In order to reclaim as much as possible of this land before the expiration of this time limit,

a vigorous advertising campaign has been inaugurated offering to lessees very favorable terms for leasing land within the next two years. In some cases it is only required that the lessee clear the land of sage brush, level it, and leave buildings on the leased premises to the value of about \$500 at the expiration of the lease.

LEASING ON THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION.

Lands on the Shoshone Indian Reservation have been advertised for lease and sale on very liberal terms. The immediate reclamation of irrigable lands on this reservation was necessary not only to provide income for the Indians, but chiefly to comply with the State law requiring beneficial use of the water before the year 1916. Thirty-two tracts out of over 87 advertised during the last fiscal year were sold. The total irrigable area on this reservation to be reclaimed is 65,674 acres, 35,000 acres of which are already subject to irrigation, \$607,637 of Indian money having been expended on this project.

GRAZING ON TRIBAL LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, there was received for grazing privileges on tribal lands (exclusive of ceded lands) approximately \$435,000.

GRAZING ON OPEN LANDS.

One of the most important developments in the leasing policy during the last fiscal year was a decision of the department permitting the leasing of so-called ceded Indian lands, which theretofore had been grazed free of charge by stockmen. Regulations governing the use for grazing purposes of these vacant Indian lands turned over to the Government to be sold, promulgated on July 25, 1912, have been put into operation on seven reservations. During the year permits to use such lands for grazing have been issued, rentals therefrom aggregating about \$75,000.

ROAD BUILDING.

A systematic plan of road building and improvement is being gradually worked out under which each able-bodied Indian is required to donate a certain number of days' labor each year. At Shoshone Reservation a very comprehensive system of roads has been planned, which is a part of the national system of highways. At San Carlos, in Arizona, much road work has been done, and a new bridge has been constructed across the Black River, which divides the San Carlos from the Fort Apache Reservation. This road and bridge will enable the Fort Apache superintendency to receive its supplies from the south over a distance which is considerably less than that from the present railroad station to the north.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The use of intoxicating liquor is an insurmountable bar between the Indian and progress. Education, health campaigns, appropriations to encourage industry, all fail so long as he uses intoxicants. Realizing this, the bureau has continued during the year with vigor the campaign against illegal sales of intoxicating liquor to Indians and its introduction into what is termed the "Indian country."

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

While special emphasis was laid upon the separation of Indians from whisky and not the multiplication of individual cases, there was a total of 1,054 cases instituted, and convictions were secured in 553 cases, while 114 were dismissed.

As three-fourths of the Indians in Minnesota are citizens, the Federal officers have curtailed their operations in that State, as the sale of liquor to them must be prosecuted under the State laws.

Operations in New Mexico, among the Pueblos, were restricted by the decision of the United States district court in the case of *United States v. Sandoval* (198 Fed. Rep., 539), which held that the portion of enabling act declaring the lands of the Pueblo Indians to be Indian country was unconstitutional. This case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

An important decision affecting the use of tulapai or tiswin was handed down during the year. The Indians of the Southwest brew this beverage, which is a fermented product made from corn and various roots. Recently the superintendent of the Salt River Reservation instituted proceedings and obtained a conviction against an Indian who had supplied other Indians with tiswin, on the charge of furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in violation of the provisions of the act of January 30, 1897.

An active campaign against the liquor traffic among Indians is being waged in Oklahoma. In that State during the year 179 arrests were made, 52 convictions secured, and 24,865 pints of liquor seized and destroyed. Every step has been contested in the courts, resulting in two Supreme Court decisions, three decisions of the circuit court of appeals, and six decisions of the district courts, besides the various cases taken into the State courts. One-third of the Indian population of the United States resides within the State of Oklahoma, which, owing to the great agricultural and mineral wealth of this Indian population, offers an attractive field for the bootlegger.

On September 19, 1912, Deputy Special Officer R. L. Bowman was killed, and Posseman W. R. Mayfield was wounded while in the performance of duty. Considerable liquor was being introduced into Oklahoma from Kansas, and, upon receiving information that a

shipment was being made, these officers set out to intercept, seize, and destroy it after it crossed the State line. The drivers were arrested, searched, and three loaded revolvers taken from them. Two loads of liquor had been destroyed and the greater part of the third, when Officer Mayfield went over to the fourth and commenced destroying its contents. An automobile came from the direction of the Kansas line at a rapid rate of speed, set the emergency brakes directly opposite the wagon upon which Mr. Bowman was standing, and one of the occupants opened fire with a shotgun. Mr. Bowman was killed, Officer Mayfield received three slight wounds, and an onlooker was shot in the right breast. The State authorities of Kansas and Oklahoma were asked to take immediate action, and the United States attorney at Muskogee immediately brought action against these parties. Two of them have been found guilty in the Federal court on the charge of conspiracy to deprive an officer of the rights guaranteed him by the Constitution.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE LIQUOR SERVICE.

The officers engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians are called upon to face situations which require the special exercise of tact and judgment; they must handle the bootlegger on the one side, and the Indian and the witnesses on the other; they must conduct their operations so as to get results and yet endeavor not unnecessarily to antagonize the best men of the local community or create a sentiment against their work. The Oklahoma situation is a striking example of the risks that the officers must take, and it is therefore essential that these men should be encouraged and afforded every possible personal safeguard. Congress (37 Stat. L., 519) extended to these officers the powers conferred by section 788 of the Revised Statutes upon marshals and their deputies. This also applies to all persons working under the supervision of the chief special officer "whose appointments are made or affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior."

USE OF LIQUOR AMONG EMPLOYEES.

It has been found in some instances that white employees of the Indian Service have introduced liquor upon reservations under physicians' prescriptions, and although possibly none of this liquor found its way to Indians it was a direct violation of the law and guilty persons have been prosecuted. To stop absolutely this practice an order was issued to employees strictly forbidding the use by them of intoxicants even under physicians' prescriptions, and regulations were issued, after securing permission from the War Department, to govern Indian Service physicians in the use of ethyl alcohol for medicinal and scientific purposes among the Indians and employees of the Government.

WINES FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

In order to overcome a hardship affecting the various churches on the reservations, Congress (37 Stat. L., 519) has provided that wines used solely for sacramental purposes under church authority could be introduced at any place within the Indian country, or any Indian reservation, including the Pueblo reservations in New Mexico.

DENVER CONFERENCE.

On December 30 and 31, 1912, and January 1, 1913, a conference of all the special officers and a representative of the office was held at Denver for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding as to the needs of the service and the manner of operating and conducting the work. The conference was a profitable one, resulting in a better understanding of the work and a closer cooperation of the officers of this special service and other field employees of this bureau.

PEYOTE.

Very careful consideration is being given to the question of the use of peyote. Much information has been submitted both by Indians who were members of so-called mescal organizations and who have pressed their petitions for permission to use it, and by missionaries, physicians in the Government service, and others interested in both sides of the question. The bureau has taken a firm stand against the introduction and use of peyote in the Indian country, and directed its liquor officers to obtain evidence of the use of this drug with a view to prosecution, on the ground that the data in the files of the bureau fully warrant the classification of peyote as an intoxicant. A full discussion of peyote was incorporated in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1911.

FORESTRY.

The systematic attempt to ascertain the amount and value of the timber on Indian lands, begun in 1910, has been continued. When consideration is given to the extent of the areas embraced, to the undeveloped condition of these areas, and to the very large part of these lands still unsurveyed, the magnitude of the undertaking will be readily appreciated. The timber growth varies from the scrubby mesquite and pinon on the arid plateaus of Arizona and New Mexico to the giant redwood of the Hoopa Valley region in California, and from the scattered red cedar and cottonwood of the subhumid plains and their water courses to the dense virgin stands of spruce, fir, and cedar in the Puget Sound region.

The best information available places the total amount of timber on both tribal lands and allotments at approximately 40,000,000,000 feet, with a value of about \$84,000,000.

The building of telephone lines, roads, and trails for the protection of timber has been continued, and the advantage of such means of communication has been demonstrated. A total of the forest and prairie fires reported from all reservations during the calendar year ended December 31, 1912, showed that the great majority were extinguished before any great damage was done. Approximately 900,000 feet of timber were injured, about 50,000 acres were burned over, and the total damage done by all fires was estimated at only \$10,000. A large part of this is estimated damage to forage and young growth.

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, Lac Courte Oreille, and Fond du Lac Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The total amount cut on each of these reservations was as follows: Bad River, 57,183,770 feet; Lac du Flambeau, 23,049,110; Lac Courte Oreille, 4,268,050 feet; Fond du Lac, 13,128,775 feet. All of this timber was cut on allotments except 12,068,620 feet cut from unpatented lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, claimed by the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands, and 56,955 feet cut from tribal lands of the Bad River Reservation.

In the summer of 1910 the pine timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation was injured by fire. An attempt to dispose of this timber in 1911 at minimum prices of \$8 for white pine and \$6 for Norway was unsuccessful. The timber was considerably damaged by standing after burning. In the autumn of 1912 it was again advertised at a lower price. During the logging season of 1912-13 there were removed 9,411,920 feet of white pine and 4,426,620 feet of Norway, for which \$71,167.80 has been received. About 1,000,000 feet still remain upon one of these tracts. This will be cut during the season of 1913-14.

Timber on allotments under the Red Cliff Indian Reservation was advertised for sale during the fiscal year 1913, but no bids were received.

On December 17, 1912, the department approved the recommendation of this office that all existing contracts between Mr. A. V. Johnson and allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation be canceled, and that no further contracts be made under the authority granted to Mr. Johnson on November 4, 1907. Very many of the original allottees of Grand Portage are deceased, and the heirs have not been determined in most instances. As soon as such determinations are made an attempt can be made to dispose of the remaining timber.

About 20,000,000 feet of timber standing on allotments under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Leech Lake Indian School were sold under sealed bids opened on March 28, 1912.

The tie industry on the Jicarilla Reservation has been continued with success; but the destruction by fire of the agency sawmill on May 30, 1913, interrupted the work, which had just begun to show results. Steps toward the rebuilding of the mill were taken immediately. No timber was cut on this reservation during the year under the contract with the Navajo Lumber & Supply Co. for 130,000,000 feet, consummated in 1912.

Sales of 1,500,000 feet, at \$3.25 per thousand, and 10,000,000 feet, at \$3.51 per thousand, were made from tribal lands of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

The 16 sections of pine lands in the Choctaw Nation segregated under authority of section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), were offered for sale for cash, as required by the act, at four different times, and wide notice was given in each offering. The only bids received were rejected as not representing the value of land and timber. Realizing the impracticability of selling this land and timber for its market value at a cash sale, upon recommendation of the department, legislation was enacted as a part of the Indian appropriation act for 1913, which provided for sale under deferred payments. On August 30, 1912, the timber and land were reoffered on terms of a payment of 25 per cent of the purchase price within 60 days from acceptance of bid, 25 per cent additional within 12 months, and the remainder within two years, all deferred payments to draw interest at 6 per cent per annum from the time of the acceptance of the bid. There was a ready response to the more liberal terms of this advertisement, and after brisk bidding at public auction the land and timber were sold for \$287,000. These timber lands had been appraised by several different parties. The price received was more than \$40,000 above the highest appraisal ever placed upon them and \$120,000 above the highest offer received under any one of the earlier offerings.

MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS.

The Menominee Indian mill, at Neopit, Wis., established in the spring of 1908, by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), to manufacture into lumber the timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, reports progress. The town of Neopit numbers over 900 people, composed largely of white and Indian laborers in the lumber industry, and contains churches, schools, stores, a music hall, and hotel. The mill has a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber daily, beside lath, shingles, crating, and other miscellaneous products. The project owns and operates its own logging railway, about 35 miles in total length. The planing mill has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity, a new engine and new machines for finishing lumber having been installed within the last year. The total investment in the plant is over \$1,000,000.

The timber on the reservation consists of about 1,750,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, and hardwoods, of which approximately 40,000,000 feet are cut annually, a basis which is calculated to insure a perpetual source of income for the Indians employed. In and about the mills, yards, camps, and railway are many Indians, some in skilled positions—the greater part in unskilled—all learning the value of daily employment and making social and economic progress. During the fiscal year just passed, an average of 322 Indians have been employed at an average wage of \$29.70 per month. Of this number, 271 were Menominees, an increase of 23 per cent over the number of Menominee Indians employed during the previous fiscal year. The able-bodied males of 18 years of age and over of the Menominee tribe number 408.

The deputy supervisor of forests who was recently assigned to this project has experimented in the renewal of forests by reforestation burned-over districts and establishing a nursery. Forest damage on this reservation has been reduced to a minimum through careful patrol of the forest and the installation of a telephone system and the erection of lookout towers.

IRRIGATION.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1913 the office of the chief engineer was removed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Washington, D. C. The irrigation force consists of the chief inspector of irrigation, an assistant inspector of irrigation, who reports directly to the chief engineer, and six superintendents of irrigation at the head of as many districts, whose offices are convenient to the principal irrigation projects now under construction.

The legal right to the use of water is of primary importance in the work of the irrigation branch of the Indian Service. The water right for Indian lands rests upon common-law riparian rights in some cases, and in others it would appear that beneficial use of water must be made before title can be acquired. The United States Supreme Court has decided in the case of *Winters v. The United States* (207 U. S., 564) that prior appropriation by the United States and beneficial use by the Indians is not necessary, because of an implied reservation of water with and at the time of the reservation of the land sufficient for the irrigation thereof. However, the land in question had not been allotted, and the case did not involve the rights of any individual Indian but settled the right of the United States on behalf of unallotted Indians.

There is urgent necessity for looking thoroughly into all conditions pertaining to water rights on the various reservations and to protect the Indians against the loss of such rights.

There is at present no general method of procuring reimbursement for maintenance and operation expenses of the irrigation systems on the various reservations. On a majority of the reservations no provision is made for the reimbursement of this expense. Conditions on many reservations at the present time are such that it is not advisable to require that individuals pay the maintenance and operation expenses; but the time is not far distant when this method must change, and the owners benefited must bear this expense rather than allow it to be borne by the entire tribe or by the Government.

The total sum of \$624,066.54 was expended during the year in the irrigation by the Indian Service of Indian lands, of which the following amounts were expended on nine of the largest projects: Yakima, \$65,476.02; Fort Hall, \$26,146.80; Uintah, \$35,031.06; Fort Belknap, \$20,313.58; Wind River, \$31,236.65; Colorado River, \$34,561.33; Fort Mojave, \$34,978.47; Navajo and Moqui, \$83,943.64, and Ganado, \$13,420.86.

HEALTH.

In accordance with directions contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 519), the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service detailed 13 officers of that service to make an investigation as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians of the United States, assigning each to a separate school or reservation. This investigation began September 28, 1912, and was concluded December 30, 1912, covering the tribes of Indians in 25 States and involving the personal inspection of 39,231 Indians. Senate Document No. 1038, Sixty-second Congress, contains a complete report of the investigation as transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Comparative studies plainly show that the prevalence of tuberculosis among Indians is greatly in excess of that among the white race, and the prevention of the ravages of this disease is the most important medical problem of the bureau.

Repeated examinations with the Von Pirquet tuberculosis test have demonstrated that on many reservations tuberculosis infection exists in as many as 90 per cent of the school children, and while this of course does not mean active cases, it does indicate the excessive incidence of the disease, much of which under favorable conditions may at some time become active. On account of the high incidence of tuberculosis in pupils of Indian schools the matter of health is one of paramount importance.

The service sanatoria at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Phoenix, Ariz., and Laguna, N. Mex., have each completed a successful year. Their success has stimulated the office to add to their number, and accord-

ingly there has been established at Toledo, Iowa, an additional sanatorium with a capacity of 65 patients, which by reason of its location will be admirably adapted for the treatment of children with incipient tuberculosis from the northernmost reservations. Besides offering them the advantages of sanatorium treatment, it will give them the benefit of a change of climate without taking them too far from home. As at the other sanatoria, a school will be provided for children able to take advantage of it.

The force of ophthalmologists has been increased to six, each of whom has been assigned to a separate district in which he will have supervision of the eye work, it being the plan to have a qualified operator within reach of each agency physician. These surgeons will be important factors in controlling the spread of trachoma.

Trachoma with an incidence approaching 70 per cent was reported among the Five Civilized Tribes, presenting such an alarming situation that an assistant medical supervisor was directed, during the fiscal year 1913, to make a survey of the whole Five Tribes country with a view of determining the medical and sanitary needs of the Indians.

During the year epidemics of certain of the more common infectious diseases occurred on many reservations—diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, and measles occurring most frequently. Diphtheria visited seven reservations during the year, with but one death in 54 cases. This unusually low death rate is due to the close observation under which the school children are kept by the physicians, the immediate use of diphtheria antitoxin, and the mild form in which the disease appeared.

Smallpox occurred in a mild form excepting in the Five Tribes, where it appeared in a most virulent type. Indians generally submitted cheerfully to vaccination by and followed the instructions of service physicians.

Typhoid fever, a disease formerly so rare among Indians that many service physicians believed that there existed a racial immunity, is occurring with greater frequency, due in all probability to the closer contact of the Indians with the white race. Sufficient cases have already occurred and these have been so widely distributed among the tribes that it can be safely said that the Indian is not naturally immune to this disease.

By especially prepared lectures illustrated by stereopticon slides and motion pictures, delivered to Indians on the reservations during the past few years, appeal has been made direct to them to improve their living conditions, and they have been taught by this means how to guard against disease. These lectures have been well attended, and their influence for good has been great.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There were maintained 217 Indian day schools situated on the reservations near the Indian homes, for pupils from the first to the fifth grades. The boys were also instructed in gardening and elementary carpentry and the girls in sewing and housekeeping. A noon-day lunch is served at many of these schools.

The typical Indian day school consists of a school building with a capacity of 25 to 40 pupils, a room for the serving of the noonday lunch, or for industrial training, and quarters for the employees, who are usually a teacher and his wife, the latter acting as housekeeper. There is always a garden at each school and frequently from 40 to 160 acres of land, which is used for grazing purposes.

Seventy-six reservation boarding schools were maintained. They enrolled pupils for the entire year in grades from the first to the seventh, inclusive. These schools are better equipped than the day schools to give training along industrial lines to both the boys and the girls. The pupils are housed, clothed, and fed and allowed to return to their parents during the summer vacation. Ordinarily these schools have a capacity of from 75 to 400 pupils, the plant consisting of school buildings with classrooms and assembly halls, dormitories for girls and boys, and such accessory buildings as laundry, warehouse, shop buildings, and employees' quarters.

There were 35 nonreservation boarding schools, situated off the reservations, some of them at a considerable distance from Indian communities. Pupils are brought to these schools at Government expense for periods of 3 to 5 years. These schools have more buildings and are usually better equipped than the reservation schools. There are several dormitories, large shops, increased facilities for the housing of employees, domestic science cottages, and also buildings for the electric power and heating plants. Their capacities range from 75 to 750 pupils. Nonreservation schools represent the highest class maintained for Indian pupils and furnish academic training through the eighth grade, a few doing work comparable with that given in the first year of public high schools.

Indian children were also enrolled in 45 public schools in which a tuition was paid and in several hundred public schools in which no tuition was paid, not including the 325 public schools in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes where the schools are in Indian communities but under the control of the State. Sixteen mission schools under contract and 53 not under contract enrolled Indian pupils. There is no record of the number of Indians enrolled in private schools.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

For all pupils in and above the third grade industrial training occupies at least one-half their time. Superintendents are giving careful attention to the selection of the kind of training taken up by the different pupils. If a boy has an allotment, he is advised not to take a regular trade course, but to take such training in carpentry, simple blacksmithing, etc., as would be of value to a farmer, for it is expected that he will return to his allotment. If a boy has no land, then he is encouraged to take up one of the trades.

The vocational training for boys includes carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, harness making, tailoring, plumbing, tinning, steam and electrical engineering, printing, and agriculture, and for girls household economy.

Many Indian pupils are the possessors of considerable land, and the boys, unless they have no land, are taught the wholesomeness and value of agricultural pursuits. Each girl is given the actual care of a group of rooms comparable with what she might have in her own home and taught how to care for them; she prepares and serves meals, preserves foods, and cares for poultry; also the proper care of the household from a sanitary point of view is taught.

ACADEMIC TRAINING.

Pupils are given such training as will enable them to acquire a ready use of conversational English. Many pupils come from Indian homes in which no English is spoken, and great care must be given to the first year's training in English. A satisfactory standard of acquirements has been set in many schools where pupils of this kind have learned to use, actually, at least 280 English words in one year. Two new words can be mastered each school day during the first two years by the average Indian pupil. This is the time when he can acquire more readily than at any other a knowledge of a new language; and every effort is being made to develop the pupils during this period.

Better textbooks and supplemental reading matter, more blackboards for the classrooms, and primary equipment suitable for use in the primary grades have been in use. To prevent the spread of any contagious diseases from the handling of books, superintendents have been directed to reissue no soiled book or any book which has ever been in the hands of a pupil who might have such a disease. The courses of instruction followed in most Indian schools have conformed quite closely to those used in the public schools of the State in which the school is situated.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

One feature of the work which bears upon every phase of Indian education is that of visual instruction. Stereopticons are now in use at most of the schools and careful attention was given to the selection of a complete list of topics suitable for use in the instruction of pupils in geography, history, industrial activities, manufacturing processes in connection with the production of machinery, etc. A series of lectures along moral lines was given by Dr. Milton Fairchild in a number of schools, his talks being illustrated by selected pictures.

This plan was used particularly in connection with the study of "Home building," which was the subject of essays written by the pupils of those schools maintaining grades above the second. The improvement of home conditions among Indians is of vital importance to the future health, happiness and usefulness of the Indian. About 700 prizes were awarded to those pupils preparing the best essay on the subject of "Home building." The results obtained were excellent. The Indian children took great interest in the study and no doubt gained a large fund of practical and useful knowledge relative thereto. Many pupils prepared creditable house plans, wrote descriptions of their ideal houses and their equipment, and drew word pictures of their ideal future homes.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Outdoor life being essential to the health of Indian pupils, playgrounds are available at all schools; and where homemade apparatus has not been provided, the office has authorized the purchase of ample equipment for both boys and girls. Baseball, basket ball, and other forms of athletics are enjoyed at all the larger schools. The boys are organized into military companies, and in order to effect a uniform system of drilling a pamphlet has been published for the use of employees reproducing a portion of the Manual for Infantry Drills now used by the United States Army.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A large number of Indian pupils have been enrolled in the public schools, and the relationship between the public-school authorities and the Indians has been very satisfactory. In most communities there is but little opposition to the enrollment of healthy Indian children in these schools.

Where public-school facilities are available and Indian parents are owners of taxable property but have actually paid little or no taxes, the public-school authorities have maintained, when the district is poor financially, that children of such parents should pay for tuition in the public schools, the tuition to be paid for by the General Gov-

ernment. The office has taken the position that whenever one or the other of the parents of Indian children is an owner of taxable property in the district, tuition for such children in the public schools should not be paid. Where they are not taxpayers, however, the Indian Office has paid for tuition of Indian children in the public schools an amount approximating that necessary to furnish school facilities for white children in the same community. Indian children are frequently admitted to these schools without the payment of tuition, even though their parents pay no taxes.

AID OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

For the fiscal year 1913 there was appropriated by Congress the sum of \$300,000 "To be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations in Oklahoma." The purpose of this appropriation was to aid the public schools attended by Indian children whose parents do not assist in the support of the schools by the payment of taxes on their real estate. This appropriation resulted from a recent decision by the Supreme Court which relieved a large amount of unrestricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes' country from taxation.

Pursuant to regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, this money has been distributed to the Oklahoma public schools, payments to each district being based in part on the number of Indian children in attendance, and in part proportioned to the needs of the districts, their revenues available for school purposes differing because of the varying amounts of nontaxable Indian lands in different districts.

EFFICIENCY OF EMPLOYEES.

In order to strengthen the work now being done for Indian education, careful attention has been given to the improvement of the personnel of the service. To induce teachers to continue work along professional lines, a reading circle is maintained and books bearing upon the profession of teaching are selected for study and discussion. To add emphasis to this work, teachers are asked to prepare theses on subjects designated by the office and closely related to those treated in the texts discussed in the reading circle. The theses are submitted to the Indian Office, given a rating, and placed with the status files of the individual teachers. This has induced them to do more professional reading, and the service has been directly benefited thereby.

As a further encouragement the teachers were told that those who made a record of "excellent" in their efficiency report would be given

a promotion of not less than \$2.50 per month. As a further inducement to teachers to enter the Indian service, legislation was secured providing that teachers may have, in addition to their annual leave of 30 days, 15 days educational leave with pay, this 15 days to be spent in attending summer schools, teachers' institutes, or other institutions that afford training which will directly increase their efficiency as instructors.

Another matter which will result in the increase in the compensation now received by employees is the provision in the current appropriation act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to furnish necessary heat and light without charge to employees who are furnished quarters; such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund for heating and lighting other buildings at the same place. This amounts to a virtual increase in salary for many employees.

It has been difficult heretofore to retain in the service valuable employees in such positions as matron, industrial teachers, disciplinary teachers and others who, of necessity, are considered as being on duty at all hours of the day and night. In order to relieve this class of employees from the long hours incident to their service, superintendents have been authorized to allow them one-half day off duty each week. This relief, with such other annual and educational leave as they may be entitled to, renders service in these positions much more attractive than heretofore.

CONFERENCES.

A conference of supervisors and other employees of the service was held at Haskell Institute September 4 to 11, 1912; also one of employees among the Sioux Indians at Flandreau, S. Dak., November 12 to 15, 1913. These conferences have strengthened the supervision of schools and unified the activities and aims of employees in reference to the welfare of Indians.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The constant efforts of this bureau for several years to overcome Indian customs as to marriage and divorce and to substitute therefor the practices recognized by law have met with considerable success, but there are certain deficiencies in the law which are embarrassing. Where Indians desire to be married according to law, they have no trouble in procuring a license and having the ceremony performed by an authorized person. However, complications are likely to arise when a divorce is sought, a number of State courts holding that they do not have jurisdiction to hear the application of noncitizen Indians residing on Indian reservations, and there is no law under which divorce suits may be taken into Federal courts. In such cases the Indians often, and naturally, follow their native custom, which is

simply the abandonment of the spouse and perhaps the immediate marrying by Indian custom of another. In cases of this kind the office finds its hands tied; it can not consistently punish the Indians for following their own customs when it has no legal and no better plan to offer as a substitute. A number of crimes were committed during the year against Indian women and girls, and in every instance the office endeavored to bring about the prosecution of the offender. In some of the cases the crimes were committed off the reservations and under the jurisdiction of the States, but in others the offenses were committed on the reservations, and because of the inadequacy of Federal statutes the offenders have remained unpunished. The necessity of further legislation regarding this important subject is apparent and urgent.

MURDERERS OF SUPERINTENDENT STANLEY.

A brief statement was made in last year's report of the death of Mr. Will H. Stanley, formerly superintendent of the Soboba Reservation, at the hands of the Indians under his jurisdiction. Ambrosio Apapas, Francisco Lugo, Cornelio Lubo, Pio Lubo, Pablino Lubo, and Leonicio Lugo were convicted of this murder in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, and were sentenced on March 27, 1913, to 10 years' imprisonment at McNeil Island penitentiary. This unfortunate tragedy was the culmination of a long series of events running through a number of years in which Leonicio Lugo was the principal. For years he had been a disturbing element and was continually inciting the Indians to opposition to constituted authority. The conviction of this ringleader and his coconspirators will undoubtedly have a salutary effect on the Indians and remove from an otherwise peaceable band criminal elements of danger and discord.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Procuring employment for Indians is an integral part of the work of Indian civilization, and its immediate direction is controlled by a Supervisor of Indian Employment. The purpose of this branch of work is, briefly, to bring the Indians and the work together. Family ties and home interests, health, climate, and environment have to be considered.

The contractors for the construction of the North Platte irrigation work in Nebraska have recently made arrangements for the employment of a number of Indians for that project. The development of western beet fields gives opportunities for the employment of Indians, and the sugar companies each year grant more liberal concessions in the way of railroad rates and care of young Indian boys in times of

illness, in order to secure them as helpers in cultivating and harvesting this crop. These boys live in tents in small communities in charge of a Government employee, who sees that hygienic, moral, and social conditions are carefully looked after.

Through hearty cooperation between Indian-school superintendents and those in charge of reclamation and other projects, Indians are being given splendid opportunities for employment, of which they are availing themselves. Agreements are made with fruit growers and fruit companies for the harvesting of crops, and where cotton is grown Indians are employed for picking this staple. In fact, many fields of domestic and industrial activity are being opened for Indians under conditions which promote their general welfare.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The importance and necessity of exercising economy in expenditures is receiving the greatest consideration, and the practice of inviting proposals through warehouses and locally in advance of making purchases has been followed closely. Thus the bids obtained in large distributing centers and at factories, plus freight charges to points of consumption, are compared with local bids. This results in lower prices, due to increased competition, and opportunity is afforded to utilize as far as practicable the low freight rates which apply on Government shipments over land-grant railroads.

The plan to have the disbursing officer of the Interior Department pay claims covering supplies purchased through the warehouses in lieu of their settlement through the Treasury Department, after such claims have received administrative examination in the Indian Office, has effected a saving of time in the settlement of claims.

During the fiscal year there were purchased for the Indian Service approximately \$3,160,000 worth of goods and supplies.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Applicants for enrollment with Indian tribes are required to furnish about the same kind of evidence as would be necessary to prove an inheritance before a court. The various Indian reservations have been established by Executive orders, laws, treaties, or agreements with Indian tribes, and in many instances enrollment for participation in land or other tribal benefits is limited by treaty stipulation, agreement, or special legislation, and varies accordingly.

During the past fiscal year 128 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 441 persons denied enrollment.

In some instances tribal authorities and Indian Service officials have challenged the enrollment of persons, and these cases are now being investigated, either in the field or before the department. There

are about 260 such contested cases at the Cherokee School, North Carolina, to be passed upon before the reservation can be allotted.

At White Earth, 86 persons of mixed Chippewa blood enrolled with the tribe were challenged. Their rights have been carefully investigated by a special attorney of the department, and the record, including voluminous testimony, has been referred to the Court of Claims for findings of fact.

FINANCE.

The system of accounting maintained in the Indian Service is, necessarily, more complex and difficult than that of any other branch of the Government service, because of the number and variety of appropriations, as well as the large amount of tribal and individual Indian money handled. Appreciating the benefits to be derived from personal instruction of the field force in accounting methods as well as the necessity for more frequent and systematic investigation of the fiscal affairs of disbursing officers, special agents, qualified as expert accountants for that particular work, have been employed.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The principal sources from which individual Indian moneys are derived are: (1) Sale of allotted and inherited lands; (2) lease accruals; (3) sale of timber; (4) oil and gas royalties; (5) earnings of outing pupils.

The total amount of deposits of moneys of this class in depositaries on June 30, 1913, was approximately \$10,500,000. The Federal law, as respects individual Indian moneys, is broad and comprehensive and permits a wide discretionary authority in the administration of the trust moneys belonging to individual Indians. For administrative and accounting purposes, requests for authority to approve the disbursement of an Indian depositor's funds are submitted to this office by the local superintendent. The superintendent justifies his requests by submitting a report of the circumstances in each particular case.

Indian allottees are encouraged to use as much of their funds as necessary in building modern and sanitary homes on their lands.

On the theory that lease money represents income rather than principal, the greatest possible liberality has been exercised toward the lessor in the handling of his own rentals.

DEPOSITORIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On March 17, 1913, the department approved a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, which provides for the payment of interest on all individual Indian funds held to the official credit of superintendents at the same rate as that paid by banks on open accounts of individual

Indians. At the same time a new system for keeping in touch with holding banks was installed. This system requires a report to this office on a specified form, by national banks when a call is made by the Comptroller of the Currency and by State banks when a call is made by the State banking departments.

Deposits of tribal and individual Indian moneys at the close of the fiscal year 1913 amounted to approximately \$15,000,000, held in 450 depositories under surety bond. Two failures occurred among holding banks, but in each case the surety promptly paid to the Government the amount of the deposit with interest to and including the date of payment.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), provide for the sale of allotted and inherited Indian lands. During the fiscal year 317 sales have been made, involving 31,576.74 acres, consideration \$692,413.28.

Some criticism has been made by purchasers of Indian land on account of delay in the approval of sales. The chief cause of delay is the complications which arise over the heirs of the deceased allottee. In many cases the determination of the heirs is a difficult and complex question. Recently changes have been made in the departmental practice in sales cases, which will permit of sales being approved more expeditiously than formerly. It is believed that this will have a tendency to increase prices and to popularize sales of Indian lands.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations on Indian lands in Oklahoma have been increasingly active during the year. A productive oil pool discovered near Cushing, Okla., stimulated leasing in the Five Civilized Tribes to approximately 50 per cent over last year. Many leases of allotted lands under the Sac and Fox, Ponca, Pawnee, and Kiowa Agencies have been taken, and some development work has been done. The price of crude oil advanced from 70 cents per barrel on July 16, 1912, to a maximum of 88 cents per barrel on June 30, 1913.

Discovery of oil in the State of Washington has resulted in the filing of many applications for permission to negotiate leases of lands on the Quinalt Reservation. A thorough investigation in connection with the acquiring of leases in this field was begun, pending which the approval of leases was suspended. At the present stage of development, prospects for finding oil in paying quantities on this reservation can only be conjectured.

Lands on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming have been leased for oil and gas purposes for several years, and some wells have been brought in. Development has been slow and small returns derived from this source, owing largely to the lack of proper transportation facilities.

The production of oil and gas in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes is referred to under that head.

OIL AND GAS MINING LEASES ON OSAGE RESERVATION.

During the year there were leased 24,561 acres of the so-called unleased portion of the Osage Reservation (consisting of approximately 800,000 acres) for oil and gas mining purposes under regulations raising the rate of royalty for the Indians from one-eighth to one-sixth, and providing for competitive bidding for Indian oil and gas leases. By the provisions of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), all the minerals under the lands within the Osage Reservation were reserved to the tribe for a period of 25 years from April 8, 1906.

In the early part of 1912 the Osage tribal council authorized the principal chief to execute four leases of about 200,000 acres each, covering the entire unleased part of the reservation. Notwithstanding the absence of departmental regulations on the subject, as required by law, the four leases were presented to the department in the spring of 1912 by the Osage tribal council, with the request that they be approved. They were promptly disapproved by the Secretary on June 14, 1912, on the ground that they were not in accord with the best interests of the Indians and contained some provisions which were thought to be illegal.

The department on July 3, 1912, prescribed regulations as required by the act of June 28, 1906. These regulations provided for offering the lands to the highest bidder under sealed bids. Approximately 107,000 acres were advertised for lease and the bids opened on November 11, 1912. The bids covered 42,210 acres, the bonus offered aggregating \$143,438.65, an average of about \$3 per acre. While the lands were under advertisement, the Uncle Sam Oil Co. continued its efforts to have the lease executed in its favor approved in spite of the previous definite disapproval by the department. The Osage council passed a resolution rejecting all the bids received by it under the advertisement made in accordance with the approved regulations of July 3, 1912, and refused to reconsider its action, despite a petition signed by a majority of the male adults in which the council was asked to accept the highest bids.

The action of the council and the circumstances surrounding the execution of the four leases were such that the department ordered a special investigation of the entire matter, and on receiving the report, the department issued an order removing the entire Osage tribal

council. A suit was instituted against the Secretary of the Interior by one of the deposed councilmen in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, questioning the right of the Secretary to remove him. The court rendered a decision in which the action of the Secretary was upheld, and that decision was affirmed on appeal to the court of appeals. After the dismissal of the tribal council, a special election was held on January 22, 1913, which resulted in practically the unanimous election of new tribal officials. The bids rejected by the old council were reconsidered by the new council, the highest accepted, and the principal chief authorized to execute leases to the successful bidders.

The regulations of July 3, 1912, prohibited pipe-line companies from bidding. Some of the best bids received on November 11, 1912, were made by the Gypsy Oil Co. On account of its close affiliation with the Gulf Pipe Line Co., the department held that the Gypsy Oil Co. was not eligible and refused to approve leases executed in its favor by the principal chief of the Osage Tribe. Eight leases in favor of parties shown conclusively not to be interested in pipe-line transportation, covering 24,561 acres, were approved by the department in the early part of March, 1913.

On January 9, 1913, the regulations were amended so as to permit leases and assignments to be approved to pipe-line companies provided that no right, claims, or equities as against future action by or under authority of Congress respecting oil or gas pipe line companies should be predicated upon such approval.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, but failed to make an appropriation to carry out this work. As already said, there are approximately 40,000 Indian heirship cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property, valued at more than \$60,000,000, which can not be sold or otherwise disposed of until the heirs are determined. The adjudication of these cases is one of the most important duties confronting the Indian Service. This work has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriation and, consequently, by lack of a sufficient number of employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 has partially removed this impediment by an appropriation of \$50,000.

There is a provision that upon the determination by the Secretary of the Interior of the heirs of a deceased Indian, the sum of \$15 from the proceeds of the estate shall be paid into the Treasury, to cover the cost of determining the heirs.

During the year over 10,000 cases have been received pertaining to heirship matters. This includes not only cases where the

determination of heirs is the sole object, but also includes wills and petitions for sales and all miscellaneous correspondence in connection therewith.

Special attention was given the determination of heirs at the Shoshone and the Uintah and Ouray Reservations in order to safeguard the water rights of the Indians. Each of 28 agencies reports from 100 to 1,200 undetermined inheritance cases. An adequate appropriation available for both field and office work should be provided by Congress so that the Indian Bureau can be able to clear up, at the earliest possible date, the tangled condition of the estates of deceased Indians, in order that the lands not needed by the Indians may be leased or sold and the proceeds used to improve and farm the allotments of the heirs.

THE FLORIDA SEMINOLES.

For hundreds of years the Seminoles of Florida have made their homes in the Everglades, and have obtained a living by hunting, trapping, and fishing.

On account of the various drainage projects now being constructed for the reclamation of the Everglades, and the diminishing swamp area which has been their home and hunting ground these Indians are rapidly being deprived of the game upon which they have heretofore subsisted. They are in no sense agriculturists but are natural hunters and trappers, making fully 75 per cent of their expenses of living from alligator skins. In addition to the restriction of their hunting grounds, during the past year the tanneries have discontinued the purchase of alligator skins, the main source of their income.

An appropriation of \$10,000 for their relief was reappropriated and made available in the Indian appropriation act for the current year (37 Stat. L., 518), and on March 1, 1913, Mr. Lucius A. Spencer, of Florida, was commissioned as a special commissioner to these Indians. It was not deemed advisable, taking into consideration the traditions and history of this remnant of Osceola's band, to place a Government official in charge of them as the term is usually applied to Western reservations, as they are extremely suspicious of the good intentions of any representative of the Government; but their condition required some action in order to prepare them for the inevitable change which must in a few years come to them.

There are about 400 of these Indians who live in camps surrounded by vast tracts of uninhabited swamps and morasses. They are splendid types of the physical man and are nearer the aboriginal Indian in habits and customs than almost any other band.

The Florida State Legislature in 1889 set aside 36 townships as a Seminole Reservation, but while the law apparently has not been repealed, nearly all the land has been obtained by private persons.

A bill to set aside 15 townships in Monroe County, Fla., was introduced in the legislature of that State in 1911, but failed to become law.

During the period from 1895 to 1900, from funds provided by Congress, 23,061.72 acres lying in Ts. 47 and 48 S., Rs. 32, 33, and 34 E., were purchased for the Seminole Indians. On November 22, 1897, there were withdrawn for them approximately 480 acres lying in Ts. 50 and 51 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E.

All efforts for their education on the part of the State and Federal Governments and missions have been unsuccessful, because of the severe penalty inflicted by the tribal laws on any Seminole who learns to read and write.

TRUST PLAN FOR PUEBLOS.

It has been proposed that the lands of the Pueblo Indians shall be deeded by them to the Government to be held in trust for their benefit for a period of 25 years.

There are 20 Pueblos in New Mexico, with a total population of about 6,000 Indians, Laguna, with about 1,600, being the largest.

The land grants to these Indians were in most cases made by the King of Spain in 1691, or later, and these titles have been confirmed to them by Congress or by the Court of Private Land Claims and patented since the American occupation after the Mexican War. These Indians have lost considerable land through their own improvidence, the encroachments of white settlers, and the adverse decisions of the courts, and there are now pending before the courts suits involving the title to much of it.

Owing to the gradual loss of land, and the difficulty of maintaining schools and otherwise administering the affairs of these Indians because of the lack of jurisdiction over their lands, the department, in 1911, recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation which would permit the Secretary to accept, on behalf of the United States, as trustee, all such lands as might be conveyed by any of the communities of Pueblo Indians. The bills making this provision were introduced in the Sixty-second Congress as H. R. 22528 and S. 6085.

Representatives of 11 of the Pueblos made a trip to Washington last February, accompanied by their special attorney, to urge upon the department the acceptance of trust deeds and to petition Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the trust. These Indians appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in connection with the hearing on Senate bill 6085, where they argued that if their property is to be conserved it will be necessary for the United States to hold it in trust for the next 25 or more years, and until the coming generation may have an opportunity to become educated.

Although by the Territorial law the Pueblo lands were exempted from taxation, and this same exemption is provided in the constitution of New Mexico, the decision of Judge Pope on July 22, 1912 (198 Fed. Rep., 539), holds that the separate provisions of the State constitution which contain the compact with the United States that the Pueblo lands are Indian country is unconstitutional, and therefore the lands are subject to taxation and to sale for nonpayment of taxes, in accordance with the provisions of the State law.

OPPOSITION OF PUEBLOS TO EDUCATION.

The Federal Government has made appropriations from time to time to maintain schools among the Pueblo Indians; nevertheless, the Indians have refused to lease buildings for school purposes in their villages, in some instances making it necessary for the Government to institute condemnation proceedings to procure land on which to erect permanent day-school plants. Out of 18 pueblos under Albuquerque and Santa Fe schools, 13 sites have been procured in this manner.

There was also opposition to the erecting of school buildings among the Pueblo Indians. At San Domingo the Indians at one time showed some actual resistance to employees undertaking to build a school-house. This resistance, however, was insignificant and the construction work has proceeded without any interruption, although the Indians showed considerable resentment. If handled discreetly and tactfully, it is believed the opposition will soon disappear and the advantages of having in their midst a trained teacher and a well-equipped day-school plant will be recognized by the Indians.

The threatened taxation of their lands and their utter inability to meet such payments have awakened the Pueblo Indians to the need of an adjustment to the conditions which surround them, and many of them are now willing and anxious to receive the aid of the Government, so that their children may have opportunity to adopt the customs of white communities which they have refused for themselves.

The Indians are generally favorable to education and anxious to enroll their children in school. Some of the Hopis, however, refused to enroll their children. They were put into school, against the wish of the parents, and the superintendent was authorized to retain them in his boarding school during the summer vacation unless the parents would agree to return them to school at the opening in September, 1913.

RELEASE OF APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The survivors of Geronimo's band of Apaches and their descendants, who for many years have been living at Fort Sill, Okla., as prisoners of war, have been released, some going to the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, and others remaining in Oklahoma. On April 2, 1913, 183 of these Indians in charge of Maj. Geo. W. Goode, United States Army, went to Mescalero, where they are now living with this branch of their kindred, under the supervision of the superintendent of the Mescalero Reservation. The transfer of these Indians was made with their consent and under the terms of the act of Congress passed at the last session making the necessary appropriations for the purpose. There were 78 of the band who elected to remain in Oklahoma, where they will be permanently located on allotments provided for them.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The tribal work pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes is performed under the direct supervision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes acting under instructions from the department, through this office. The details of the work performed by him during the past year are set forth in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The affairs of individual Indians after allotments are made, especially of the restricted class remaining under the supervision of the department, are handled through the office of the superintendent of the Union Agency under direction of this office.

There are 101,216 persons enrolled as members of the Five Tribes, of which number 32,939 are what is known as "restricted" Indians, which means that they are still wholly or partially under the supervision of the Government. The citizenship rolls were closed by operation of law on March 4, 1907. There were 1,238 applications for the removal of restrictions made during the year ended June 30, 1913, making a total to that date of 9,594.

The work of allotment is practically completed, although there remains considerable work in connection with the closing of final records and other details and the disposition of the remaining tribal property.

The work at the Union Agency, in connection with the Indians after allotment, includes the making of oil and gas and other leases by Indians under supervision of the department, the collection, supervision, and disbursement of royalties, removal of restrictions, leasing of land, and the handling of money derived from sales of land, all of which required the handling of \$8,215,989.71 by the agency during the year ended June 30, 1913. During that time there were filed at the Union Agency 28,526 leases of which 26,846 were for oil and

gas; 3,522 oil and gas leases were approved; 49,176,000 barrels of oil were sold. There were collected during the year for individual Indians from oil and gas leases \$1,301,326.99, and for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes as royalty from coal and asphalt leases \$217,-226.61. The proceeds of lands sold for Indians under the supervision of the agency aggregated \$502,406.36.

Under existing law the probate courts of the State have jurisdiction in probate matters affecting minor Indians, and during the year reports have demonstrated that such matters are not in a satisfactory condition, principally because of the vast amount of business handled by such courts and the inadequate statutes affecting probate procedure. A bill seeking to remedy existing evils was introduced in the last Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, and although its passage was urged by the Government and the entire Oklahoma delegation in Congress it failed of enactment.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 was not approved until August 24, 1912. It therefore became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of July 1 and August 1, 1912.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about \$11,800,000. The act for 1911 carried about \$9,200,000, for 1912 \$8,800,000, and for 1913 \$8,900,000. The estimates for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$11,303,316.53. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, which failed of passage at the regular session of the last Congress, but was enacted at the special session of the present Congress and approved by the President June 30, 1913, after very extensive hearings by the Senate and the House Committees on Indian Affairs, carries an appropriation of \$9,461,819.67.

In addition to the usual items and appropriations, the act of June 30, 1913, carries an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855); an appropriation of \$100,000 (reimbursable) for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of crops; and an appropriation of \$25,000 for a joint commission of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of making inquiry into the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This act for 1914 also ratified an agreement dated May 10, 1911, with the Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians, which agreement relates to the exchange of certain lands; an appropriation of \$100,000 was made to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Indians; and provision was also made

for the appointment of a commission consisting of two persons to make a roll of the Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

This act also provides for a commission consisting of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of investigating the necessity and feasibility of establishing, equipping, and maintaining a tuberculosis sanatorium in New Mexico for the treatment of tuberculous Indians; also to investigate the necessity and feasibility of procuring impounded waters for the Yakima Reservation, or the construction of an irrigation system upon said reservation, to impound the waters of the Yakima River for the reclamation of the lands within the reservation.

There was also appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of allotments for the individual members of that portion of the Wisconsin band of Pottawatomie Indians now residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Section 26 of the act provides for the installation of a system of bookkeeping in the Bureau of Indian affairs which will afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work or activity carried on, the expenditures for the operation of the service, for purchase and construction of additional property, for repair and preservation of property, salaries and wages of employees, and for other expenditures and purposes; but it carries no appropriation to make the provision effective.

The most important general legislation passed during the fiscal year, other than that contained in the Indian appropriation act, is as follows:

By the act of July 1, 1912, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, when the amount of tribal funds due the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin shall have been ascertained in accordance with the enrollment as provided by law, to expend the funds for their benefit in such manner, including the purchase of lands for said Indians, as he may deem proper, or, in his discretion, to distribute the funds, or any part thereof, per capita among the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

The act of July 19, 1912, authorized the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to approve maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage districts and assessments, made under the laws of Oklahoma, upon the allotments of certain Absentee Shawnee and Citizen Potawatomi allottees in the Little River drainage district in Pottawatomie County, Okla., and upon the allotments of certain Sac and Fox allottees in Deep Fork drainage district in Lincoln County, Okla.

By the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to request of the present

claimant under any railroad land grant a relinquishment or reconveyance of any lands situated within the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or California, passing under the grant, which are shown to have been occupied for five years or more by an Indian entitled to receive the tract in allotment under existing law, but for the grant to the railroad; and, upon the execution and filing of such relinquishment or reconveyance, the land shall thereupon become available for allotment and the company relinquishing or reconveying shall be entitled to select, within the period of three years after the approval of the act, and have patented to it, other vacant, nonmineral, non-timbered surveyed public lands of equal area and value, situated in the same State, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the act.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to grant to the operator of any coal mine in the State of Oklahoma, the right to lease additional acreage from the unleased segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in Oklahoma, not to exceed in any case 640 acres of land, under certain conditions named in the act.

The act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), very materially broadens the scope of section 2 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), relating to the disposition of trust property of Indians by will. Under the original law only allotments held in trust could be disposed of by will by the allottee with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The act of February 14, 1913, authorizes any Indian 21 years of age to dispose of any right, title, or interest in any allotment held under trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation, or individual Indian moneys or other property held in trust by the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), authorizes the sale and disposition of the surplus unallotted lands in the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

TRADERS' CLAIMS AGAINST INDIANS.

Superintendents were directed on December 28, 1910, to forward to the Indian Office all claims for goods furnished and services rendered to individual Indians prior to December 17, 1909. Claims amounting to \$1,706,196.82 were submitted. The greater part of these claims were against Indians in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. After compiling records in this office of the claims submitted, they were returned to the superintendents with a circular letter under date of October 12, 1912, instructing them to audit each claim with the view to determining the

reasonableness of the charges, and then to call in the debtors and creditors and endeavor to liquidate the indebtedness in so far as the funds of the Indian debtor might permit without depriving the Indians and their families of a means of support. Sixty-two reservations and about 2,500 traders are involved in the outstanding indebtedness.

During the year authorities for the settlement of 206 claims were granted, and the Indian traders themselves adjusted 57 of their accounts.

INDIAN ART.

The blanket industry among the Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico is perhaps the most profitable of the native industries. The actual number of Indians engaged in this industry is unknown, but it is estimated that between \$600,000 and \$700,000 worth of blankets were produced during the year. The women usually do the weaving. Plans have been formulated to award prizes ranging from \$50 to \$100 at Indian fairs and exhibitions this coming fall, for the best blankets made in sizes of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from wool clipped from native sheep. The whole purpose of these plans is to discourage inferior work and the making of the smaller sizes.

Many of the tribes are still more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery. At Pima about 1,200 Indians made baskets during the year. About 9,000 baskets were made, valued at \$14,500. The Indians at this reservation also made about 16,500 pieces of pottery, valued at \$4,300. At Moqui about 100 baskets, valued at \$1,000, and 100 pieces of pottery at approximately the same value were made. At Camp Verde the Indian women wove some excellent willow baskets ranging in value from \$1 to \$30 apiece.

At Red Moon, Okla., about \$220 worth of bead work was done for the Mohonk Lodge, and about \$200 worth was sold to the Indian traders.

At La Jolla, Cal., the Sybil Carter Lace Association has a lace teacher who brings supplies to the Indian women and buys from them the lace manufactured. At Rincon, Cal., 11 Indian women are receiving instructions in lace making from a teacher under the auspices of the Redlands Indian Association.

INCREASE IN OFFICE WORK.

The policy of individualization in Indian affairs and of individual allotment of reservation lands has greatly increased the work of the bureau during the last few years, and will continue to increase it for several years to come.

Each allotment made may also involve any or all of the following questions: The sale of timber, a patent in fee, a hearing to determine the heirs of the deceased allottee, the opening of a bank account for the handling of the segregated trust funds, and the erection of improvements upon the restricted land.

As already said, the single item of the determination of heirs of deceased allottees has very greatly increased the work of the office since the passage of the act of June 25, 1910, and the need of increased office help for this class of work is pressing. The increased effort put forth to get each able-bodied Indian settled upon and started in farming his own allotment, or equipped for some other occupation in which he may become self-supporting, has largely increased the labor of handling individual Indian money, with a corresponding increase in the number of requests for authority to approve checks against Indian bank accounts.

During the fiscal year 1912 a total of 222,187 communications was received in this office; in the year 1913, as before noted, the number was 275,452—an increase of 23.9 per cent. In the fiscal year 1912, the total number of letters written and transmitted was 201,271, and in 1913 was 255,261—an increase of 26.4 per cent.

COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF MINES.

In February of this year the department placed upon the Bureau of Mines the duty of inspecting the physical operations under leases for mining purposes which covered Indian lands. Prior to that time complaints had been filed to the effect that much gas and oil was being wasted, particularly in the State of Oklahoma, by reason of the lack of scientific methods in drilling. Representatives of the Bureau of Mines were detailed to Oklahoma and their efforts to instruct operators and drillers as to the proper manner in which to drill so as to conserve the oil and gas during the drilling operations have met with gratifying success, have been appreciated by the operators, and have resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars' worth of gas heretofore wasted. The enormity of the waste which has been going on year after year can best be understood from a report of the Bureau of Mines which indicates that there was a daily waste in a single oil field of about 300,000,000 cubic feet of gas, or about \$75,000 a day.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Railway construction.—Railway construction on Indian lands during the past year has not been as active as it has in former years. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., and the Great Northern Railway Co. have been authorized to construct lines across

the Fort Berthold Reservation. These new lines will materially enhance the value of the lands in that vicinity, and give new incentive to industry on the part of these Indians, who, heretofore, because of the lack of railway facilities, have been out of reach of a market for their farm products.

The Great Northern Railway Co. has agreed to complete and put into operation by December 31, 1913, its entire line from Wenatchee to Oroville, along the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers, in the State of Washington, for which right of way was acquired almost three years ago. This line will undoubtedly stimulate the development of lands under the Okanogan reclamation project, heretofore without convenient transportation facilities.

Pipe lines.—To furnish an outlet for the great production of oil from the new Cushing field, located within the Creek Reservation in Oklahoma, about 8 or 9 miles east of the town of Cushing, the following companies have been granted pipe-line rights of way across Sac and Fox and Creek lands: Creek County Oil & Gas Co., Jane Oil & Gas Co., Chanute Refining Co., Charles B. Shaffer, Gulf Pipe Line Co., the Texas Co., and the Prairie Oil & Gas Co.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides for the issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees who are shown to be competent.

In 1907 and 1908, when the issuance of fee patents under this act was in the experimental stage, a very large percentage of Indians who received patents in fee sold their lands and now have nothing to show for the proceeds of sale.

The Indians receiving patents in fee during the later years have been more successful in the care of their property, the superintendents in the field having learned, through experience, how to judge more accurately the competency of the Indian applicant.

During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover land allotted to Indians of one-half blood and less. While it is true that the fact of being a mixed blood does not of itself constitute or prove competency, yet it is undoubtedly true that the mixed blood, both by reason of his inherited capacities, and because of his somewhat more advanced home environment, is, as a rule, better able to care for his property without supervision than is the full blood.

During the fiscal year 779 applications for fee patents were received, 259 of which were denied, and 520 approved. The area patented embraced 67,477.49 acres.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year allotments to 4,262 Indians, covering 1,159,585 acres, were approved, and within the same period 5,141 allotments were made in the field but not approved, embracing an aggregate area of 591,772 acres. These allotments were made on the various reservations, as follows:

Colorado River, Ariz.—Allotments of 10 acres each of irrigable land to 510 Indians, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911. There is no authority for the disposal of any of the surplus lands within this reservation, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigable land there, approximately 100,000 acres, would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey acts.

Colville, Wash.—Approximately 79,018 acres were allotted to 601 Indians. This work, it is expected, will be completed in the near future and the surplus lands classified and appraised prior to disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—The allotment work on this reservation, under the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), is being brought to a close by the superintendent in charge. During the fiscal year just ended there were allotted 17,280 acres to 61 Indians. The surplus lands, other than those classified as coal, lying north and east of the Missouri River have heretofore been opened in accordance with the act mentioned.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—During the year some 76,760 acres were allotted to 441 Indians. Of this, 72,160 acres were grazing lands and 4,600 acres irrigable lands. This completes the work on this reservation, 1,859 Indians having been allotted 39,280 acres of irrigable and 305,040 acres of grazing land. There is no authority under existing law for the disposal of the surplus lands—some 100,000 acres, mostly mountainous or arid.

Lummi, Wash.—Allotments to 28 Indians, under the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 927), covering 974 acres, were made during the year, which exhausts the available land within this reservation.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and supplemental acts, 152,341 acres were allotted to 640 Indians. Owing to the large number of Indians within this reservation, at least 12 months longer will be required within which to complete the allotment work. A part of this reservation was opened by the act of May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 440), but there is no authority for the disposal of the remainder other than by allotment.

Truckee-Carson, Nev.—Allotments of 10 acres each were made to four Indians within the seven and one-quarter sections heretofore

withdrawn for allotment purposes under the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, making a total of 3,640 acres allotted to 360 Indians.

Quinaielt, Wash.—Approximately 14,400 acres of agricultural and grazing land within this reservation were allotted during the year to 180 Indians. A large part of this reservation is heavily timbered and should be administered for the benefit of the tribe at large. There is no authority for the disposal of any of the lands within this reservation except by allotment. Every available acre will probably be required for allotment purposes.

Standing Rock, N. and S. Dak.—During the year 193 Indians were allotted 65,401.89 acres. The act of February 14, 1913 (Public, 380), provides for the disposal of the remaining lands within this reservation.

White Earth, Minn.—Allotments on this reservation are being made by the superintendent in charge and 8,326 acres were allotted to 112 Indians during the fiscal year just ended. Desirable lands for allotment purposes within this reservation are becoming very scarce and it is doubtful whether sufficient land will be found to provide for all Indians entitled.

Wind River, Wyo.—A number of the Indians within this reservation were allotted during 1905-6. In the early spring of 1913 a special allotting agent was directed to continue the work there. Prior to June 30, he made allotments in the field covering 12,650 acres to 148 Indians. Owing to the quantity of work on hand, at least 12 months will be required to finish it.

Yakima, Wash.—On June 30, 1913, allotments in the field to 241 Indians, embracing 37,240 acres, had been made. This work will be completed during the present fiscal year and possibly the surplus lands placed on the market as authorized by the act of December 21, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 595.)

On the public domain 32 allotments were approved during the year, covering 4,709.41 acres, and 982 applications, covering 122,240 acres, were filed at various local land offices in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, Washington, and California. The Indian appropriation act of June 30 prohibits the use in Arizona or New Mexico of any part of the sum available for survey and allotment work. This necessitated the practical suspension of field operations in these States and will prevent any further active field work there with a view to aiding Indians to obtain allotments on the public domain during the present fiscal year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am emphasizing in every possible way the industrial education of Indian pupils and the industrial development of the Indian population generally, and every effort is being made to improve the efficiency of the employees of the

Indian Service in order to accomplish more successfully the work along these lines.

I am also emphasizing the need of and doing everything possible to obtain for the Indians more sanitary homes, more adequate school facilities for Indian children, supplying sick Indians with medical attention and taking precautionary methods to prevent disease, adjusting more equitably the cost of irrigation projects constructed out of reimbursable funds, making larger use of the timber resources of the Indians for their industrial and social advancement, taking advantage of the valuable grazing lands of the Indians to build up tribal herds as well as promoting among individual Indians a larger and more profitable cattle, sheep, and horse industry, and utilizing in every practicable way the resources of the Indians, both tribal and individual, in promoting their more complete civilization and economic independence.

It is my fixed purpose to bring about the speedy individualizing of the Indians, and to this end I shall continue to devote my best efforts.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase over pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,415	.22	131	- .75
1904.....	86,588	9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	23.97	237	+ 5.80

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Increase in work, 1913 over 1899.....	361.34
Increase in force, 1913 over 1899.....	134.65

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States from 1759¹ to 1913.

Year.	Authority.	Number.	Year.	Authority.	Number.
✓ 1759	Estimate of George Crogan.....	19,500	1882	Report of Indian Office.....	326,039
1764	Estimate of Col. Bouquet.....	54,960	1883	do.....	331,972
1768	Estimate of Capt. Hutchins.....	35,830	1884	do.....	330,776
1779	Estimate of John Dodge.....	11,050	1885	do.....	344,064
1789	Estimate of the Secretary of War.....	76,000	1886	do.....	334,735
1790	Estimate of Gilbert Inbay.....	60,000	1887	do.....	243,299
1820	Report of Morse on Indian Affairs.....	471,036	1888	do.....	246,036
1825	Report of Secretary of War.....	129,366	1889	do.....	250,483
1829	do.....	312,930	1890	Report of United States Census.....	248,253
1832	Estimate of Samuel J. Drake.....	293,933	1891	Report of Indian Office.....	246,534
1834	Report of Secretary of War.....	312,610	1892	do.....	248,340
1836	Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.....	253,464	1893	do.....	249,366
1837	do.....	302,498	1894	do.....	251,907
1850	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft.....	388,229	1895	do.....	248,340
1853	Report of United States Census, 1850.....	400,764	1896	do.....	248,354
✓ 1855	Report of Indian Office.....	314,622	1897	do.....	248,813
1857	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft.....	379,264	1898	do.....	252,965
1860	Report of Indian Office.....	254,300	1899	do.....	267,905
1865	do.....	294,574	1900	do.....	270,544
1870	Report of United States Census.....	313,712	1901	do.....	269,388
1870	Report of Indian Office.....	313,371	1902	do.....	270,238
1875	do.....	305,068	1903	do.....	263,238
1876	do.....	291,882	1904	do.....	274,206
1877	do.....	276,540	1905	do.....	284,079
1878	do.....	276,595	1906	do.....	291,681
1879	do.....	278,628	1907	do.....	298,472
1880	Report of United States Census.....	322,534	1908	do.....	300,412
1880	Report of Indian Office.....	256,127	1909	do.....	300,545
1881	do.....	328,258	1910	do.....	304,950
			1911	do.....	322,715
			1912	do.....	327,425
			1913	do.....	330,639

¹ Figures from 1759 to 1900 as given in report of Indian Office for 1900.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	330, 639
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101, 216
By blood.....	75, 253
By intermarriage.....	2, 582
Freedmen.....	23, 381
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	229, 423

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	11, 331
Arizona.....	41, 505	Nebraska.....	3, 890
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	7, 756
California.....	16, 513	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	870	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21, 725
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6, 029
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	7, 945
Florida.....	600	North Dakota.....	8, 538
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	4, 089	Oklahoma.....	¹ 117, 274
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6, 414
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	365	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1, 345	South Dakota.....	20, 555
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3, 231
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7, 512	Washington.....	11, 335
Minnesota.....	11, 338	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1, 253	Wisconsin.....	9, 930
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1, 715

¹ Includes 23,381 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

BY TRIBES.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Chil- dren of school age.*	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.					
		Fe- male			Fe- male			Fe- male			Full-blood.			Mixed, but one- half or more.		
		Male	To- tal.	(to 17 years, years, inclu- sive).	Male.	To- tal.	(to 17 years, years, inclu- sive).	Male.	To- tal.	(to 17 years, years, inclu- sive).	Male.	To- tal.	(to 17 years, years, inclu- sive).	Male.	To- tal.	(to 17 years, years, inclu- sive).
Alabama: Not under agent.																
Arizona:																
Camp Verde School—	62	64	55	119	70	145	134	130	264		132	124	256	2	6	8
Mohave-Apache.	37	33	30	63	48	92	81	74	155		80	70	150	1	4	5
Tonto-Apache.																
Total.	99	97	85	182	118	237	215	204	419		212	194	406	3	10	13
Colorado River School—																
Chemehuevi.	143	119	95	214	142	130	272	225	456		255	223	478	6	2	8
Mohave.	816	655	582	1,237	520	640	1,160	1,175	2,337		1,129	1,184	2,313	6	5	11
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.																
Fort Mohave School—																
Chemehuevi.	42	38	34	72	39	42	81	76	153		77	76	153			
Mohave.	184	152	90	242	224	201	425	376	667		376	291	667			
Total.	226	190	124	314	263	243	506	453	820		453	367	820			
Havasupai School—Havasupai.	35	34	35	69	59	43	102	93	171		93	78	171			
Karabab School—Karabab-Paiute.	23	23	9	32	30	31	61	53	40		53	40	93			
Leupp School—Navajo.	483	168	115	283	571	546	1,117	739	1,400		739	661	1,400			
Moqui School—																
Moqui (Hop).	480	385	335	720	743	645	1,388	1,128	2,108		1,128	980	2,108			
Navajo.	460	210	190	400	815	785	1,600	1,025	2,000		1,025	975	2,000			
Total.	940	595	525	1,120	1,558	1,430	2,988	2,153	4,108		2,153	1,955	4,108			
Navajo School—Navajo ² .	2,500	2,000	1,800	3,800	3,400	2,800	6,200	5,400	10,000		5,395	4,595	9,990	5	10	

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Chil- dren of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.		Distribution by degree of blood.					
		Male years, (to 20 in- clud- sive).	Fe- male (to 17 years, in- clud- sive).	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	Full-blood.			Mixed, but one- half or more.		
										Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.
California—Continued.															
Fort Bidwell School—															
Digger.....	4	6	3	9	2	5	7	8	8	2	3	5	6	5	11
Paiute.....	59	54	42	96	52	50	102	106	92	102	90	192	4	2	6
Pit River.....	135	63	81	144	138	155	293	201	236	199	230	429	2	6	8
Total.....	198	123	126	249	192	210	402	315	336	303	323	626	12	13	25
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.	213	162	143	305	249	240	489	411	383	398	370	768	4	5	9
Greenville School—															
Digger.....															
Washo.....	200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Total.....															
Hoop Valley School—															
Hupa.....	137	82	72	154	127	138	265	209	210	110	115	225	69	75	144
Klamath.....	185	84	72	156	206	200	406	290	272	149	133	282	91	89	180
Lower Klamath.....	88	37	44	81	80	109	189	117	153	57	70	127	40	51	91
Total.....	410	203	188	391	413	447	860	616	635	316	318	634	200	215	415
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—															
Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	31,875	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000			
Total.....															
Malhi School—															
Mission Indians at—															
Augustine.....	3	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	16			
Cabazon.....	9	8	16	24	16	11	27	24	19	24	19	43			
Martinez.....	26	26	13	39	44	34	78	70	47	117	70	117			
Mission Creek.....	1	1	1	3	3	2	5	4	2	6	2	6			
Morongo.....	62	58	53	111	79	71	150	137	124	103	91	194	8	10	18
Palm Springs.....	9	4	4	8	17	15	32	21	19	21	19	40		23	49

Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.	252	235	174	409	182	164	346	417	338	755	296	244	540	75	65	140	46	29	75
Kentucky: Not under agent.										1,234									
Louisiana: Not under agent.										1,780									
Maine: Not under agent.										1,892									
Maryland: Not under agent.										1,55									
Massachusetts: Not under agent.										1,688									
Michigan:																			
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.	79	51	50	101	74	73	147	125	123	248	29	35	64	59	53	112	37	35	72
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert																			
and Ontonagon bands of Chippewa.	392	256	260	516	309	272	581	565	532	1,097	100	100	200	200	200	400	265	232	497
Not under an agent—Scattered—Chippewa,										1,616									
Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.	449																		
Minnesota:																			
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.	317	258	233	491	240	247	487	498	480	978	47	40	87	261	259	520	190	181	371
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.	97	59	74	133	78	98	176	137	172	309				53	84	137	69	103	172
Leech Lake School—																			
Cass and Wimbishish.	128	100	106	206	107	130	237	207	236	443	57	72	129	100	110	210	50	54	104
Leech Lake—Pillager.	241	197	173	370	195	247	442	392	420	812	232	269	501	156	145	301	4	6	10
Mississippi Chippewa.	139	130	93	223	128	129	257	258	222	480	132	123	255	88	82	170	38	17	55
Total.																			
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).	508	427	372	799	430	506	936	857	878	1,735	421	464	885	344	337	681	92	77	169
Red Lake—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	322	167	154	321	149	205	354	316	359	675	272	311	583	30	33	63	14	15	29
	406	397	319	716	347	393	740	744	712	1,456	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
White Earth School—																			
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.								1,060	1,121	2,181									
White Lac (removal).								512	586	1,098									
Offet Tail Pillager.								386	403	780									
Gull Lake, Miss. Chippewa.								205	212	417									
Mille Lac (nonremoval).								113	162	275									
Pembina—Pillager.								183	218	401									
Leech Lake (removal).								125	154	279									
White Oak Point (removal).								115	159	274									
Fond du Lac (removal).								61	48	109									
Cass and Wimbishish.								31	31	62									
Total.																			
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and	1,600	1,301	1,251	2,552	1,490	1,843	3,333	2,791	3,094	5,885	914	783	1,697	1,033	1,034	2,067	844	1,277	2,121
Wapaguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton																			
at Birch Cooley.																			
Mississippi: Not under agent.	44	50	40	90	125	85	210	175	125	300	100	100	200	75	25	100			
Missouri: Not under agent.										1,253									
										1,313									

* Unknown.

¹ 1910 census.
² Increase due to transferring of Kalispel and Kootenai tribes from jurisdiction of Spokane agency.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Chil- dren of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.					
		Male		Fe- male (to 17 years, includ- ing sive).	To- tal.		Fe- male. tal.	To- tal.		Fe- male. tal.	Full-blood.			Mixed, but one- half or more.		
		(to 20 years, includ- ing sive).	(to 17 years, includ- ing sive).		Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.
Montana:											(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Blackfeet School—											616	597	1,213	520	589	1,109
Chippewa.....	67	46	49	95	59	49	108	105	98	203						
Piegán.....	867	737	671	1,408	573	658	1,231	1,310	1,329	2,639						
Total.....																
Crow School—Crow.....	934	783	720	1,503	632	707	1,339	1,415	1,427	2,842	616	597	1,213	520	589	1,109
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	436	376	311	687	475	531	1,006	851	842	1,693	630	660	1,310	106	100	206
	715	529	481	1,010	623	678	1,301	1,452	1,459	2,811	369	388	757	372	361	733
Fort Belknap School—																
Assiniboin.....	209	125	99	224	185	195	380	310	294	604	256	238	494	49	47	96
Grosventre.....	200	129	131	260	159	172	331	288	303	591	232	245	477	50	49	99
Total.....																
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	409	254	230	484	344	367	711	598	597	1,195	488	483	971	99	96	195
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	514	438	373	811	481	565	1,046	919	938	1,857	540	585	1,126	216	194	410
Nebraska:	333	281	280	561	420	452	872	701	732	1,433	630	670	1,300	46	46	92
Omaha School—Omaha.....	427	356	293	649	321	342	663	677	635	1,312	556	508	1,064	76	64	140
Santee School—																
Ponca.....	96	83	78	161	70	71	141	153	149	302	36	37	73	34	37	71
Santee.....	380	272	268	540	328	309	637	600	577	1,177	251	269	520	156	144	300
Total.....																
Winnabago School—Winnabago.....	476	355	346	701	398	380	778	753	726	1,479	287	306	593	190	181	371
Nevada:	290	266	201	467	327	305	632	593	506	1,099	449	362	811	118	122	240
Fallon School—Paute.....	95	67	54	121	135	159	294	202	213	415	183	205	388	19	8	27
Fort McDermitt School—Paute.....	98	69	63	132	101	104	205	170	167	337	164	161	325	6	6	12
Moapa River School—Moapa Paute.....	46	18	16	34	39	40	79	57	56	113	57	55	112	.....	.....	.....

Nevada School—Paiute.	148	97	107	204	178	227	405	275	334	609	270	330	600	5	3	8	1
Walker River School—Paiute.	103	78	65	143	165	195	360	243	260	503	300	182	482	10	11	21	
Under agent, but off reservation.										2 200							
Western Shoshone School—																	
Hopi.						1	1		1	1			1				
Paiute.	67	76	55	131	70	71	141	146	126	272	130	115	245	16	11	27	
Shoshoni.	79	62	66	128	88	90	178	150	156	306	145	149	294	5	7	12	
Total.	146	138	121	259	158	162	320	296	283	579	275	265	540	21	18	39	
Reno, special agent—																	
Digger.										1,000							
Paiute.										1,500							
Shoshoni.										1,200	2,370	2,230	4,600	200	200	400	
Washo.										600							
Scattering California tribes.										700							
Total.	1,000	610	610	1,220	1,960	1,820	3,780	2,570	2,430	5,000	2,370	2,230	4,600	200	200	400	
New Hampshire: Not under agent.										3 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.										2 168							
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque-Pueblo Day Schools—																	
Navajo.	64	54	48	102	50	62	112	104	110	214	104	110	214				
Pueblo.	1,339	996	935	1,931	1,233	1,225	2,508	2,279	2,160	4,439	2,259	2,132	4,391	20	28	48	
Total.	1,403	1,050	983	2,033	1,333	1,287	2,620	2,383	2,270	4,653	2,363	2,242	4,605	20	28	48	
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla-Apache.	200	139	132	271	209	189	398	348	321	669	348	321	669				
Mescalero School—Mescalero-Apache.	189	141	130	271	161	197	358	302	327	4,629	286	304	590	13	21	34	
Pueblo Bonito School—Navajo.	1,221	700	640	1,541	1,000	734	1,344	1,310	1,375	2,685	1,310	1,375	2,685				
San Juan School—Navajo.	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000				
Santa Fe-Pueblo Day Schools—Pueblo.	1,058	858	720	1,587	982	904	1,886	1,840	1,633	3,473	1,656	1,470	3,126	184	163	347	
Zuni School—Pueblo.	398	300	325	685	490	441	931	850	766	1,616	850	766	1,616				
New York:																	
New York Agency—																	
Cayuga.	37	48	85	43		51	94	80	99	179	80	99	179				
Onondaga.	51	40	91	93	81	174	144	121	265	265	144	121	265				
Seneca (Allegheny) ⁶ .	105	106	211	176	154	330	281	260	541	281	260	541	281				
Seneca (Cattaraugus) ⁶ .	211	211	422	263	238	501	474	449	923	474	449	923	474				
Seneca (Cattaraugus) ⁶ .	272	246	518	397	376	773	669	622	1,291	1,291	669	622	1,291				
St. Regis.									3	1,368							
Tonawanda ⁶ .	106	101	207	159	123	282	265	224	489	265	224	489	265				
Tuscarora.	65	60	125	138	100	238	203	160	363	363	203	160	363				
Total.		847	812	1,659	1,269	1,123	2,392	2,116	1,935	5,419	2,116	1,935	4,051				
Not under agent.										3 610							

1912 report.

4 Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal.

1910 census.

Estimated; no census taken.

Unknown.

Kiowa.....	464	405	417	822	276	353	629	681	770	1,451	496	599	1,095	130	120	250	55	51	106
Wichita and Caddo.....	344	285	269	554	255	269	524	540	538	1,078	511	512	1,023	21	15	36	8	11	19
Total.....	1,335	1,127	1,130	2,357	939	1,018	1,957	2,066	2,148	4,214	1,501	1,649	3,150	400	348	748	165	151	316
Osage School—Osage.....	943	527	441	968	534	536	1,070	977	977	2,038	414	375	789	647	602	1,249	5	.....	5
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	140	143	110	253	93	103	196	213	213	449	210	179	389	35	20	55	5	.....	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	214	157	150	307	152	201	353	309	351	660	243	280	523	58	60	118	8	11	19
Ponca School—																			
Kaw.....	54	41	32	73	39	45	84	80	77	157	30	25	55	17	14	31	33	38	71
Ponca.....	216	152	132	284	151	173	324	303	305	608	126	125	261	177	180	357	.....	.....	.....
Tonkawa.....	16	10	8	18	15	14	29	25	22	47	21	20	41	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	286	203	172	375	205	232	437	408	404	812	177	170	347	198	196	394	33	38	71
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	41	33	25	58	47	46	93	80	71	151	80	71	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School—																			
Iowa.....	28	19	21	40	16	25	41	35	46	81	18	25	43	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Arapaho.....	202	166	157	323	122	131	253	288	288	576	181	180	361	45	38	83	62	70	132
Sac and Fox, Mississippi.....																			
Total.....	230	185	178	363	138	156	294	323	334	657	199	205	404	62	59	121	62	70	132
Seger School—																			
Arapaho.....	39	27	38	65	36	40	76	63	78	141	55	69	124	3	4	7	5	5	10
Cheyenne.....	125	101	86	187	112	138	250	213	224	437	193	203	396	5	4	9	15	17	32
Total.....	164	128	124	252	148	178	326	276	302	578	248	272	520	8	8	16	20	22	42
Seneca School—																			
Eastern Shawnee.....	52	26	51	77	23	27	50	49	78	127	2	4	6	25	43	68	22	31	53
Ottawa.....	112	80	69	149	67	58	125	147	127	274	3	2	5	27	16	43	117	109	226
Peoria—Miami.....	141	90	99	189	77	89	166	167	188	355	8	11	19	37	37	74	122	140	262
Quapaw.....	133	90	76	166	68	84	152	158	160	318	46	50	96	10	10	102	100	202	202
Seneca.....	165	119	112	231	78	98	176	197	210	407	10	10	20	128	140	268	59	60	119
Wyandot.....	183	119	107	226	108	115	223	227	222	449	1	1	2	18	17	35	208	204	412
Total.....	786	524	514	1,038	421	471	892	945	985	1,930	70	78	148	245	263	508	630	644	1,274
Shawnee School—																			
Absentee Shawnee.....	49	70	73	143	152	155	307	222	228	450	210	216	426	12	12	24	.....	.....	.....
Citizen Potawatomi.....	375	422	427	849	428	441	869	850	868	1,718	25	27	52	60	65	125	765	776	1,541
Mexican Kickapoo.....	33	72	58	130	90	82	172	162	140	302	159	138	297	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	457	564	558	1,122	670	678	1,348	1,234	1,286	2,470	394	381	775	75	79	154	765	776	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill.....																			

* Mesalero, New Mexico, includes 183 Fort Sill removal.

* Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservation.

1 1910 census.

TABLE 3—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.					
		Fe-		To- tal.	Fe-		To- tal.	Fe-		To- tal.	Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.		
		Male (to 20 years, in- clu- sive).	Fe- male (to 17 years, in- clu- sive).		Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.
Washington:																
Colville School—																
Columbia Moses.....	86	63	93	156	87	111	198	150	204	354	134	180	314	10	10	20
Colville South Half.....	109	128	110	238	136	119	255	264	229	493	123	98	221	44	41	85
Lakes and Colville.....	81	67	60	127	88	102	190	155	162	317	78	87	165	34	40	74
Moses Agreement.....	7	5	6	11	6	12	18	11	18	29	11	18	29	.....	.....	.....
Nespelem.....	10	8	7	15	12	16	28	20	23	43	15	13	28	4	10	14
Nez Perce.....	28	33	29	62	31	26	57	64	55	119	64	55	119	.....	.....	.....
Okinagan North Half.....	91	94	73	167	94	94	188	188	167	355	105	78	183	51	60	111
Okinagan South Half.....	91	96	96	192	65	98	163	161	194	355	109	127	236	19	30	49
Sannoi.....	49	32	32	64	61	77	138	93	109	202	72	83	155	10	10	20
Wenatchi.....	4	4	5	9	2	7	9	6	12	18	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	556	530	511	1,041	582	662	1,244	1,112	1,173	2,285	717	751	1,468	172	201	373
Cushman School—																
Chetahis.....	18	23	20	43	36	24	60	59	44	103	42	29	71	17	15	32
Muckleshoot.....	29	31	28	59	47	45	92	78	83	161	60	66	126	17	16	33
Nisqually.....	15	14	12	26	32	24	56	46	36	82	29	24	53	11	8	19
Quinalt.....	306	146	153	299	217	226	443	363	379	742	238	254	492	117	114	231
Skokomish.....	36	39	43	82	57	65	122	96	108	204	60	72	132	33	30	63
Squaxon Island.....	14	21	18	39	22	18	40	43	36	79	23	19	42	18	13	31
Unattached—Puyallup, Corollitz, Clallam, and various other Indians.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	850	850	1,700	500	500	1,000	250	250	500
Total.....	418	274	274	548	411	402	813	1,535	1,536	3,071	952	964	1,916	463	446	909
Neah Bay School—																
Hoh.....	15	17	6	23	12	18	30	29	24	53	29	24	53	.....	.....	.....

Makah.....	128	77	107	184	127	110	237	204	217	421	180	190	370	24	27	51		
Ozette.....	4				8	8	16	8	16	213	116	91	207	3	3	6		
Quileute.....	61	59	44	103	60	50	110	119	94									
Total.....	208	153	157	310	207	186	393	360	343	703	333	313	646	27	30	57		
Spokane School—																		
Chewelah.....	6				7	9	16	7	9	16	7	9	16					
Spokane.....	199	135	137	272	157	192	349	292	329	621	191	219	410	26	28	54	75	82
Total.....	205	135	137	272	164	201	365	299	338	* 637	198	228	426	26	28	54	75	82
Tulalip School—																		
Lummi.....	162	131	133	264	133	118	251	264	251	515	160	166	326	98	81	179	6	4
Susquamish (Fort Madison).....	57	43	44	87	50	46	96	93	90	183	42	42	84	36	28	64	15	20
Swinomish.....	82	60	54	114	70	75	145	130	139	259	111	119	230	19	10	29		35
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	166	114	108	222	157	168	315	271	266	537	164	170	334	98	84	182	9	12
Total.....	467	348	339	687	410	397	807	758	736	1,494	477	497	974	251	203	454	30	36
Yakima School—Klikitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima).....	934	567	718	1,285	878	889	1,767	1,445	1,607	3,052	993	1,171	2,104	317	337	654	135	99
Not under agent.....										4 36								
West Virginia. Not under agent.....																		
Wisconsin.....																		
Carter School—Potawatomi.....	75	41	38	79	125	87	212	166	125	291	166	125	291					
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	301	265	280	545	377	330	707	642	610	1,252	240	260	500	376	335	711	21	20
Keshena School—																		
Menominee.....	344	399	374	773	491	428	919	890	802	1,692	126	103	229	575	526	1,101	189	173
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	127	156	118	274	159	173	332	315	291	606	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total.....	471	555	492	1,047	650	601	1,251	1,205	1,093	2,298	126	103	229	575	526	1,101	189	173
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	220	147	123	270	194	242	436	341	365	706	224	238	462	98	102	200	19	25
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	364	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	594	598	1,192	30	20	50	200	210	410	364	368
Onedaga School—Oneida.....	732	566	549	1,115	702	605	1,307	1,268	1,154	2,422				1,268	1,154	2,422		732
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	184	134	124	258	127	116	243	201	240	501				205	185	390	50	55
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	330	270	255	525	354	339	743	624	644	1,268	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Wyoming:																		
Shoshone School—	281	222	214	436	215	225	440	437	439	876	420	415	835	15	22	37	2	4
Arapaho.....	268	219	169	388	225	226	451	444	395	839	290	240	530	70	62	132	84	93
Shoshoni.....																		
Total.....	549	441	383	824	440	451	891	881	834	1,715	710	655	1,365	85	84	169	86	95

¹ Not reported.
² 371 Puyallups duplicated 1912 report.
³ Decrease due to transferring of Kalspel and Kootenai Tribes to jurisdiction of Coeur d'Alene Agency.

⁴ 1910 census.
⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 4.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of their al- lotment.	Entire alot- ment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde.....	419					419
Colorado River.....		486			486	486
Fort Apache.....	2,397					2,397
Fort Mojave.....		820			820	820
Havasupai.....	171					171
Kaibab.....	93					93
Leupp.....	1,400					1,400
Moqui.....	4,108					4,108
Navajo.....	10,000					10,000
Pima.....	6,096					6,096
Salt River.....	508	706			706	1,214
San Carlos.....	2,362					2,362
San Xavier.....	2,085	2,822			2,822	4,907
Truxton Canyon.....	482					482
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
Total.....	36,671	4,834			4,834	41,505
California:						
Bishop.....	1,180	173		2	175	1,355
Campo.....	217					217
Digger.....	45					45
Fort Bidwell.....	443	208			208	651
Fort Yuma.....	20	774			774	794
Greenville.....	850	150			150	1,000
Hoopa Valley.....	656	584		11	595	1,251
Malki.....	613					613
Pala.....	401	239			239	640
Pechanga.....	162	51			51	213
Round Valley.....	968	558	2		560	1,528
Soboba.....	412					412
Tule River.....	2,051					2,051
Volcan.....	693					693
Total.....	8,711	2,737	2	13	2,752	11,463
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	510					510
Southern Ute.....	150	210			210	360
Total.....	660	210			210	870
Florida: Seminole.....	600					600
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	259	570		28	598	857
Fort Hall.....	11	1,808			1,808	1,819
Fort Lapwai.....	466	868	12	67	947	1,413
Total.....	736	3,246	12	95	3,353	4,089
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	365					365
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	275	270	8	37	315	590
Potawatomi.....	244	465	4	42	511	755
Total.....	519	735	12	79	826	1,345
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....		248			248	248
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,024	67		6	73	1,097
Total.....	1,024	315		6	321	1,345
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....	693	270		15	285	978
Grand Portage.....	122	183		4	187	309
Leech Lake.....	656	1,065	14	1,079	1,735	1,735
Nett Lake.....	352	320		3	323	675
Red Lake.....	1,456					1,456
White Earth.....	2,362			3,523	3,523	5,885
Birch Cooley.....	211	89			89	300
Total.....	5,852	1,927		3,559	5,486	11,338

TABLE 4.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of their al- lotment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....	128	2,714			2,714	2,842
Crow.....	288	1,371	1	33	1,405	1,693
Flathead.....	321	1,790	17	183	1,990	2,311
Fort Belknap.....	1,195					1,195
Fort Peck.....	67	1,790			1,790	1,857
Tongue River.....	1,433					1,433
Total.....	3,432	7,665	18	216	7,899	11,331
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	649	338	20	305	663	1,312
Santee.....	1,011	213	24	231	468	1,479
Winnebago.....	692	284	3	120	407	1,099
Total.....	2,352	835	47	656	1,538	3,890
Nevada:						
Fallon.....	106	309			309	415
Fort McDermitt.....	244	93			93	337
Moapa River.....	113					113
Nevada.....	609					609
Walker River.....	155	348			348	503
Western Shoshone.....	579					579
Reno, special agent.....	4,500	500			500	5,000
Total.....	6,306	1,250			1,250	7,556
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	3,196	1,457			1,457	4,653
Jicarilla.....	95	574			574	669
Mescalero.....	629					629
Navajo.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pueblo Bonito.....	315	2,370			2,370	2,685
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,473					3,473
Zuni.....	1,616					1,616
Total.....	17,324	4,401			4,401	21,725
New York: New York Agency.....	5,419					5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,109					2,109
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	111	1,052	5		1,057	1,168
Fort Totten.....	460	466	62	11	539	999
Standing Rock.....		3,267	84	64	3,415	3,415
Turtle Mountain.....	341	2,508	30	77	2,615	2,956
Total.....	912	7,293	181	152	7,626	8,538
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	351	384	3	36	423	774
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	564	607	19	57	683	1,247
Kiowa.....	939	3,110	55	110	3,275	4,214
Osage.....	133	1,905			1,905	2,038
Otoe.....		415	25	9	449	449
Pawnee.....	324	316	4	16	336	660
Ponca.....	298	470	41	3	514	812
Red Moon.....		151			151	151
Sac and Fox.....	383	194	47	33	274	657
Seger.....	252	299	10	17	326	578
Seneca.....	997			933	933	1,930
Shawnee.....	1,724	572	69	105	746	2,470
Under War Department, Fort Sill.....	78					78
Five Civilized Tribes.....				* 101,216	101,216	101,216
Total.....	6,043	8,423	273	102,535	111,231	117,274

¹ See Arizona.

* 32,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 4.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			Total allotted.
			Part of their al- lotment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	326	781	5	786	1,112	
Roseburg.....	6,000	1,989		11	8,000	
Siletz.....	214	112	10	93	429	
Umatilla.....	551	392	21	160	1,124	
Warm Springs.....	318	429		2	749	
Total.....	7,409	3,703	36	266	11,414	
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	246	2,339	12	21	2,618	
Crow Creek.....		941	1	36	978	
Flandreau.....	282				282	
Lower Brule.....	8	425	8	31	472	
Pine Ridge.....	1,795	4,888	220	37	6,940	
Rosebud.....		5,153	27	211	5,391	
Sisseton.....	966	788	309	20	2,083	
Yankton.....	892	686	134	79	1,791	
Total.....	4,189	15,220	711	435	20,555	
Utah:						
Shivwits.....	130				130	
Uintah.....	222	960	1	2	1,185	
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500				500	
Total.....	852	960	1	2	1,815	
Washington:						
Colville.....	766	1,501		18	2,285	
Cushman.....	1,956	734		381	3,071	
Neah Bay.....	376	327			703	
Spokane.....		631	3	3	637	
Tulalip.....	1,280	213		1	1,494	
Yakima.....	282	2,681	20	69	3,052	
Total.....	4,660	6,087	23	472	11,242	
Wisconsin:						
Carter.....	291				291	
Hayward.....	535			717	1,252	
Keshena.....	1,692	606			2,298	
Lac du Flambeau.....	341	361		4	706	
La Pointe.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	2	1,192	
Oneida.....	1,464	164	104	690	2,422	
Red Cliff.....	374	126		1	501	
Tomah.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,268	
Total.....	4,697	1,257	104	1,414	9,930	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	391	1,313		11	1,715	
Grand total.....	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	307,433	

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,626	300,930
Total, 1911.....	120,780	88,182		³ 76,033	164,215	296,320
Total, 1901 ⁴					64,853	247,522
Total, 1890 ⁴					15,166	230,437

¹ 5,000 of these Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.⁴ Only items reported.

TABLE 5.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1913.

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.						Plural marriages.	Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—						
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.							Total.						
	By custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.					By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.				
Arizona:																	
Camp Verde.....	1		1	6	1	7	7		8	1		50	25	419	1		
Colorado River.....		15	15						15		60	400	276	486			
Fort Apache.....					30	30			30		4	225	50	1,350		6	
Fort Mojave.....		1	1	2	12	14			13		28	325	300	820			
Havasupai.....					1	1			1			45	20				
Leupp.....				60	6	66			66		2	1,000	16	1,000			
Moqui.....												1,500	1,000				
Navajo.....					50	50			50		45	1,500	450	5,800	400		
Phoenix.....											352	703	703				
Pima.....					50	50			50		19	1,235	842	6,096			
Salt River.....					11	11			11		13	4,220	520	1,214			
San Carlos.....				15	5	20			20		5	585	410	2,362			
San Xavier.....				60	14	74			74		8	1,000	250	4,907			
Truxton Canyon.....				6	1	7			7		3	970	790	482			
Western Navajo.....				50	3	53			53		1	350	200	3,500			
Total.....	1	16	17	199	184	383	200	200	400	87	96	52	10,998	7,833	5,512	29,936	407
California:																	
Bishop.....				10	1	11			11			1	125	1,355	542	1,355	
Campo.....													185	67	30	217	
Digger.....				2		2			2				45	42	14	45	40
Fort Bidwell.....				10	5	15			15				25	500	160	651	20
Fort Yuma.....					3	3			3		2	600	300	850	794		
Greenville.....											1	850	400	1,000			
Hoop Valley.....					6	6			7		1	50	500	1,251	1,251		
Malki.....	1		1		7	8			8		7	460	496	300	613	434	
Pala.....	1		1		1	1			1		2	463	300	640	463		
Pechanga.....											2	214	175	150	213		
Round Valley.....					3	3			3		6	639	639	1,528	1,528		
Sherman Institute.....											411	216	170	412	200		
Soboba.....					2	2			2		3	2	288				

TABLE 5.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1913—Continued.*

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.						Plural marriages.		Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—						
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.	Total existing June 30, 1913.			Missionaries working among these Indians.						
	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.		Total existing June 30, 1913.				Total contracted during year 1913.					
California—Continued. Tule River..... Volcan..... Total.....																	
				1	1	2	1	1	2								
				4	4	8	4	4	8								
		2	2	27	33	60	35	35	62	10	2	54	35	1	8	4	1
Colorado: Navajo Springs..... Southern Ute..... Total.....				10	1	11	1	1	11	1							
						4			4								
				6	5	15	5	5	15	1	2	1	3	2			
Florida: Seminole.....						6			6								
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene..... Fort Hall..... Fort Lapwai..... Total.....																	
		4	4		3	3		7	7			10	1				
		8	8		18	18		26	26	2		7	2				
	12	12	12	5	21	21	33	33	33	2		24	11	895	1,300	580	3,841
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....						5			5				2	1	16	200	50
Kansas: Kickapoo..... Potawatomi..... Total.....																	
Michigan: Bay Mills..... Chippewa, Lake Superior..... Mount Pleasant..... Total.....																	

Minnesota:														
Fond du Lac.....				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	978
Grand Portage.....														978
Leech Lake.....														309
Nett Lake.....														1,735
Pipestone.....														1,735
Red Lake.....														675
Vermillion Lake.....														788
White Earth.....														1,456
Total.....	5	5	16	56	72	16	61	77	27	18	10	800	3,835	5,884
Montana:														
Blackfeet.....														2,558
Crow.....														1,600
Flathead.....														1,500
Fort Belknap.....														1,195
Fort Peck.....														1,857
Tongue River.....														300
Total.....	14	14	2	126	128	2	140	142	19	51	33	6,690	6,850	8,585
Nebraska:														
Omaha.....														1,312
Santee.....														1,479
Winnebago.....														1,099
Total.....	4	4	11	43	54	11	47	58		31	14	1,269	2,039	3,890
Nevada:														
Fallon.....														415
Fort McDermitt.....														337
Moapa River.....														113
Nevada.....														609
Walker River.....														508
Western Shoshone.....														579
Reno, special agent.....														100
Total.....	1	1	34	22	56	34	23	57	6	12	6	215	3,246	7,561
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque Pueblos.....														3,298
Jicarilla.....														669
Mescalero.....														629
Pueblo Bonito.....														25
San Juan.....														210
Santa Fe Pueblos.....														1,500
Zuni.....														75
Total.....	33	33	147	78	225	147	111	258	47	5	36	8,044	4,311	7,596
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	6	6		20	20		26	26			10	1,900	1,000	2,109

* Not reported.

1 1912 report.

TABLE 5.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1912—Continued.

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.						Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.					Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	
	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.							
North Dakota:																
Fort Berthold.....					13	13					783	600	430	1,000	975	
Fort Totten.....					11	11					550	550	400	999	999	
Standing Rock.....					49	49			3	7	2,173	1,000	800	3,415	3,415	
Turtle Mountain.....	1				19	19					2,956	2,138	950	2,956	77	
Walperton.....	29		29								153	160	160			
Total.....	30		30		92	92			15	32	6,615	4,448	2,740	8,370	5,466	
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment.....					8	9			5	3	170	350	230	500	774	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1			1	17	18			5	6	370	746	477	907	1,247	
Kiowa.....					51	51			17	16	895	1,801	1,000	2,000	4,214	
Osage.....	1		1		23	23			42	3	16	1,850	1,360	1,500	2,038	
Otoe.....	19		19		7	7					100	398	354	1,449		
Pawnee.....	2		2		10	10			2	1	209	550	500	654	660	
Ponca.....																
Red Moon.....					5	5			1	5	25	49	42	151	151	
Sac and Fox.....					4	4			2	2	60	455	310	657	657	
Sage.....	5		5		9	9			10	3	195	375	325	578	578	
Seneca.....												3,393	2,923	2,030	2,030	
Shawnee.....	7		7	10	14	24			9	4	407	2,125	1,015	2,118	2,470	
Total.....	34		34	12	148	160	7		49	59	2,447	12,092	8,536	12,331	15,599	
Oregon:																
Klamath.....					5	5			2	2	325	925	630	1,112	5	
Roseburg.....	2		2									6,000	2,000	8,000		
Salem.....					2	2			2		534	300	245	429	429	
Siletz.....					1	1			2	2	300	404	245	429	429	
Umatilla.....	1		1		10	10			2	2	350	650	225	1,124	487	
Warm Springs.....					7	7			2	6	131	540	455	1,749	276	
Total.....	4		4		25	25			10	12	1,640	8,519	3,555	11,414	1,197	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....					2	2			16		963	960	960			

South Dakota:																		
Cheyenne River.....	3	3	31	34	34	3	5	30	2,618	1,150	870	2,618	461					
Crow Creek.....	2	2	7	9	9	1	4	9	900	500	500	987	263					
Fladreau.....			2	2	2		2	2	630	630	574	282	282					
Lower Brule.....			9	9	9		2	7	267	287	297	472	35					
Pierre.....								3	196	196	196							
Pine Ridge.....	3	3	67	70	70	6	54	47	6,300	5,000	2,500	5,000	457					
Rosebud.....	2	2	53	53	53		66	44	3,800	2,800	2,400	3,325	3,325					
Sisseton.....	10	10	90	100	100	2	12	12	1,159	1,200	1,200	2,083	2,083					
Yankton.....	1	1	8	9	9		10	7	958	950	600	1,700	1,791					
Total.....	19	19	267	286	286	12	158	161	16,828	12,723	9,137	18,439	8,697					
Utah:																		
Shivwits.....			22	22	22	2	1	1	69	65	30	130						
Uintah and Ouray.....			1	1	1		2	2	80	220	76	685	1,185					
Salt Lake, special agent.....							2		100	300	100	500						
Total.....			23	23	23	3	5	3	249	585	206	1,315	1,185					
Washington:																		
Colville.....	5	5	18	23	23		2	3	668	1,148	823	2,285	669					
Cushman.....	1	1	6	7	7		5	8	563	3,352	2,513	3,071	2,829					
Neah Bay.....			9	9	9		1	1	150	374	274	703	703					
Spokane.....			3	3	3		2	2	282	267	173	637	637					
Tulalip.....	1	1	11	12	12		4	4	1,278	1,219	746	1,494	1,494					
Yakima.....			8	8	8		2	6	899	1,550	650	3,052	1,899					
Total.....	7	7	55	62	62		16	24	3,840	7,910	5,179	11,242	7,731					
Wisconsin:																		
Carter.....			9	9	9		1				2	291						
Hayward.....			8	8	8		6	4	775	1,000	500	1,252	717					
Keshena.....	3	3	12	15	15		5	3	1,200	342	1,692	1,692						
Lac du Flambeau.....			6	6	6		2	3	121	500	160	706	706					
La Pointe.....	4	4	20	24	24		18	3	760	880	550	1,192	334					
Onesida.....	2	2	17	19	19		8	5	2,422	1,700	1,300	2,422	2,422					
Red Cliff.....	1	1	7	8	8		2	4	400	800	400	501	237					
Tomah.....			14	14	14		2	2	100	900	400	1,268	1,268					
Total.....	10	10	79	89	89		44	24	5,778	6,190	3,654	9,324	5,684					
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	2	2	15	17	17		14	9	1,102	936	768	1,715	11					
Grand total.....	1	199	200	515	1,285	1,800	516	1,484	2,000	201	10	702	554	79,387	100,208	62,865	161,585	74,265

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	4	168	172	775	1,376	2,151	779	1,544	2,323	588	51	644	513	69,529	90,341	54,843	114,951	78,543
Total, 1911.....									1,783			472	458				118,410	
Total, 1900.....									1,350			295	348				131,714	
Total, 1890.....									1,167			274	203				118,196	

¹ Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.² Overestimated last year.⁴ Only items reported.

TABLE 6.—Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Arizona:									
Camp Verde.....	3		3	36	13	51	10		10
Colorado River.....	1		1	1		1			
Fort Apache.....	3		3						
Fort Mojave.....							22		22
Havasupai.....				2		2			
Leupp.....	1		1	18		18	23		23
Moqui.....				12		12			
Navajo.....							35		35
Phoenix.....							12		12
Pima.....	11		11				10		10
Salt River.....	6		6				6		6
San Carlos.....	1		1	153		153	10		10
San Xavier.....	10	66	76	14		14	86		86
Truxton Canyon.....	1		1	9		9	11		11
Western Navajo.....	1		1	3		3			
Total.....	38	66	104	248	15	263	225		225
California:									
Bishop.....							5		5
Digger.....							2		2
Fort Bidwell.....		11	11	10		10	12	11	23
Fort Yuma.....	1	5	6	1	5	6	55	1	56
Hoop Valley.....	6	1	7	17	2	19	8	1	9
Maki.....		2	2				13	2	15
Pala.....							1		1
Round Valley.....	4	1	5						
Soboba.....	1		1				19	1	20
Tule River.....							7		7
Volcan ¹				2	1	3			
Total.....	12	20	32	30	8	38	122	16	138
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs.....	1	1	2						
Southern Ute.....				1	1	2			
Total.....	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Idaho:									
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	13	20	13		13	19		19
Fort Hall.....	3		3	16		16	2		2
Total.....	10	13	23	29		29	21		21
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....				3	2	5			
Kansas: Kickapoo.....							1		1
Minnesota:									
Fond du Lac.....				2		2	10		10
Grand Portage.....	2	1	3						
Leech Lake.....	3	5	8	4	7	11	21	6	27
Nett Lake.....							1		1
Pipestone.....	2		2	4	4	8	5		5
Red Lake.....				8		8	60		60
Vermillion Lake.....							17	1	18
White Earth.....	24	1	25	2	4	6	95	1	96
Total.....	31	7	38	20	15	35	209	8	217
Montana:									
Blackfeet.....	10	6	16	9		9	50	4	54
Crow.....	6	6	12	12		12	22	5	27
Flathead.....	23	35	58	24		24	18		18
Fort Peck.....	5	1	6	5	1	6	14		14
Tongue River.....				23		23			
Total.....	44	48	92	73	1	74	104	9	113
Nebraska:									
Santee.....							10		10
Winnebago.....							34	2	36
Total.....							44	2	46

¹ 1912 report.

TABLE 6.—Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Nevada:									
Fallon.....	1		1	1		1	36		36
Fort McDermitt.....							15	2	17
Moapa River.....	1		1				4		4
Nevada.....							2		2
Walker River.....							4	1	5
Western Shoshone.....							11		11
Reno, special agent.....							100		100
Total.....	2		2	1		1	172	3	175
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque Pueblos.....				10	1	11	2		2
Jicarilla.....	1		1	1	1	2	18		18
Mescalero.....				2		2	3		3
Pueblo Bonito.....				13		13	25		25
San Juan.....	3		3				1		1
Santa Fe.....	4		4						
Zuni.....				2		2	1		1
Total.....	8		8	28	2	30	50		50
North Carolina: Cherokee.....							13		13
North Dakota:									
Fort Berthold.....	1		1	1		1			
Fort Totten.....				8	1	9	4		4
Standing Rock.....	1		1	51	3	54	7	3	10
Turtle Mountain.....	11		11	11		11	52		52
Total.....	13		13	71	4	75	63	3	66
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment.....							4		4
Kiowa.....	47		47				150		150
Osage.....	7	73	80	20	285	305	130	95	225
Otoe.....							4		4
Pawnee.....							32		32
Sac and Fox.....					3	3			
Shawnee.....	7		7	32		32	56		56
Total.....	61	73	134	52	288	340	376	95	471
Oregon:									
Klamath.....	1		1	4	8	12	10		10
Roseburg.....	8		8						
Siletz.....				2		2	2		2
Umatilla.....	2	1	3	22		22	18		18
Warm Springs.....				13		13	27		27
Total.....	11	1	12	41	8	49	57		57
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....							3		3
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River.....	3	1	4	56		56	57		57
Crow Creek.....				1		1			
Lower Brule.....	1		1				2		2
Pierre.....								2	2
Pine Ridge.....	8	3	11	61		61			
Rosebud.....	4		4	5		5	10		10
Sisseton.....	6		6						
Yankton.....				6		6	12		12
Total.....	22	4	26	129		129	81	2	83
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	4	8				3	1	4
Washington:									
Colville.....	11	3	14	33	1	34	115		115
Cushman.....							23		23
Neah Bay.....				13		13	4	4	8
Spokane.....	2		2	4	1	5	3		3
Tulalip.....				25		25	38		38
Yakima.....							110		110
Total.....	13	3	16	75	2	77	293	4	297

TABLE 6.—Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Wisconsin:									
Carter.....							4		4
Hayward.....	14		14	2		2	5		5
Keshena.....	3		3	9	1	10			
Lac du Flambeau.....	1		1				36		36
La Pointe.....							21	9	30
Red Cliff.....	3		3	10	1	11	41	1	42
Total.....	21		21	21	2	23	107	10	117
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	4	5				16		16
Grand total.....	292	244	536	822	348	1,170	1,960	153	2,113

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	266	207	473	1,264	327	1,591	2,057	165	2,222
Total, 1911.....			¹ 507						
Total, 1900.....			² 1,511						
Total, 1890.....			² 1,243						

¹ Only item reported.² Includes misdemeanors; only item reported.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell.....	<i>Acres.</i> 24, 971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
(Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.		
Colorado River ¹	² 240, 640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
(Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Cocopa, ⁴ Mohave.		Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523).
Fort Apache.....	² 1, 681, 920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
(Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogolon Apache.		
Fort Mojave.....	31, 328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). Lands now being allotted. See 18579-1910. Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
(Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.		
Gila Bend.....	³ 10, 231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
(Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.		
Gila River.....	366, 309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; and June 2, 1913.
(Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.		
Havasupai (Supai).....	² 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
(Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.		
Hopi (Moqui).....	2, 472, 320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). See 45096-1910.
(Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.		
Kaibab.....	138, 240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
(Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.		

¹ Partly in California.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Surveyed.⁴ Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Navajo ¹ (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	Acres. 11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277-9.). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264.) Executive order May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), and May 6, 1913.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	² 114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive order June 16, 1911, and May 28, 1912.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. See 26731-1910. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrenño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	⁴ 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	19,417,875	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	³ ⁴ 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	181,524	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 13, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 1,276.28 acres allotted to 162 Pala Indians. 6,587.81 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). Deeds recorded misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). See misc. tract book 36.

¹Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 8.) ²Surveyed. ³Partly surveyed. ⁴Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Paiute.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1 75,746	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912; May 9, 1912; Sept. 7, 1912; Sept. 16, 1912, and Feb. 14, 1913.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.)		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658.
Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wallakt, and Yuki.		42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.)	2 48,551	Executive orders Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Tribes: Kawia, ³ Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ²		
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.)	30,969	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 338), act Mar. 3, 1911, (36 Stats., 1063). 8,000 acres allotted to 809 Indians.
Tribe: Yuma-Apache.		
Total.....	436,211	
COLORADO.		
Ute..... (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.)	375,960	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes, act June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4).
Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.		
Total.....	375,960	
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	5 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.)		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78).) President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Tribes: Coeur d'Alene Kutenai, ³ Pend d'Oreille, ³ and Spokane.		

¹ Partly in Nevada.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Not on reservation.⁴ Partly in New Mexico.⁵ Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	482,130	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,479.94	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June 7, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,479.94	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)
Iowa ² (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202; and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox ² (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 13, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,343.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	24	

¹ Surveyed.² In Kansas and Nebraska.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ¹ Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	Acres. 191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 732	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,041 acres allotted to 666 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total	923	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 54,524 acres allotted to 684 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382; residue, 51,863 acres to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 27,637 acres allotted to 408 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). ² (Under Grand Portage Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake ² (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 47,513 acres allotted to 619 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268).
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1895, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.)
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Rwy. Co.

¹ Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

² Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued..

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	Acres. 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa,	29,736	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 244,585.43 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 29,736 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353).
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	574,344	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,491,805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33 p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1035). Five Indians allotted 1,600 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 479,182.07 acres have been allotted to 2,439 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.² Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	Acres.	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558). 2,025 Indians allotted 722,133.47 acres. 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes.
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,438 Indians have been allotted 226,633 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913.
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	1 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	4,313,416	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,500	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,522 acres allotted to 1,458 Indians; the residue, 4,500 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,139	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,948.22 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,139 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	6,279	

1 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shilwits.	2 1,128	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	1,000	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for allotment to Indians; 3,640 acres have been allotted to 364 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76982-1907), 1,000 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594.) (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	40,746	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.16 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 7,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.)
Total.....	686,794	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbrenño Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	2 40,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 653.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346.
Acoma.....	2 95,792	
San Juan.....	2 17,545	
Picuris.....	2 17,461	
San Felipe.....	2 34,767	
Pecos.....	2 18,763	
Cochiti.....	2 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	2 92,398	
Taos.....	2 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	2 49,369	
Tesuque.....	2 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	2 17,293	
Pojoaque.....	2 13,520	
Sia.....	2 17,515	
San Dia.....	2 24,187	
Isleta.....	2 110,080	
Nambe.....	2 13,586	
Laguna.....	2 154,025	
Santa Ana.....	2 17,361	
Zuñi..... (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	2 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	1,889,880	

1 Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK.		
Allegany..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	Acres. 1 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	1 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	1 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	1 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	2 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	{ 2 48,000 2 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	443,982	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). Act June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 455). (See 61502, 10 Pres. proc., June 29, 1911, 40 L. D., 151.) 227,504 acres opened; see H. J. Res., Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat., 631).

¹ Partly surveyed.² Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	Acres. 166,023	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 4,418 Indians have been allotted 1,338,571 acres, leaving unallotted 364,598 acres. [See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 451, and 460); 61,938.14 acres school land, act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041).] Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Act of Feb. 14, 1913 (Pub., 380), 71,235.18 acres school land.
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 1,880 members of this band on public domain aggregating 280,619.04 acres have been approved.
Total.....	610,005	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (Pub., No. 4). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	1 895	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,696 Cherokees, including 4,924 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,420,067.73; sold 49,765.44.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018). Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637–10.

¹ Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Chickasaw..... (Under Union Agency).....	<i>Acres.</i> 7,839.00 104.05	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,955 Indians have been allotted 3,801,989.91 acres; sold, 859,500.32 acres; unallotted area, 104.05 acres, not including 7,839.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
Tribe: Chickasaw. Total.	17,943.05	
Choctaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	² 1,721,107	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,730 Indians have been allotted 4,297,385.99 acres; sold, 893,790.20 acres; unsold, 1,296,257.88 acres; which includes 1,278,753 acres of timber land in the Choctaw Nation, but does not include 424,745 acres in the Choctaw Nation, which added to 7,839 acres in the Chickasaw Nation makes a total of 432,584 acres of the segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	503	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757, President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 13,716 Indians have been allotted 2,998,997.14 acres; sold, 63,578.89 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 361.)
Kansa or Kaw..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 23, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)

¹ Surveyed.² Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.	Acres.	Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage. (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stats., 778.)
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
Ottawa. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Pawnee. (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902. (32 Stats., 245.)
Ponca. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1,320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	160	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.. Approximately 3,119 Indians have been allotted 359,696.93 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tomakoni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	1,535	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Total.....	1,733,050.05	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	2 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary Dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).

¹ Surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 74,232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	1 322,760	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,044 acres allotted to 965 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,211,994	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	1 29,266	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,348 Indians 254,656.82 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	340,540	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 930,987.14 acres have been allotted to 3,154 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 340,540 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1 52,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	Acres. 1385,329	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,032,980.18 acres have been allotted to 5,750 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 385,329 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	172,342	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,643,048.80 acres allotted to 7,195 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	879,636	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	1249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)

¹ Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH—continued.		
Uncompahgre. (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabagache Ute.	<i>Acres.</i>	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	249,340	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia. (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelimi, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	¹ 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book \$ 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; reserved for Government school, 80 acres.
Makah. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	² 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot. (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	³ 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.

¹ Partly surveyed.² Outboundaries surveyed³ Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Puyallup..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	1 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalait..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalait.	2 158, 784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.30 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545). Lands now being allotted.
Shoalwater..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	2 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	2 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane..... (Under Spokane Agency) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use. Act May 29, 1908.
Squaxoa Island (Klahchemin). (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	3 796, 753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348).
Total.....	2, 357, 346	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	Acres. 1 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26, 153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46, 613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	2 231, 680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneda..... (Under Oneda School.) Tribe: Oneda.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	304, 849	
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	3 608, 526. 06	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526. 06 acres.
Total.....	608, 526. 06	
Grand total.....	36,319,691.05	

1 Surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....		24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....		240,640	240,640
Fort Apache.....		1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave.....		31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....		10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....		357,120	357,120
Havasupai.....		518	518
Hualapai.....		730,880	730,880
Kaibab.....		138,240	138,240
Moqui.....		2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	9,600	9,880,397	9,889,997
Papago.....	41,606	136,319	177,925
Salt River.....		46,720	46,720
San Carlos.....		1,834,240	1,834,240
Total.....	51,206	17,585,844	17,637,050
California:			
Digger.....		370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—			
Agua Caliente.....		7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....		616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....		18,880	18,880
Campo.....		1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Volcan).....		15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo).....		4,080	4,080
Inaja (Volcan).....		760	760
Laguna (Campo).....		320	320
La Posta (Campo).....		3,679	3,679
I os Coyotes (Volcan).....		21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....		19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki).....		1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....		11,069	11,069
Pala.....	120	4,360	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula).....	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala).....		8,329	8,329
Ramona.....		560	560
Rincon.....		2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....		653	653
San Pascual.....		2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....		2,560	2,560
Soboba.....		5,461	5,461
Santa Ysabel (Mesa Grande).....		15,042	15,042
Syquan (Volcan).....	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....		20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....		480	480
Round Valley.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Tule River.....		48,551	48,551
Yuma.....		39,386	39,386
Total.....	72,886	364,743	437,629
Colorado: Ute.....	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole.....		23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai.....	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total.....	289,188	481,518	770,706
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,195		4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	11,769		11,769
Kickapoo.....	27,216	519	27,735
Potawatomi.....	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	8,079	24	8,103
Total.....	272,044	543	272,587
Michigan:			
Isabella.....	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon.....	2,391	160	2,551
Total.....	152,827	1,083	153,910

TABLE 8.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Minnesota:			
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	54,524		54,524
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	296		296
Fond du Lac.....	27,637		27,637
Grand Portage.....	24,191		24,191
Leech Lake.....	47,453		47,453
Mdewakanton.....	12,582		12,582
Red Lake.....		543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....		1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	674,887	29,736	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	64,733		64,733
Total.....	905,303	574,344	1,480,647
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	1,600	1,501,850	1,503,450
Crow.....	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....		497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	721,743		721,743
Jocko (Flathead).....	227,970	257	228,227
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....		489,500	489,500
Total.....	1,430,341	4,323,392	5,753,733
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	27,236		27,236
Santee.....	72,567	72	72,639
Sioux (additional).....		640	640
Winnebago.....	108,838		108,838
Total.....	339,163	5,212	344,375
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....		321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....		1,000	1,000
Paiute (Fallon).....	100	1,220	1,320
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....		322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	9,983	40,526	50,509
Total.....	10,083	686,666	696,749
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache.....	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....		474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona).....	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—			
Acoma (Albuquerque).....		95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....		24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....		110,080	110,080
Jemez.....		17,510	17,510
Laguna (Albuquerque).....		154,025	154,025
Nambe.....		13,586	13,586
Pecos.....		18,763	18,763
Picuris.....		17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....		13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....		24,187	24,187
San Juan.....		17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....		34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....		17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....		49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....		92,398	92,398
Sia.....		17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....		17,293	17,293
Taos.....		17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....		17,471	17,471
Zuni.....		215,040	215,040
Total.....	673,175	3,847,477	4,520,652
New York:			
Allegany.....		30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....		21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....		640	640
Oneida.....		350	350
Onondaga.....		6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....		14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....		7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....		6,249	6,249
Total.....		87,677	87,677

TABLE 8.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
North Carolina: Qualla.....		63,211	63,211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	229,554	444,062	673,616
Standing Rock.....	1,338,530	299,237	1,637,767
Turtle Mountain.....	44,140	1,754	45,894
Total.....	1,749,605	745,053	2,494,658
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee.....	4,346,793	625	4,347,418
Chickasaw.....	3,801,263	349,430	4,150,693
Choctaw.....	4,303,666	2,273,328	6,576,994
Creek.....	2,999,360	1,553	3,000,913
Seminole.....	360,464	160	360,624
Cherokee Outlet.....	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	22,650		22,650
Kiowa and Comanche and Apache.....	546,375		546,375
Modoc (Seneca).....	3,966		3,966
Oakland.....	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee.....	112,701	159	112,860
Peoria (Seneca).....	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	100,745	946	101,691
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	20,942	535	21,477
Total.....	19,565,215	2,628,323	22,193,538
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	32,983	165	33,148
Klamath.....	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	44,459	3,200	47,659
Umatilla.....	82,156	74,618	156,774
Warm Springs.....	139,729	323,075	462,804
Total.....	506,701	1,212,860	1,719,561
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	869,307	389,704	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	254,657	34,348	289,005
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	308,838	1,347	310,185
Lower Brule.....	187,350	165,510	352,860
Pine Ridge.....	1,853,672	733,593	2,587,265
Rosebud.....	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton.....	268,263		268,263
Total.....	5,384,976	1,396,844	6,781,820
Utah:			
Palute.....		600,000	600,000
Uintah Valley.....	99,407	179,154	278,561
Uncompahgre.....	12,540		12,540
Total.....	111,947	779,154	891,101
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman).....	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	51,653	1,297,009	1,348,662
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....		640	640
Lummi (Tulalip).....	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....		640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	17,463		17,463

TABLE 8.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington—Continued.			
Quileute (Neah Bay).....		837	837
Quinalt (Cushman).....	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....		335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	22,166	324	22,490
Spokan.....	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	7,359		7,359
Yakima.....	294,967	797,852	1,092,819
Total.....	580,822	2,368,215	2,949,037
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	44,877	32,346	77,223
La Pointe (Bad River).....	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee.....		231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	65,440		65,440
Red Cliff.....	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	8,920		8,920
Total.....	285,785	304,309	590,094
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	221,943	608,526	830,469
Total reservation lands.....	32,676,861	¹ 38,575,697	71,252,558
Public domain.....	893,986		893,986
Grand total.....	33,570,847	¹ 38,575,697	72,146,544

¹ Does not agree with unallotted area in Table 7, dated Nov. 3, 1913.

TABLE 9.—Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.						School lands.								
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.	
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	On hand.
Arizona:	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.				A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.		
Camp Verde.....	4	12		24	40				3	14	4	202	18	\$304	\$2
Colorado River.....	25	20	5	1,133	1,183	\$300			60	38	1,500	10	1,610	1,804	66
Fort Apache.....									10	30			5	1,340	234
Fort Mojave.....									1	2	2	2	20	1,340	355
Havasupai.....										1				50	20
Kaibab.....															
Leupp.....	8	90		132	90	270			1	1					
Moqui.....	27	25	10		175										
Navajo.....	3			37	27	320									
Phoenix.....					40				100	30	6,853		6,983	192	15
Pima.....									25	90	1,280	28	1,423	3,695	861
Rice Station.....									20	217	3		240	5,050	1,220
Salt River.....									12	104			206	3,390	465
San Carlos.....									15	24	20	1	60	1,300	1,717
San Xavier.....	8	20	13	3	44	372			7	5	4		16	125	
San Xavier.....	10	22	300	66	398	35			15	36	15	5	71	172	103
Truxton Canyon.....									1	6			2	77	
Western Navajo.....									11	11	6	777	800	34	86
Western Navajo.....									5	325	790	10	1,130	2,976	890
Total.....	85	189	328	1,395	1,997	1,297	58	281	1,058	3,619	7,891	12,849	20,589	5,356	15,556
California:															
Bishop.....															
Campo.....	1	3			4				1	4	10		15		
Digger.....	4	22	213	91	330	301	\$57	24	1	3			4		
Fort Bidwell.....															
Fort Yuma.....									10	175	1,283	1,609	3,077	1,890	165
Greenville.....									9	16	3	198	226	419	420
Hoopla Valley.....	4			14	18				1	1					
Malki.....	1	8	2		11	80			8	14	15	7	44	1,610	150
Pala.....	1	4			14	265			4	1	1		6		
Pechanga.....	4	10							5	2			8	25	5
Round Valley.....				13	13				1	1		1	2		
Sherman Institute.....									20	125	632	163	940	1,936	77
Soboba.....									40	100		10	150	6,202	611
Tule River.....	2	3	1		6				3	4		37	44	32	
Tule River.....									1	1	100		102		

Volcan.....		1	1	1	1	2											
Total.....	16	47	217	118	398	381	97	289	105	450	2,045	2,223	4,823	12,514	1,003	2,217	
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs ²	10	56	70	123	259	100			4	54	50			235	35	100	
Southern Ute.....														1,085	161	119	
Total.....	10	56	70	123	259	100			4	54	50		108	1,320	196	219	
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene.....	12		310		322												
Fort Hall.....	10	90	198	22	320	1,525	1,603		6	170	260	10	10	2,218	2,870	2,150	
Fort Lapwai.....									26	111	127	65	501	264	118	26	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....									40	210	500	335	1,085	464	487		
Total.....	22	90	508	22	642	1,525	1,603		72	491	887	410	1,860	2,800	3,383	2,150	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....									8	41	23	3	75	559	132	253	
Kansas:																	
Haskell Institute.....									45	486	160	306	997	16,406	1,471	1,897	
Kickapoo.....									5	230	155	10	400	1,584	340	634	
Potawatomi.....	3			7	10				2	3	1		6				
Total.....	3			7	10				52	719	316	316	1,403	17,990	1,811	2,531	
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills.....									1	1	3		5				
Mount Pleasant.....									20	178	69	53	320	7,283	64		
Total.....									21	179	72	53	325	7,283	64		
Minnesota:																	
Cass Lake.....									5	4	31		40	185		42	
Fond du Lac.....	5	5	70		80				2			38	40				
Grand Portage.....	2		194		208												
Leech Lake.....	5	1	18	237	261				9	18	40	211	278	1,094	66	1,220	
Nett Lake.....									40	61	20	174	295	357	18	34	
Pipestone.....									21	154	151	368	694	2,740	394	1,110	
Red Lake.....	1		40	119	160				3	7	45	135	190	1,059	60		
Vermillion Lake.....									15	20	60	985	1,080	584	81		
White Earth.....	90	25	250	94	459				60	180	330	262	852	3,094	42	129	
Total.....	103	33	388	644	1,168				155	444	697	2,173	3,469	9,113	580	2,616	
Montana:																	
Blackfeet.....	20	34	127	508	689				14	10	294	219	537	429	49	92	
Crow.....	80	50	1,063		1,233				18	91	356	10	475	1,490	131	180	
Flathead.....	5		40	467	562	88	239		1	1	34		36				
Fort Belknap.....	15	600	100	205	920	3,553	1,170	210	20	2	458	2					

Includes stock.

Only items reported.

TABLE 9.—Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.						School lands.										
	Building sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pasture.	Other pur- poses.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultiva- tion.	Pasture.	Other pur- poses.	Total.	Value of products raised.			
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.	
Montana—Continued. Fort Peck..... Tongue River..... Total.....	Acres. 80 190 300	Acres. 175 909	Acres. 2,920 4,280	Acres. 435 10 1,635	Acres. 3,610 200 7,214	\$1,089 5,199	..... ..... \$1,409	..... ..... 239	8 10 71	Acres. 40 140 284	Acres. 181 70 1,393	Acres. 10 20 261	Acres. 239 240 2,009	..... ..... 5,053	..... ..... \$180	..... \$547 819
	Nebraska: Genoa..... Omaha..... Santee..... Winnebago..... Total.....	5 9 5 12 14	50 26 193 88	220 220 35 475	7 98 193 298	282 7 240 875	75 193 867 1,135	660 5 455 1,120 150 165	20 6 26	210 68 278	60 70 130	30 26 56	320 170 490	11,426 11,426	956 956	2,358 2,358
Nevada: Carson..... Fallon..... Fort McDermitt..... Nevada..... Walker River..... Western Shoshone..... Total..... 1 3 3 7 2 2 4 6 20 30 64 64 5 75 23 103
	New Mexico: Albuquerque..... Albuquerque Pueblos..... Jicarilla..... Mescalero..... Pueblo Bonito..... San Juan..... Santa Fe..... Zuni..... Total..... North Carolina: Cherokee..... 20 5 5 30 17 160 90 267 30 240 600 870 30 420 5 455 77 840 5 100 600 1,622 1,500 2,470 3,970

[illegible]

TABLE 9.—Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.						School lands.									
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Oregon:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Klamath.....	10	140	867	140	1,157	\$1,840	\$33	\$17	20	75	740	2,510	3,345	\$4,406	\$707	\$887
Salmon.....									28	160	70	183	441	15,027		
Siletz.....	4			48	52				3	46	83	18	150	588	78	10
Umatilla.....									15	550	150	5	5	720	7,758	488
Warm Springs.....									20	240	300	620	1,180	3,504	491	
Total.....	14	140	867	188	1,209	1,840	33	17	86	1,071	1,343	3,336	5,836	25,401	9,034	1,385
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....									29	287			316	9,475	1,522	
South Dakota:																
Canton Asylum.....									17	43	25	15	100	1,905		
Cheyenne River.....	30	150	6,555	232	6,967	910		275	24	30	4,784	2	4,840	2,609	950	18
Crow Creek.....	20	30	230	101	381				9	88	22	45	164	7,747	38	882
Flandreau.....	2				2				61	145	160	115	481	7,437	427	
Lower Brule.....	8	35	507	2	552				30	120	165	5	320	1,195	228	492
Pierre.....									20	100	185	5	310	1,208		
Pine Ridge.....	20		8,959	51,200	60,179				26	165	1,983	16	2,190	6,684	1,414	
Rapid City.....									40	350	1,000		1,390	8,599	1,730	500
Rosebud.....	320		320	15,433	16,073				640	360	600	7,049	8,649	470		
Sisseton.....	15	1	40	134	190				5	94	140	201	440	2,194	125	1,050
Springfield.....										10			10	190		
Yankton.....	80			280	360				10	80	426	2	518	629	1,139	1,644
Total.....	495	216	16,611	67,382	84,704	910		275	882	1,585	9,490	7,455	19,412	33,505	6,051	4,586
Utah:																
Shivwits.....									1	5	1		7	66		
Uintah and Ouray.....									40	40	300	5,060	5,440	1,289	98	210
Total.....									41	45	301	5,060	5,447	1,355	98	210
Washington:																
Colville.....	61	66	551	1,522	2,200		250		9	30	122	105	266	469	54	
Cushman.....	180			277	457				383	7	20	1	411	600		
Neah Bay.....		20			20	28		2	1			1	2			
Spokane.....	2		10	139	151				10	10	74	155	249	40		

Tulalip.....	30	30	40	94	194	376	.....	.....	53	10	40	155	288	2,027	65	80
Yakima.....	.....	80	160	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	80	80	50	2,078	2,288	783	67	.....
Total.....	273	196	761	2,032	3,262	404	250	2	536	137	306	2,495	3,474	3,919	186	80
Wisconsin:																
Hayward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	6	260	334	40	640	4,465	.....	.....
Keshena.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	138	130	10	290	2,989	151	242
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70	15	534	629	1,336	59	.....
La Pointe.....	3	.....	.....	296	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	33	47	122	1,164	231	.....
Tomah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	235	91	4	340	4,600	988	200
Wittenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	26	28	50	120	1,430	394	.....
Total.....	8	.....	.....	296	304	60	.....	.....	66	759	631	685	2,141	15,984	1,823	442
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	394	30	981	190	1,595	234	.....	.....	28	440	780	10	1,256	5,140	404	1,215
Grand total.....	2,043	4,753	35,839	75,184	117,819	18,049	4,692	1,969	3,113	18,437	43,557	37,964	103,071	250,765	68,752	53,979

TABLE 10.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Idaho: Fort Lapwai....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.....	20.00
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.	The Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	.....do.....	.....do.....	80.00
Oklahoma: Seneca.....	Trustees (named) for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	.....do.....	35 Stat., 752.....	44.22
South Dakota: Rosebud.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....do.....	35 Stat., 814.....	40.00

TABLE 11.—*Lands set aside during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization for which set apart.	Date of act.	Warrant for action.	Acreage of lands.
Arizona:				
Pima.....	Franciscan Fathers.....	.....	General policy....	5.00
Salt River.....	Maricopa Stake of Zion, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.	.....	.....do.....	10.00
Western Navajo....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....	.....do.....	1.50
Minnesota: Nett Lake..	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	.....	.....do.....	26.00
Nevada: Western Shoshone.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....	.....do.....	25.23
New Mexico: Mescalero.	Reformed Church in America.....	.....	.....do.....	10.50
	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions..	.....	.....do.....	10.00
South Dakota:				
Lower Brule.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	40.00
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society Protestant Episcopal Church in United States.	May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 440).	.....do.....	10.00
Wyoming: Shoshone...	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions..	.....	.....do.....	1.00

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913.*

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion. ¹	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., p. 460.)	(2)	^a 320 ^b 160 ^c 80	2,953	869,306.70	2,874,811	1,615,000.00	481,601.07	\$712,084.52	Lands disposed of by proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. One-fifth of the purchase price, fixed by appraisement, to be paid at the time of entry, and the balance in five equal annual installments to be paid in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively. Lands disposed of by proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2495), to be subject to the homestead laws. Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions in the statutes mentioned in the proclamation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 10, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1963), and L. D. 29, p. 661.
Coeur Idaho.	June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).	July 13, 1909	160	638	104,076.53	598,500	224,410.28	219,767.44	458,732.79	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$1 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and commissions at time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.
Colville, Wash.	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Jan. 12, 1900	80	660	51,653.41	2,800,000	1,500,000.00	179,771.01	300,784.81	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre, \$4.50, payable as follows: \$1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 50 cents per acre. See proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2368), and L. D. 33, pp. 8 and 9.
Crow, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).		.....	2,438	479,028.08	4,712,960	1,116,000.00	555,841.32	1,127,625.10	
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).	.....	.....	1,189	137,380.69	220,400	* 104,000.00	91,693.76	279,333.34	

¹ Approximately.² Not completed.³ Heads of families.⁴ Single persons over 18 years of age.⁵ Orphans under 18 years of age.⁶ Single persons under 18 years of age.⁷ Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).⁸ Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Flathead, Mont....	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302).	Sept. 25, 1909	80 or 160	2, 425	228, 226.89	1, 433, 600	1, 126, 587. 72	326, 307. 32	\$539, 712. 80	Lands disposed of under proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2495), will become subject to entry under the homestead act.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1032) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042).	(¹)	2 160 4 80 5 80 6 40	1, 885	229, 553. 91	2, 912, 000	(²)	76, 984. 11	186, 465. 81	Opened by proclamation of June 29, 1911, under the provisions of the homestead laws, only agricultural and grazing lands.
Fort Peck, Mont....	Act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558).	June 6, 1912	360	2, 025	722, 133. 47	2,065,542.19	1, 343, 408. 72	.....	.....	Opened by proclamation of July 25, 1913, under the provisions of the homestead laws, only agricultural and grazing lands. Total appraised value of surplus lands, \$5,150,406.84.
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	July 13, 1883	2 160 4 80 4 40	269	32, 983. 43	61, 440	26, 301. 65	26, 021. 54	63, 081. 90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 33, p. 586.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 672).	June 13, 1901	160	3, 444	546, 375. 62	2,968,893	2,033,583. 00	(¹)	(¹)	Disposed of under act of June 5 and 18, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and proclama- tion of President of July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), under the provisions of the homestead laws under rules and regula- tions of the Secretary of the Interior.
	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	Oct. 8, 1906	160				395, 618. 56	784, 923. 85	2,930,329.11	Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3223), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 349.
Lemhi.....	Agreement of May 14, 1880, and act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687). See 34 S. 335.					64, 000	.....	(¹)	(¹)	Lands disposed of under agreement of Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906. See 34 S. 335 and L. B. 1039/202.

Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048).	(1)	3 320 4 160 6 80	779	178,626.00	472,550	176,500	59,497.22	\$107,612.19	Lands disposed of by act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124), and by proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 2150), under the provisions of the homestead laws.
Navajo, N. Mex. and Ariz.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	(1)	160	2,064	328,963.21	8,205,440	506,000	(7)	(7)	Unallotted lands were restored to the public domain by Executive order of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, and opened to settlement. See 35 Stat. L., 457.
Red Lake, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 40).	-----	-----	3	320.15	3,200,000	* 256,152	248,969.83	849,635.42	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.
Rosebud, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254); Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1230); May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 448).	-----	2 220 4 160 6 80	7,194	1,642,888.80	3,228,160	1,554,000	1,373,946.84	3,827,994.85	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2354), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Round Valley, Cal.	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Nov. 3, 1894	10	877	42,105.56	102,118	* 65,000	16,813.15	9,472.11	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised price in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677).	Apr. 15, 1896	2 160 4 80	371	72,650.05	1,094,400	523,079	421,570.64	227,085.86	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, stone, and timber lands. See proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Spokane, Wash.	June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 744) and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458).	Dec. 7, 1909	80 or 160	626	64,794.48	153,000	5,781	5,781.00	17,083.01	Surplus agricultural lands opened by proclamation of the President of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2494), under the provisions of the homestead laws. Timber lands to remain tribal.

1 Not completed.

2 Heads of families.

3 Approximately 1,900,000 acres opened.

4 Single persons over 18 years of age.

5 Orphans under 18 years of age.

6 Single persons under 18 years of age.

7 Not yet reported by the General Land Office.

8 Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

9 Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 658).

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	(¹)	2 320 3 160 4 80	4, 202	1, 338, 530.16	2, 072, 640	2, 582, 140.00	384, 521.23	\$487, 387.59	Lands disposed of by proclamation of the President dated Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 401).
Uintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 203).	June 13, 1905	3 80 6 40	1, 284	99, 407.34	2, 039, 040	1, 004, 285.00	290, 385.47	720, 528.10	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre.
Wichita, Okla.....	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).	.....	160	957	152, 713.99	743, 610	6 586, 468.00	155, 240.94	437, 852.33	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Wind River, Wyo..	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	(⁷)	3 80 or 160 " 40 or 80	2, 154	221, 943.09	2, 342, 400	1, 438, 633.66	128, 986.58	251, 642.97	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3268), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Yuma, Cal.....	Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063).	Apr. 19, 1911	10	788	7, 880.00	45, 889	8, 129.44	8, 129.44	10, 131.06	Surplus irrigable land disposed of under reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388). See act Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 224).

¹ Not completed.² Heads of families.³ Single persons over 18 years of age.⁴ Single persons under 18 years of age.⁵ Orphans under 18 years of age.⁶ Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).⁷ Begun in 1894; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.															
States and reservations.	Pop- ulation.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other indus- tries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ments, obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and mis- cellaneous.	Total.
Arizona:															
Camp Verde...	419	\$1,589		\$490	\$50	\$400		\$16,580	\$152	\$12,113	\$7,211.00			\$292.27	\$17,964.27
Colorado River...	486	2,240,481		20,760	6,240	2,200		47,173	7,213					5,219.21	108,126.21
Fort Apache...	2,387	9,249,088		31,230	10,860	9,300	\$290	23,869	6,586	41,689				1,461.37	125,285.37
Fort Mojave...	520	412,888		5,800		48,277		58,413	492					584.55	113,586.55
Havasupai...	171	28,673		3,893	595	1,570		2,637	640					116.90	9,451.90
Kaibab...	93	184,700		(1)	830	150	32	384	101	958				62.05	3,150.05
Leupp...	1,400	117,950		(1)	7,050	7,500		6,397	2,570					876.82	24,393.82
Moqui...	4,108	631,682		(1)	22,000	116,602		19,020	4,047					2,922.74	164,591.74
Navajo...	10,000	23,288,200		24,200		273,200		13,840	11,614					8,926.24	331,780.24
Phoenix...	1,404							22,869							22,869.00
Pima...	4,796	3,123,475		51,900	16,450	45,300	200	45,978	4,483					4,027.79	168,338.79
Salt River...	1,214	1,216,595		62,157	4,796	2,500	4,266	16,624	1,376					92,625.82	92,625.82
San Carlos...	2,362	2,321,707		29,296	7,180	10,000	1,336	91,149	16,405	61,962				61,174.91	278,502.91
San Xavier...	4,907	1,627,221		53,400	67,680	54,250		74,546	1,692					3,799.56	255,367.56
Truxton Can- yon...	482	1,020,881		1,000		7,250		2,916	1,368	12,600				13,985.27	39,119.27
Western Navajo	6,550	2,183,048		10,050	10,938	17,650		7,371	2,888					5,185.64	54,082.64
Total.....	40,205	47,649,582		294,806	154,672	596,149	6,154	449,766	61,627	129,322	7,211.00			109,512.14	1,809,219.14
California:															
Bishop...	1,355	469,206		4,050		1,280		1,432	113	80					6,955.00
Campo...	217	89,730		4,590		205		3,222	106						8,123.00
Digger...	45	359		382	24	136		1,544	185						2,271.00
Fort Bidwell...	651	503,275		5,650	1,640	11,500		14,741	69						33,600.00
Fort Yuma...	794	904,653		5,885	1,695	8,900		64,973	711		2,299.87				84,463.87
Greenville...	1,000	132				11,025		11,670	172	252					23,119.00
Hoopa Valley...	1,251	2,597,846		12,650	7,000	27,900		8,398	1,608		34.39				57,590.39
Maki...	613	113,121	\$108.97	17,662	1,950	5,478		21,053	1,080					230.03	47,562.00
Pala...	640	226,263		21,180	5,907	1,402		25,887	1,061						55,437.00
Pechanga...	213	17,921		4,950	130			4,960	276						10,316.00
Round Valley...	1,528	572,497		11,805	5,956			6,405	816	4,258	1,418.71				30,658.71
Sherman In- stitute...															
Soboba...	412	225,517		12,725	2,887	590		19,468							19,468.00
								23,940	439						40,581.00

1 Not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.															
States and reservations.	Pop- ula- tion.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other indus- tries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rat- ions and miscel- laneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obliga- tions.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and mis- cellaneous.	Total.
California—Contd.															
Tule River.....	151	\$241,947	\$1,049.53	\$1,600	\$5,640	\$870		\$6,652	\$404	\$1,500				\$1,757.98	\$19,473.51
Yocan.....	693	112,452						118,064							18,064.00
Total.....	9,563	7,075,039	1,158.50	103,129	32,829	69,286		232,409	7,040	6,090	\$3,752.97			1,988.01	457,682.48
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs.....	510	2,017,024	24,553.90	300	825	50		2,690	5,731	4,000	15,222.86	\$40,150.69	\$9,437.06		102,960.51
Southern Ute.....	360	415,025	17,687.14	4,200				15,390	4,232	913	15,293.96	27,901.25	6,833.74	4,895.02	97,312.11
Total.....	870	2,432,049	42,241.04	4,500	825	50		18,080	9,963	4,913	30,482.82	68,051.94	16,270.80	4,895.02	200,272.62
Florida: Seminole.....	600	111,746													
Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene.....	857	2,713,167		52,750	14,023	8,000	\$11,100	9,624		206,004	127,335.48	9,987.90	3,000.00		441,824.38
Fort Hall.....	1,819	4,551,711	1,103.97	73,591	51,520	19,250		11,606	11,028		410.00	318.95		434.50	169,262.42
Fort Lapwai.....	1,413	6,893,603					372	5,385		122,168		142.74		767.38	128,835.12
Total.....	4,089	14,158,481	1,103.97	126,341	65,543	27,250	11,472	26,615	11,028	328,172	127,745.48	10,449.59	3,000.00	1,201.88	739,921.92
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	365	724,661	25,754.65	8,429	774	11,125		8,176		1,925					56,183.65
Kansas:															
Haskell Insti- tute.....								6,731							6,731.00
Kickapoo.....	590	2,072,292	11,132.53	97,984	66,254			2,301		44,904		9,720.08			232,295.61
Potawatomi.....	755	1,711,000	14,315.03	41,100	16,725			1,200		45,616	14,308.41	14,487.22			147,751.66
Total.....	1,345	3,783,292	25,447.56	139,084	82,979			10,232		90,520	14,308.41	24,207.30			386,778.27
Michigan:															
Bay Mills.....	248	8,040		150		33,180		120		50					33,500.00
Chippewa Lake Superior.....	1,097	284,998	189.87			13,000	190	70				33.18		37,006.91	50,489.96
Mount Pleasant								6,208							6,208.00
Total.....	1,345	293,038	189.87	150		46,180	190	6,398		50		33.18		37,006.91	90,197.96

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.															
States and reservations.	Pop- ula- tion.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other indus- tries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obliga- tions.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and mis- cellaneous.	Total.
New Mexico—Con.															
Mescalero.....	629	\$5,208,770	\$4,660.00	\$12,100	\$1,200	\$1,335		\$7,143	\$12,419	\$8,250				\$472.14	\$47,579.14
Navajo (see Arizona).															
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,685	3,045,010		1,337				8,428	4,474					1,888.54	16,127.54
San Juan.....	8,000	6,310,536		165,000	42,200	200,200		12,041	6,384					5,823.00	431,648.00
Santa Fe Pueb- los.....	3,473	443,355				2,500		11,551	922					2,518.06	17,491.06
Zuni.....	1,616	1,108,275		52,564	29,290	7,060		22,790	129					1,259.03	113,092.03
Total.....	21,725	20,561,171	9,737.50	337,616	98,830	219,814		177,028	37,078	19,976				39,708.35	939,787.85
New York: New															
York.....	5,419	76,326	20,718.18			800						\$3,221.75	\$10,500.00	2,329.82	36,769.75
North Carolina:															
Cherokee.....	2,109	880,989	69,216.00	18,623	3,566			5,406						115.93	97,726.93
North Dakota:															
Bismarck.....															
Fort Berthold.....	1,168	3,291,111	17,004.67	18,757	29,850			2,455			\$105,349.49	6,582.43		22,368.22	243,613.81
Fort Totten.....	999	1,354,372	30,645.97	86,000	2,750			7,400	97	23,730	22,244.27	6.00	19,670.00		192,543.24
Standing Rock.....	3,415	17,760,772	197,857.52	84,745	87,000			22,864	10,119	43,472	372,154.99	32,658.33	73,060.00	30,240.88	954,171.72
Turtle Moun- tain.....	2,956	5,041,695	16,683.85	137,200				4,450	2,783						161,116.85
Walpeton.....								4,500							4,500.00
Total.....	8,538	27,447,950	262,192.01	326,702	119,600			56,048	14,606	94,918	499,748.75	39,246.76	92,730.00	52,609.10	1,558,400.62
Oklahoma:															
Cantonment.....	774	1,733,030	39,335.87	12,620		1,300		5,546		47,915	12,799.34	13,340.48		281.35	133,138.04
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,247	3,625,430	75,772.52	45,227	13,750	7,356		9,935		135,253	20,883.13	21,766.04		459.05	330,395.74
Chilocco.....		7,637						12,149							12,149.00
Kiowa.....	4,214	19,930,148	124,177.20	29,500				20,113		186,000	79,728.62	166,786.43			606,305.25
Osage.....	2,038	19,515,586	2,975,552.74					12,500			1,534.58	391,741.12		786,245.44	4,167,573.88
Otoe.....	449	2,168,175	11,771.86	12,100	40	4,000		1,597		73,790		22,708.85			126,007.71

Pawnee.....	660	2,123,425	151,977.93	11,814	900	\$1,400	4,180	144,036	.....	13,320.87	47,100.00	.....	374,728.80
Ponca.....	812	4,444,016	21,736.71	11,995	15,565	230	2,460	133,464	.....	9,079.09	.....	.....	194,520.80
Red Moon.....	151	524,678	5,526.25	3,513	60	420	1,744	15,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,890.25
Sac and Fox.....	657	1,963,023	79,389.81	20,713	2,330	.....	3,236	61,155	.....	47,494.66	200.00	3,905.00	218,423.47
Sage.....	578	1,816,992	26,595.44	5,500	1,000	.....	6,626	51,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,846.82
Seneca.....	1,930	1,081,110	138.76	89,360	81,143	.....	11,240	.....	.....	78.26	1,500.00	.....	183,480.02
Shawnee.....	1,455	2,511,651	995.67	54,180	.....	.....	3,937	29,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,847.67
Total.....	15,165	61,444,901	3,512,990.76	296,522	113,788	14,070	95,263	878,089	114,945.67	686,327.18	48,800.00	790,800.84	6,553,316.45
Five Civilized Tribes:													
Union Agency.....	200,521,041	701,986.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,829,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564,047.13
Cherokee Nation.....	41,796	607,431	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	32,709	(¹)	34,535.07	41,434.73	.....	3,822.20	79,792.00
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,989	657,547	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	613,153.12	10,790.18	.....	67,106.34	691,049.64
Choctaw Nation.....	26,612	2,390,128	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	1,860,323.03	15,014.84	10,520.00	87,888.46	1,973,726.33
Creek Nation.....	18,700	2,695,677	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	136,105.64	123,647.30	.....	13,453.76	273,206.70
Seminole Nation.....	3,119	2,182,553	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	11,646.44	101,475.17	.....	1,275.16	114,396.77
Total Five Tribes.....	101,216	209,054,377	701,986.13	.....	.....	.....	32,709	1,829,352	2,655,763.30	292,362.22	10,520.00	173,525.92	5,696,218.57
Total Oklahoma.....	116,381	270,499,278	4,214,976.89	296,522	113,788	14,070	127,972	2,707,441	2,770,708.97	978,689.40	59,320.00	964,416.76	12,249,535.02
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	1,112	28,781,546	15,254.18	68,000	91,250	3,650	7,423	4,758	.....	6,502.62	.....	9,751.55	217,963.35
Roseburg.....	28,000	2,488,214	.....	.....	.....	5,000	24	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,446.00
Salem.....	429	701,072	5,729.94	.....	.....	.....	7,782	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,785.00
Stilet.....	1,124	4,035,920	52,808.93	66,500	.....	.....	4,346	776	475.00	1,591.44	.....	.....	13,133.38
Umatilla.....	749	3,669,412	12,247	12,200	.....	.....	3,623	108,213	12,138.70	11,541.38	.....	51.50	254,877.51
Warm Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,542	1,608	2,418	.....	.....	2,765.74	37,780.74
Total.....	11,414	39,677,061	73,793.05	146,700	103,497	8,650	29,744	115,889	12,613.70	19,635.44	.....	12,508.79	537,045.98
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	24,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,974.00
South Dakota:													
Canton Asylum.....	.....	1,113	.....	.....	9	.....	500	10,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,928.00
Cheyenne River.....	2,618	10,903,213	68,348.71	20,100	24,200	.....	21,302	21,567	270,155.32	32,343.53	56,200.00	50,434.38	607,812.94
Crow Creek.....	978	2,832,842	14,305.73	35,111	47,220	775	8,502	9,638	12,830.76	8,976.08	19,670.00	.....	157,773.57
Flandreau.....	282	98,560	242.87	6,410	700	.....	7,430	909	3,665.93	86.99	5,620.00	.....	25,064.79
Lower Brule.....	472	1,992,823	2,533.08	14,900	9,500	(²)	3,756	5,255	8,922.62	1,830.94	11,240.00	6,381.89	68,710.53
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150.00
Pine Ridge.....	6,940	15,761,317	83,837.67	175,573	363,177	5,000	43,663	84,426	101,647.04	46,600.53	151,740.00	5,337.62	1,069,409.86

* Unknown.

² Includes 5,000 in California.¹ Included in Union Agency.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.															
States and reservations.	Pop-ulation.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other indus-tries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree-ment obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
South Dakota—Con.															
Rapid City.....	5,391	\$24,203,212	\$383,327.52	\$80,040	\$6,080			\$3,240		\$10,929	\$418,338.92	\$72,488.44	\$118,020.00	\$116.00	\$3,240.00
Rosebud.....	2,083	10,710,689	506.84	455,000				30,465	\$37,289	61,677		30,557.96			1,157,093.88
Sisseton.....								9,900							537,635.80
Springfield.....	1,791	5,442,158	30,210.97	40,450				3,931	951	113,688	25,661.53	14,256.08	39,340.00		268,488.58
Yankton.....															
Total.....	20,555	71,995,945	583,327.39	827,584	450,186	\$6,475		135,832	170,454	242,960	841,222.12	207,160.55	401,830.00	62,269.89	3,929,300.95
Utah:															
Shirwits.....	130	20,211		3,252	150	1,600		2,914	482	120					8,518.00
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,185	6,645,431	61,893.63	55,699	7,071	1,125	\$60	5,420	10,267	5,592	321,326.23	94,901.47	22,469.20	6,698.05	592,522.58
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	2,510						240							240.00
Total.....	1,815	6,668,152	61,893.63	58,951	7,221	2,725	60	8,574	10,749	5,712	321,326.23	94,901.47	22,469.20	6,698.05	601,280.58
Washington:															
Colville.....	2,285	16,854,857	12,000.00	236,737	87,613	4,250		14,127	457	16,270	6,807.94			4,460.26	382,731.20
Cushman.....	3,071	7,054,080	187.88	8,520	2,465	24,860		8,448	16		9,288.44	6,977.73			60,763.05
Neah Bay.....	703	387,075		3,240	1,000	27,800		2,448	378						34,866.00
Spokane.....	637	3,268,776		21,886	3,900			2,006	1,372	2,887	4,624.60		1,000.00	91.00	37,766.60
Tulalip.....	1,494	3,260,787		26,564	2,162	83,827		9,831	450						122,834.00
Yakima.....	3,032	15,866,273		178,400		802	31	4,464	139	100,892				16,907.33	301,635.33
Total.....	11,242	46,691,848	12,187.88	475,347	97,140	141,539	31	41,324	2,362	120,499	20,720.98	6,977.73	1,000.00	21,467.59	940,596.18
Wisconsin:															
Carter.....	291	33,804						1,920							4,450.60
Hayward.....	1,252	733,745		1,935	5,460	5,525		31,827	415			2,530.60			57,508.00
Keshena.....	2,298	10,156,197	61,256.80	21,048	6,271	3,715		97,654	2,868			86,464.24		382,827.12	662,104.16
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	769,293		4,360				4,628	502						158,790.00
La Pointe.....	1,192	4,404,896		27,354	795	2,438	417,012	61,184	235	1,551					511,169.00

Oneida.....	2,422	1,688,844	996.71	.....	1,600	5,095	.....	106 ¹	.....	.....	8,397.71
Red Cliff.....	501	341,826	.....	.....	5,510	36,341	266	.....	.....	.....	49,932.00
Tomah.....	1,268	556,995	30,017.12	7,815	.....	150	.....	.....	25,108.45	.....	55,275.57
Wittenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	9,930	18,685,600	92,270.63	62,512	27,488	242,399	4,286	1,637	.....	382,827.12	1,510,627.04
Wyoming: S h o -	1,715	2,972,065	276.00	36,074	17,908	48,495	12,976	37,065	58,389.18	43,725.00	283,355.66
shone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total...	303,340	666,931,263	6,472,801.37	4,021,392	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369.47	1,830,583.84
										780,560.00	1,940,506.91
											32,756,295.59

COMPARISONS.

Total, 1912.....	300,930	643,684,037	5,044,424.00	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	241,740,296.27	594,560.00	1,694,081.95	27,528,517.46
Total, 1911.....	296,320	678,564,233	4,207,512.34	1,351,762	1,960,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	171,911,909.28	1,177,561.45	2,051,015.21	25,300,436.45
Total, 1900.....	247,522	(¹)	1,507,542.68	1,408,865	(²)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(³)	1,387,349.37	2,702,648.82	797,209.92	10,599,528.79
Total, 1890.....	230,437	(⁴)	(⁵)	1,507,072	(⁶)	131,374	193,460	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	1,475,328.31	(¹¹)	(¹²)	3,307,233.31

¹ Estimated.² No data available.³ Overestimated.

TABLE 14.—Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.		
Arizona:											
Camp Verde.....	115	110	110	4,860	95,300	100,160	639	114	114	20	1
Colorado River.....		115	115		2,500	2,500			639	144	55
Fort Apache.....	221	467	467	15,095	2,500	15,095	80	1,800	1,800	450	30
Fort Mojave.....		51	51		300	300			270	87	15
Havasupai.....		29	29		40	40			100	23	10
Kabab.....		513	513		520	520			700	350	2
Leupp.....		1,531	1,531		4,000	4,000			4,000	1,500	3
Moqui.....		3,375	3,375		10,000	10,000			10,000	2,000	10
Navajo.....		1,232	1,232		15,000	15,000			15,000	870	80
Pima.....		191	331	7,443	4,566	12,009	5,273	1,611	6,884	269	138
Salt River.....		664	664		7,220	7,220			1,251	249	26
San Carlos.....		615	1,525	52,220	31,556	83,776	3,700	2,700	6,400	775	45
San Xavier.....		104	104		140	140			90	45	5
Truxton Canyon.....		1,650	1,650		20,300	20,300			1,000	400	10
Western Navajo.....											
Total.....	1,437	10,481	11,918	79,618	191,442	271,060	9,692	38,536	48,228	7,232	.....
California:											
Bishop.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	6,000	1,618	6,000		1,950	1,950	150	80
Campo.....		55	55		43	1,618		168	23	31	14
Digger.....		14	14			43		23		15	21
Fort Bidwell.....		89	164	12,300		12,300			1,040	104	100
Fort Yuma.....		224	229	8,090		8,090			211	64	30
Hoop Valley.....		219	309	1,400	1,360	2,760			1,400	400	50
Maki.....		187	187	14,768	14,768	14,768			1,324	140	60
Pala.....		99	206	2,357	217	2,574	1,740	130	2,360	92	62
Pechanga.....		89	300	2,357	230	530	400	26	530	50	50
Round Valley.....		31	89	5,388	230	5,388	1,200	1,200	1,200	80	240
Soboba.....		264	424	1,990	1,990	1,990			1,890	82	80
Tule River.....		142	142						160	20	15
Volcan.....		43	43						170	20	15
Volcan.....		183	183						1,770	124	40
Total.....	808	1,237	2,045	35,835	22,256	58,091	4,791	9,295	14,086	1,328	.....

Colorado:	80	80	40,030	40,030	1,800	20	20	4
Navajo Springs.....	74	74	14,000	14,000	1,800	20	71	120
Southern Ute.....								
Total.....								
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	150	150	65,751	65,751	4,240	4,240	67	240
Fort Hall.....	390	390	38,280	38,280	6,880	6,880	273	160
Fort Lapwai.....	4 147	5	135,996	2,500	6,411	5,811	229	320
Total.....								
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	687	5	239,027	2,500	16,531	400	569	
		104		2,652	2,632	719	40	69
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	117	14	27,028	27,028	7,530	7,530	166	380
Potawatomi.....	156	156	29,132	29,132	10,073	10,073	95	320
Total.....								
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....	66	66						
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	53	237	611	611	611	611	25	70
Total.....								
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	144	73	10,000	10,000	70	70	20	
Grand Portage.....	70	70	30	30	30	30	17	20
Leech Lake.....	371	371	7,426	7,426	2,726	2,726	326	
Nett Lake.....	109	12	25	5	25	30	12	1
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	55	70	960	103,955	860	860	25	100
Red Lake.....	309	309		103,955		850	125	16
White Earth.....	645	196	200,000	3,000	2,400	2,400	300	8
Total.....								
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	1,394	660	218,441	106,960	6,111	855	825	
Crow.....	489	39	69,000	575,406	5,000		20	250
Flathead.....	395	395	153,307	153,307	4,875		325	200
Fort Belknap.....	550	1	173,000	909,660	31,479		759	160
Fort Peck.....	266	266	90,000	90,000	1,500	1,500	150	160
Tongue River.....	365	365	283,000	486,668	8,346	8,346	151	360
Total.....								
	1,799	506	678,307	2,084,734	49,700	5,000	1,705	

1 School land.

2 Not reported.

3 1912 report.

4 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 14.—*Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.		
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	349	.....	349	72,819	160	72,979	18,234	.....	18,234	260	320
Santee.....	246	87	333	31,150	.....	31,150	12,880	.....	12,880	279	360
Winnebago.....	228	51	279	102,509	244	102,753	12,734	10	12,744	209	240
Total.....	823	138	961	206,478	404	206,882	43,848	10	43,858	748	.....
Nevada:											
Fallon.....	126	.....	126	4,640	918	5,558	680	18	698	77	40
Fort McDermitt.....	30	39	69	1,995	500	2,495	795	30	825	146	10
Moapa River.....	.....	35	35	.....	600	600	.....	130	130	20	15
Nevada.....	.....	142	142	.....	21,000	21,000	.....	600	600	200	54
Walker River.....	100	40	140	5,300	.....	5,300	800	.....	800	80	20
Western Shoshone.....	.....	144	144	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	15,000	15,000	150	125
Reno, special agent.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,700	.....	1,700	400	.....	400	100	.....
Total.....	256	400	656	13,635	38,018	51,653	2,675	15,778	18,453	773	.....
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	368	937	1,305	1,100	19,400	20,500	1,100	19,400	20,500	875	20
Jicarilla.....	176	1	177	2,750	.....	2,750	650	.....	650	75	20
Mescalero.....	.....	140	140	.....	9,210	9,210	.....	1,120	1,120	92	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	300	100	400	300	100	400	200	20
San Juan.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	5,000	1,000	5
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	.....	980	980	.....	6,400	6,400	.....	6,400	6,400	1,000	10
Zuni.....	.....	490	490	.....	8,000	8,000	.....	3,400	3,400	450	26
Total.....	544	2,548	3,092	4,150	48,110	52,260	2,050	35,420	37,470	3,692	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	.....	450	450	.....	5,500	5,500	.....	5,500	5,500	390	100
North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold.....	217	.....	217	155,475	.....	155,475	3,000	.....	3,000	100	320
Fort Totten.....	200	30	230	52,207	.....	52,207	8,000	.....	8,000	200	180
Standing Rock.....	750	.....	750	1,048,239	.....	1,048,239	13,957	.....	13,957	733	300
Turtle Mountain.....	419	16	435	436,200	.....	436,200	72,000	.....	72,000	500	250
Total.....	1,586	496	2,082	1,692,121	.....	1,692,121	96,957	.....	96,957	1,923	.....

Oklahoma:									
Cantonment.....	176		176	57,419	57,419	2,919	2,919	125	150
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	288	1	289	77,838	77,838	5,930	5,930	194	250
Kiowa.....	827	2	829	500,000	500,000	20,350	20,350	1,003	120
Osaage.....	490		490	201,360	201,360	(1)	(1)		
Otoe.....	80		80	43,390	43,390	1,660	1,660	42	90
Pawnee.....	137		137	32,115	32,115	2,504	2,504	87	130
Ponca.....	177		177	105,068	105,068	4,992	4,992	148	320
Red Moon.....	43		43	12,280	12,280	726	726	54	90
Sac and Fox.....	130	2	132	53,595	53,595	10,806	10,806	130	320
Seger.....	130		130	65,388	65,388	2,775	2,775	110	160
Seneca.....	279	32	311	79,876	79,876	9,515	9,515	173	200
Shawnee.....	285	261	546	90,186	90,386	17,695	17,695	1,317	500
Total.....	3,042	298	3,340	1,318,515	1,318,715	79,872	79,872	3,383	
Oregon:									
Klamath.....	187	46	233	10,000	10,000	2,750	2,750	80	85
Roseburg.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15,200	15,200	500	500	30	40
Siletz.....	83		83	4,000	4,000	345	345	42	80
Umatilla.....	172	22	194	75,000	76,000	8,100	8,100	90	650
Warm Springs.....	146	14	160	61,696	71,696	6,000	6,000	100	225
Total.....	588	82	670	165,696	176,896	17,695	17,895	342	
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River.....	532	7	539	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	550	250
Crow Creek.....	200		200	3,000	3,000	2,919	2,919	198	200
Flandreau.....		72	72	45,696	45,696	1,272	1,272	113	160
Lower Brule.....	97		97	45,696	45,696	1,272	1,272	113	80
Pine Ridge.....	1,350	25	1,375	(2)	(2)	8,605	8,605	245	240
Rosebud.....	980		980	1,217,267	1,341,507	16,107	16,107	421	640
Sisseton.....	430	23	473	134,273	134,273	29,948	29,948	370	320
Yankton.....	366	12	378	40,500	40,500	4,100	4,100	135	200
Total.....	3,925	139	4,064	1,444,036	1,569,476	66,251	67,161	3,552	
Utah:									
Shivwits.....	336	41	41	1,270	1,270	5,326	106	18	12
Uintah and Ouray.....		5	341	81,079	91,079		5,326	145	160
Total.....	336	46	382	81,079	92,349	5,236	5,422	163	

4 Overestimated last year.

³ 1912 report.

Not reported.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 14.—*Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Total.		
Washington:											
Colville.....	508	48	556	107,300	97,100	204,400	20,230	1,500	21,730	506	400
Cushman.....	240	116	356	13,806	.....	13,806	960	.....	960	91	50
Neah Bay.....	100	87	187	3,790	250	3,980	200	170	370	38	40
Spokane.....	148	.....	148	5,300	.....	5,300	3,500	.....	3,500	76	220
Tulalip.....	149	221	370	11,384	2	11,386	2,279	.....	2,279	151	116
Yakima.....	720	59	779	130,000	6,000	136,000	9,000	.....	9,000	200	160
Total.....	1,865	531	2,396	271,720	103,352	375,072	36,169	1,670	37,839	1,052	.....
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.....	255	70	325	51,800	.....	51,800	400	.....	400	40	40
Keshena.....	.....	400	400	.....	1,610	1,610	.....	1,610	1,610	300	50
Lac du Flambeau.....	95	8	103	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	45	12
La Pointe.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	5,000	1,750	6,750	2,020	1,250	3,270	115	99
Onida.....	583	83	668	65,312	.....	65,312	10,000	.....	10,000	400	.....
Red Cliff.....	65	58	123	400	.....	400	200	.....	200	32	20
Total.....	1,000	619	1,619	122,762	3,360	126,122	12,870	2,860	15,730	932	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	312	12	324	131,551	75,700	207,251	7,500	.....	7,500	190	120
Grand total.....	20,868	19,083	39,951	6,775,542	2,873,108	9,648,650	478,052	117,279	595,331	29,216	.....
COMPARISON.											
Total, 1912.....	20,438	19,463	39,901	6,661,032	2,042,963	8,703,995	431,500	1,127,093	558,593	28,051	.....
Total, 1911.....	14,171	14,373	28,544	6,311,591	2,533,328	8,844,919	265,080	117,945	383,025	24,489	.....
Total, 1900 ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343,351	4,10,835	.....
Total, 1890 ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,613	4,5,554	.....

¹ Overestimated last year.² Unknown.³ Only items reported.⁴ Families actually living upon, and cultivating lands in severally.

TABLE 15.—Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Quantity.					Value.			Disposition of crops.			
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.						
Camp Verde.....	1, 121	4, 623				1, 000	\$18, 594	\$490	\$490	\$400	\$90	
Colorado River.....	550	2, 057				60, 000		2, 166	20, 760	15, 860	4, 900	
Fort Apache.....	20	1, 666	3, 750	1, 000	975	171, 000		31, 230	31, 230	12, 530	18, 700	
Fort Mojave.....	40	3, 988				20, 500	5, 800		5, 800	5, 300	500	
Havasupai.....	25	100	20			16, 800		3, 883	3, 883	3, 483	300	\$100
Kabab.....								630	630			
Leupp.....												
Moqui.....												
Navajo.....	200	15, 000	2, 000			60, 000		24, 200	24, 200	23, 200	1, 000	
Pima.....	1, 500	5, 000	31, 250		5, 625	72, 000		51, 900	51, 900	29, 900	22, 900	
Salt River.....	1, 621	4, 273	39, 093		5, 666	55, 600	49, 534	12, 623	62, 157	7, 987	54, 170	
San Carlos.....	176	25, 493	9, 910		4, 302			29, 296	29, 296			29, 296
San Xavier.....	1, 600	2, 500	19, 000			7, 400	26, 750	26, 650	53, 400	30, 000	13, 400	10, 000
Truxton Canyon.....						(1)		1, 000	1, 000	800	200	50
Western Navajo.....	100	11, 250				85, 000		10, 050	10, 050	8, 000	2, 000	
Total.....	6, 953	76, 456	86, 023	1, 000	16, 568	549, 300	100, 678	194, 128	294, 806	137, 200	118, 160	39, 446
California:												
Bishop.....	300	600				12, 000	4, 050		4, 050	(1) 350	(1)	4, 050
Campo.....	96					40, 000		4, 590	4, 590			4, 240
Digger.....	8					6, 722		382	301		57	24
Fort Bidwell.....	800		2, 100			12, 000	5, 550	100	5, 650	3, 750	1, 900	
Fort Yuma.....	18	1, 500	1, 500		750	45, 300	3, 045	2, 840	5, 885	5, 100	785	
Hoopa Valley.....	470		500	5, 000		386, 353	1, 850	10, 800	12, 650	4, 300	6, 350	2, 000
Malhi.....	564	255				22, 600	21, 180	17, 662	17, 662	7, 492	7, 170	3, 000
Pala.....	666	2, 100	2, 700		125	740	2, 550	2, 400	21, 180	4, 195	9, 210	7, 775
Pechanga.....		200		7, 333	3, 000	1, 400	11, 805		4, 950	600	4, 350	
Round Valley.....	1, 225		1, 200		1, 888	54, 400		12, 725	11, 805	8, 750	3, 055	
Soboba.....	1, 580	480				60, 500		1, 600	12, 725	9, 660	2, 832	233
Tule River.....												
Volcan.....	40											
Total.....	4, 767	5, 135	6, 900	12, 333	5, 763	656, 815	50, 030	53, 099	103, 129	46, 098	35, 709	21, 322

1 Not reported.

2 Includes oats and barley.

TABLE 15.—Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Quantity.						Value.			Disposition of crops.		
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....	Tons, 10					Pounds.		\$300	\$300	\$300		
Southern Ute.....	700	(1)				(1)	\$4,200		4,200	(1)		\$4,200
Total.....	710						4,200	300	4,500	300		4,200
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,500		8,000	70,000		361,500	52,750		52,750	22,750	\$20,000	
Fort Hall.....	8,483		19,908	27,658	200	507,400	68,591	5,000	73,591	14,700	55,200	3,691
Total.....	10,983		27,908	97,658	200	868,900	121,341	5,000	126,341	37,450	85,200	3,691
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	52	15,202	235	4,059		20,700		8,429	8,429	1,641	6,668	120
Kansas:												
Kickapoo.....	1,825	122,900	19,642	16,470			97,984		97,984	50,803	40,689	6,492
Potawatomi.....	1,350	50,000	12,000	12,000		(1)	41,100		41,100	17,000	21,000	3,100
Total.....	3,175	172,900	31,642	28,470		1,800	138,084		139,084	67,803	61,689	9,592
Michigan: Bay Mills.....							150		150	150		
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac.....						130,000	1,150		1,150	800	350	
Grand Portage.....	4					(1)	155		155	155		
Leech Lake.....	500	330				45,400	25,010	550	26,160	23,450	2,710	
Nett Lake.....						10,000	3,025	155	3,025	1,025	2,000	125
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	1,200	2,000		1,500	900	212,304	9,608	11,300	11,300	11,300	4,500	
Red Lake.....	1,000	2,500	490	6,952					9,608	5,108		
White Earth.....	792	600										
Total.....	2,296	4,630	2,490	8,852	900	456,704	40,048	12,005	52,053	42,368	9,560	125
Montana:												
Blackfeet ¹						63,000	51,415		51,415	29,515	14,500	7,400
Crow.....	5,712		10,228	22,308		201,616	120,152		120,152	(1)	(1)	120,152
Flathead.....	3,400		73,862	84,207	9,594	52,000		23,600	23,600	10,000	13,000	600
Fort Belknap.....	3,000		1,000	13,333						21,000	132,855	
Fort Peck.....	2,030	1,200	35,649	73,044	660	4,572,400	153,855		153,855			

Tongue River.....	3,500	.....	500	2,500	375	(1)	.....	42,700	42,700	38,700	4,000	.....
Total.....	17,642	1,200	121,239	195,392	10,629	4,889,016	325,422	66,300	391,722	99,215	164,355	128,152
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	600	170,000	600	1,000	1,600	18,000	76,800	.....	76,800	23,040	46,080	7,680
Santee.....	1,000	170,000	6,000	8,000	.....	220,000	70,100	.....	70,100	34,000	34,000	1,100
Winnebago.....	1,000	205,500	2,500	20,000	.....	.....	107,000	200	107,200	35,000	46,200	6,000
Total.....	1,600	545,500	9,100	29,000	1,600	238,000	253,900	200	254,100	113,040	128,280	14,780
Nevada:												
Fallon.....	195	.....	1,125	.....	.....	20,500	2,150	210	2,360	1,710	650	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	730,000	8,800	800	9,600	5,000	4,600	.....
Mospe River.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	3,500	15,950	1,500	2,000	.....
Nevada.....	1,400	.....	300	.....	300	80,000	.....	15,950	15,950	12,000	3,950	.....
Walker River.....	1,600	.....	900	.....	350	16,000	8,600	.....	20,437	2,600	6,000	.....
Western Shoshone.....	3,000	.....	1,062	373	1,000	(1)	.....	20,437	20,437	12,937	7,500	.....
Total.....	5,755	.....	3,287	373	1,650	846,500	19,550	40,897	60,447	35,747	24,700	.....
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,430	38,900	33,250	1,000	.....	250,000	6,685	94,200	100,885	56,146	38,239	6,500
Jicarilla.....	300	200	100	32,000	.....	35,000	5,730	12,100	12,100	4,880	5,000	.....
Mescalero.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	1,250	87	1,337	7,100	5,000	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	165,000	165,000	142,000	18,500	3,500
San Juan.....	400	60,000	15,000	.....	.....	510,000	.....	52,564	52,564	35,044	8,760	.....
Zuni.....	.....	13,440	20,250	5,000	.....	980,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,170	113,103	68,600	38,000	.....	1,875,000	13,665	323,951	337,616	246,507	72,349	18,760
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	64	19,500	845	320	202	101,012	.....	18,623	18,623	12,000	4,000	2,623
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold.....	.....	1,000	5,441	14,002	.....	5,543	18,757	.....	18,757	8,990	9,767	.....
Fort Totten.....	3,000	2,000	43,000	14,000	75,000	.....	86,000	.....	86,000	40,000	46,000	.....
Standing Rock.....	.....	34,420	45,254	27,162	.....	1,589,968	84,745	.....	84,745	20,500	20,500	40,000
Turtle Mountain.....	.....	.....	57,500	83,333	9,375	4,730,420	137,220	.....	137,220	44,000	93,200	.....
Total.....	3,000	37,420	151,195	138,497	84,375	6,325,931	326,702	.....	326,702	117,235	169,467	40,000
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment.....	390	21,043	.....	1,000	.....	.....	12,620	.....	12,620	10,000	2,620	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	.....	96,880	5,000	.....	.....	(1)	45,227	.....	45,227	10,227	35,000	.....
Kiowa.....	1,000	21,000	.....	2,000	.....	40,000	29,500	.....	29,500	29,500	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	250	9,714	3,500	5,000	.....	3,600	12,100	.....	12,100	4,100	4,000	.....
Ponca.....	244	17,375	.....	1,250	.....	19,600	11,814	.....	12,100	3,110	8,704	.....
Red Moon.....	45	82,895	.....	.....	.....	9,413	11,995	.....	11,995	6,000	5,995	.....
Sac and Fox.....	893	5,900	5,100	.....	.....	5,100	3,513	.....	3,513	2,100	1,300	113
Sage.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	42,700	20,713	.....	20,713	5,180	13,333	200
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	5,500	.....	5,500	4,000	1,500	.....

1912 report.

Not reported.

TABLE 15.—Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Quantity.					Value.			Disposition of crops.			
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Oklahoma—Continued.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
Seneca.....	2,730	58,100	16,637	6,100		27,800	\$89,360		\$89,360	\$66,890	\$22,470	
Shawnee.....	240	49,300		6,200		867,700	54,180		54,180	26,500	27,680	
Total.....	5,792	381,207	25,137	21,550		1,017,413	296,522		296,522	167,607	124,602	\$4,313
Oregon:												
Klamath.....	11,700		60,000			(1)	68,000		68,000	53,000	10,000	5,000
Umatilla.....	2,500		5,000			(1)	66,500		66,500	32,000	34,500	
Warm Springs.....	300			6,000	(1)	90,000	12,200		12,200	6,890	5,310	
Total.....	14,500		65,000	6,000		90,000	146,700		146,700	91,890	49,810	5,000
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River.....	2,110	2,000		450		375,000	20,100		20,100	18,900	1,000	200
Crow Creek.....	4,300	9,500	700		210	315,000	35,111		35,111	20,111	10,000	5,000
Flandreau.....	60			1,000	800	120,000		6,410	6,410	3,000	3,410	
Lower Brule.....	700	10,000				600,000	14,900		14,900	14,000	900	
Pine Ridge.....	25,607	15,348	295	24,875		2,362,980	175,573		175,573	165,573	10,000	
Rosebud.....	10,000	30,000	4,500	30,000		816,000	80,040		80,040	80,040		
Sisseton.....		65,000	12,000	10,000	8,000	(1)	455,000		455,000	118,250	332,750	4,000
Yankton.....							40,450		40,450	30,450	10,000	
Total.....	42,777	140,848	667,495	66,325	9,010	4,588,980	821,174	\$6,410	827,584	450,324	368,060	9,200
Utah:												
Shivwits.....	120	100	200	140		20,000			3,252	1,652	300	1,300
Uintah and Ouray.....	4,700		6,025	27,650	100	60,880	55,669		55,669	34,129	20,194	1,376
Total.....	4,820	100	6,225	27,790	100	80,880	55,669		58,951	35,781	20,494	2,676
Washington:												
Colville.....	6,200	400	34,500	142,500		250,000	170,720	66,017	236,737	118,900	116,672	1,165
Cushman.....	370			7,333		8,520	3,520		8,520	6,170	2,350	
Neah Bay.....	250					24,000	3,240		3,240			
Spokane.....	1,040	945	5,880	11,510		174,800	21,886		21,886	13,106	8,780	
Tulalip.....	1,197					398,000	26,564		26,564	14,000	14,000	514
Yakima.....	16,150		25,666	16,938	417	(1)	178,400		178,400	125,000	48,400	5,000
Total.....	25,207	1,345	66,180	178,281	417	1,017,400	409,330	66,017	475,347	278,066	190,202	7,079

TABLE 16.—Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Arizona:								
Camp Verde.....	110							\$914
Colorado River.....	115		8	8		1,000	1,000	23,650
Fort Apache.....	467	547	496	1,043		510,100	510,100	268,655
Fort Mojave.....	221	2	67	69	1,000		1,000	16,858
Havasupai.....	51		69	69		138,240	138,240	11,025
Kaibab.....	29		80	80		40,960	40,960	8,500
Leupp.....	513	300		300		75,100	75,100	93,900
Moqui.....	1,531	1,500	500	2,000		1,588,320	1,588,320	415,750
Navajo.....	3,375	6,000		6,000		4,990,000	4,990,000	3,240,000
Pima.....	1,232	822	900	1,722		316,960	316,960	410,095
Salt River.....	331	1	251	252	17,050	29,648	46,698	40,134
San Carlos.....	664	25	600	625		742,268	742,268	57,200
San Xavier.....	1,525	450	850	1,300	306,520	35,566	342,086	293,195
Truxton Canyon.....	104		1	1		125	125	2,200
Western Navajo.....	1,650	2,000	500	2,500		3,039,647	3,039,647	406,175
Total.....	11,918	11,647	4,322	15,969	324,570	11,507,834	11,832,404	5,288,251
California:								
Bishop.....		3	447	450	9,530		9,530	35,596
Campo.....	55	1	40	41		13,688	13,688	7,365
Digger.....	14		4	4		220	220	44
Fort Bidwell.....	164	2	40	42	18,000		18,000	17,775
Fort Yuma.....	229					1,925	1,925	13,880
Hoopa Valley.....	309		212	212	1,600	3,000	4,600	55,375
Malki.....	187		105	105		7,664	7,664	25,291
Pala.....	206		86	86	474	2,617	3,091	40,732
Pechanga.....	89		30	30				3,122
Round Valley.....	424	12	100	112	39,612	80	39,692	65,540
Soboba.....	142	25	107	132		9,825	9,825	36,812
Tule River.....	43	15	15	30		15,000	15,000	58,100
Volcan.....	183	4	8	12		1,650	1,650	29,357
Total.....	2,045	62	1,194	1,256	69,216	55,669	124,885	388,989
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....	80		90	90		210,010	210,010	40,275
Southern Ute.....	74	7	66	73	2,000		2,000	47,881
Total.....	154	7	156	163	2,000	210,010	212,010	88,156
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	150	42	304	346	42,772		42,772	80,565
Fort Hall.....	390	6	120	126	337,040	103,120	440,160	192,800
Fort Lapwai.....	152		600	600	1,000	5,000	6,000	221,460
Total.....	692	48	1,024	1,072	380,812	108,120	488,932	494,825
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	104		50	50		1,255	1,255	14,971
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	131		135	135	1,577		1,577	151,062
Potawatomi.....	156				8,834		8,834	68,340
Total.....	287		135	135	10,411		10,411	219,402
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....	66		6	6	240		240	640
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	290		175	175				17,955
Total.....	356		181	181	240		240	18,595
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	217		50	50	1,000		1,000	4,350
Grand Portage.....	70		5	5	800		800	268
Leech Lake.....	371		137	137	6,718		6,718	32,533
Nett Lake.....	121		18	18	930		930	5,753
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	125		4	4				4,194
Red Lake.....	309		200	200				29,700
White Earth.....	841		400	400				38,960
Total.....	2,054		814	814	9,448		9,448	115,758

¹ Overestimated last year.² 1912 report.

TABLE 16.—Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Con.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	528	1,050	1,589	2,639	847,240	121,214	968,454	\$634,420
Crow.....	395	37	275	312	324,167	.....	324,167	361,686
Flathead.....	551	1,500	400	1,900	162,526	96,500	259,026	930,000
Fort Belknap.....	266	30	530	560	.....	127,688	127,688	101,250
Fort Peck.....	365	100	200	300	170,000	.....	150,000	379,465
Tongue River.....	200	465	28	493	.....	1349,500	349,500	450,100
Total.....	2,305	3,182	3,022	6,204	1,403,933	774,902	2,178,835	2,856,921
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	349	.....	.....	.....	4,900	280	5,180	163,782
Santee.....	333	.....	115	115	14,450	.....	14,450	30,150
Winnebago.....	279	.....	209	209	2,449	.....	2,449	124,936
Total.....	961	.....	324	324	21,799	280	22,079	318,868
Nevada:								
Fallon.....	126	.....	64	64	.....	1,030	.....	3,465
Fort McDermitt.....	69	.....	150	150	1,800	.....	2,830	5,200
Moapa River.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	470	1,935
Nevada.....	142	.....	20	20	.....	120,000	120,000	9,154
Walker River.....	140	.....	50	50	2,000	.....	2,000	18,905
Western Shoshone.....	144	.....	140	140	.....	75,000	75,000	118,550
Reno, special agent.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	11,300	.....	11,300	24,900
Total.....	656	.....	1,424	1,424	15,100	196,500	211,600	182,109
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,305	206	658	864	30,862	379,012	409,874	276,385
Jicarilla.....	177	10	20	30	100,577	15,000	115,577	54,752
Mescalero.....	140	6	92	98	.....	46,810	46,810	67,570
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	2,985	.....	2,985	448,000	1,000,000	1,448,000	608,510
San Juan.....	.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	.....	3,810,000	3,810,000	2,186,550
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	980	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	37,440	37,440	141,250
Zuni.....	490	800	400	1,200	.....	114,600	114,600	163,775
Total.....	3,092	5,007	3,170	8,177	579,439	5,402,862	5,982,301	3,498,792
North Carolina:								
Cherokee.....	450	.....	300	300	.....	40,000	40,000	30,044
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	217	250	188	438	194,789	161,495	356,284	332,850
Fort Totten.....	230	.....	250	250	12,000	.....	12,000	104,350
Standing Rock.....	750	900	1,500	2,400	1,094,277	162,287	1,256,564	1,474,000
Turtle Mountain.....	435	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000	132,151
Total.....	2,082	1,150	1,938	3,088	1,316,066	323,782	1,639,848	2,043,351
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	176	.....	.....	.....	4,385	.....	4,385	39,169
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	289	.....	250	250	19,000	.....	19,000	158,253
Kiowa.....	829	35	150	185	82,000	.....	82,000	300,000
Osage.....	490	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	175,000
Otoe.....	80	.....	110	110	3,000	160	3,160	37,280
Pawnee.....	137	.....	115	115	7,120	.....	7,120	47,789
Ponca.....	177	.....	195	195	7,980	.....	7,980	186,120
Red Moon.....	43	.....	2	2	1,240	.....	1,240	20,832
Sac and Fox.....	132	.....	91	91	3,051	.....	3,051	36,650
Seger.....	130	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	69,580
Seneca.....	311	.....	238	238	5,221	201	5,422	168,738
Shawnee.....	546	.....	457	457	28,010	.....	28,010	76,320
Total ⁴	3,340	35	1,608	1,643	181,007	361	181,368	1,315,731

¹ Overestimated last year.² Unknown.³ Estimated.⁴ Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Con.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	233	260	40	300	56,900	151,000	207,900	\$348,933
Roseburg.....	(1)	5	25	30	18,000		18,000	25,000
Siletz.....	83	2	40	42	21,375		21,375	17,940
Umatilla.....	194		300	300	25,600	73,600	99,200	12,000
Warm Springs.....	160		205	205	129,696	69,360	199,056	62,620
Total.....	670	267	610	877	251,571	293,960	545,531	496,493
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.....								10
Cheyenne River.....	539				582,835	259,629	842,464	987,890
Crow Creek.....	200		180	180	265,092	15,873	280,965	273,820
Flandreau.....	72		66	66		200	200	6,350
Lower Brule.....	97	212	107	319	44,424		44,424	150,625
Pine Ridge.....	1,375	4,210	2,600	6,810	2,139,670	488,835	2,628,505	1,537,937
Rosebud ^a	930	700	650	1,350	401,394	124,240	525,634	554,380
Sisseton.....	473		50	50	49,000		49,000	199,896
Yankton.....	378		350	350	11,000		11,000	264,510
Total.....	4,064	5,122	4,003	9,125	3,493,415	888,777	4,382,192	3,975,418
Utah:								
Shivwits.....	41		20	20		6,200	6,200	2,061
Uintah and Ouray Salt Lake, special agent.....	341	22	126	148	37,674	4 218,080	255,754	138,358
Total.....	382	22	146	168	37,674	224,280	261,954	142,929
Washington:								
Colville.....	556	69	347	416	69,052	325,000	394,052	613,995
Cushman.....	356		77	77	14,488		14,488	32,155
Neah Bay.....	187		63	63	3,530	180	3,710	13,055
Spokane.....	148		164	164	250		250	37,612
Tulalip.....	370	6	180	186	8,439		8,439	63,949
Yakima.....	779	7	1,050	1,057	126,000	105,000	231,000	16,800
Total.....	2,396	82	1,881	1,963	221,759	430,180	651,939	777,466
Wisconsin:								
Carter ^a								6,335
Hayward.....	325		75	75	12,300		12,300	5,460
Keshena.....	400		200	200		76,812	76,812	35,192
Lac du Flambeau.....	103		200	200	(6)	(6)	(6)	14,625
La Pointe.....			200	200	1,700	700	2,400	89,711
Oneida.....	668		400	400				100,000
Red Cliff.....	123		12	12	100		100	5,785
Total.....	1,619		1,087	1,087	14,100	77,512	91,612	257,108
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	324	31	175	206	2 211,567	75,700	287,267	282,898
Grand total.....	39,951	26,662	27,564	54,226	8,544,127	20,611,984	29,156,111	22,777,075

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	39,901	26,014	25,366	51,380	8,755,552	21,314,688	30,070,240	22,238,242
Total, 1911.....	65,634	20,178	24,807	44,985	4,696,446	18,729,124	23,425,570	17,971,209
Total, 1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,697,296
Total, 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,660,240

¹ Unknown.² Overestimated last year.³ 1912 report.⁴ Underestimated last year.⁵ Only item reported.⁶ Not reported.⁷ Includes female adults.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona:			
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	50	\$300
	Woodcutting.....	25	100
Total.....		75	400
Colorado River.....	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000
	Others.....	112	(1)
Total.....		142	2,200
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	(1)	500
	Beadwork.....	(1)	50
	Woodcutting.....	500	8,750
Total.....		500	9,300
Fort Mojave.....	Basket making.....	10	250
	Beadwork.....	75	500
	Woodcutting.....	(1)	3,500
	Others.....	(1)	44,027
Total.....		85	48,277
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	26	350
	Others.....	20	1,220
Total.....		46	1,570
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	20	150
Leupp 2.....	do.....	50	500
	Blanket weaving.....	400	7,000
Total.....		450	7,500
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	500	100,000
	Pottery.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	250	(1)
	Others.....	20	14,602
Total.....		970	116,602
Navajo.....*	Blanket weaving.....	(1)	270,000
	Woodcutting.....	(1)	3,200
Total.....		(1)	273,200
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,200	14,500
	Pottery.....	550	4,300
	Woodcutting.....	600	26,500
	Others.....	929	(1)
Total.....		3,279	45,300
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	130	2,400
	Pottery.....	2	100
Total.....		132	2,500
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	800
	Beadwork.....	100	200
	Woodcutting.....	200	9,000
Total.....		500	10,000
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	750	7,000
	Pottery.....	60	400
	Woodcutting.....	350	46,500
	Others.....	6	350
Total.....		1,166	54,250
Truxton Canyon 2.....	Basket making.....	34	250
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	122	4,000
Total.....		186	7,250

* Unknown.

2 Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	\$250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,220	17,650
Total, Arizona.....		8,771	596,149
California:			
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	5	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	8	1,280
Total.....		13	1,280
Campo.....	Basket making.....	4	125
	Others.....	1	80
Total.....		5	205
Digger.....	Basket making.....	3	40
	Woodcutting.....	4	96
Total.....		7	136
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	50	750
	Beadwork.....	15	300
	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000
	Others.....	10	450
Total.....		125	11,500
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	40	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,200
	Others.....	3	2,200
Total.....		93	8,900
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	50	250
	Beadwork.....	10	75
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	125	10,000
Total.....		335	11,025
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	80	500
	Fishing.....	120	25,000
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,400
Total.....		235	27,900
Malki.....	Basket making.....	44	698
	Lace making.....	4	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	65	4,780
Total.....		113	5,478
Pala ²	Basket making.....	37	650
	Lace making.....	71	471
	Woodcutting.....	9	281
Total.....		117	1,402
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	1	300
	Woodcutting.....	2	90
Total.....		13	590
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	22	450
	Woodcutting.....	14	420
Total.....		36	870
Total California.....		1,092	69,286
Colorado: Navajo Springs.....	Beadwork.....	10	50

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	Woodcutting.....	20	\$8,000
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	7	250
	Beadwork.....	9	1,000
	Others.....	50	18,000
Total.....		66	19,250
Total Idaho.....		86	27,250
Iowa:			
Sac and Fox ¹	Beadwork.....	20	100
	Others.....	58	11,025
Total Iowa.....		78	11,125
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	Fishing.....	40	14,000
	Woodcutting.....	3	180
	Others.....	200	19,000
Total.....		243	33,180
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	Basket making.....	50	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	175	8,000
Total.....		325	13,000
Total Michigan.....		568	46,180
Minnesota:			
Grand Portage.....	Beadwork.....	5	30
	Blanket weaving.....	10	45
	Fishing.....	10	80
	Others.....	40	454
Total.....		65	609
Leech Lake.....	Basket making.....	100	900
	Beadwork.....	110	1,600
	Lace making.....	25	1,400
	Fishing.....	450	16,450
	Woodcutting.....	112	3,150
	Others.....	420	12,525
Total.....		1,217	36,025
Nett Lake ¹	Basket making.....	15	380
	Beadwork.....	15	1,030
	Fishing.....	68	1,100
	Others.....	(²)	7,800
Total.....		98	10,310
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	50	100
	Fishing.....	200	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,000
Total.....		300	16,100
White Earth ¹	Beadwork.....	50	1,000
	Fishing.....	200	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	5,000
Total.....		350	8,000
Total Minnesota.....		2,030	71,044
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
Fort Belknap.....	do.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	30	700
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,400
	Others.....	40	2,000
Total.....		145	5,100

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	150	\$300
	Lace making.....	15	75
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,500
Total.....		190	1,875
Total Montana.....		385	11,575
Nebraska:			
Santee ¹	Beadwork.....	21	1,300
	Others.....	58	29,300
Total.....		79	30,600
Winnebago.....	Woodcutting.....	2	1,300
	Others.....	5	3,120
Total.....		7	3,420
Total Nebraska.....		86	34,020
Nevada:			
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	6	400
	Others.....	25	100
Total.....		31	500
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	600
Nevada ¹	do.....	30	200
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,500
	Others.....	4	500
Total.....		134	4,500
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Blanket weaving.....	10	100
	Fishing.....	15	400
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,300
Total.....		120	2,500
Reno, special agent ¹	Fishing.....	30	2,000
Total Nevada.....		345	10,150
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Basket making.....	5	130
	Blanket weaving.....	5	300
	Pottery.....	130	1,275
Total.....		140	1,605
Jicarilla ¹	Basket making.....	100	900
	Beadwork.....	60	300
	Woodcutting.....	48	5,914
Total.....		208	7,114
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	12	300
	Beadwork.....	15	125
	Woodcutting.....	20	600
	Others.....	15	310
Total.....		62	1,335
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	200,000
Total.....		1,025	200,200

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Santa Fe Pueblos ¹	Pottery.....	1,500	\$2,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	500
Total.....		1,520	2,500
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	100	5,000
	Pottery.....	30	60
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,000
Total.....		140	7,060
Total New Mexico.....		3,095	219,814
North Carolina:			
Cherokee.....	Basket making.....	26	(²)
	Pottery.....	1	(²)
	Woodcutting.....	40	800
	Others.....	10	(²)
Total North Carolina.....		77	800
Oklahoma:			
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	500
	Woodcutting.....	10	800
Total.....		210	1,300
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Beadwork.....	133	7,100
	Woodcutting.....	10	250
Total.....		143	7,350
Otoe.....	Others.....	20	4,000
Red Moon.....	Basket making.....	7	20
	Beadwork.....	41	400
Total.....		48	420
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	100	1,000
Total Oklahoma ³		521	14,070
Oregon:			
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,650
Total.....		210	3,650
Roseburg ¹	Fishing.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	2,000
	Others.....	1,000	2,000
Total.....		1,300	5,000
Total Oregon.....		1,510	8,650
South Dakota:			
Crow Creek.....	Basket making.....	1	25
	Beadwork.....	80	450
	Woodcutting.....	8	100
	Others.....	15	200
Total.....		104	775
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	84	(²)
Pine Ridge.....	Beadwork.....	800	(²)
	Woodcutting.....	50	5,000
Total.....		850	5,000
Total South Dakota.....		1,049	6,475

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.³ Exclusive Five Tribes.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah:			
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	\$350
	Woodcutting.....	28	1,250
Total.....		48	1,600
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	10	125
	Beadwork.....	24	1,000
Total.....		34	1,125
Total Utah.....		82	2,725
Washington:			
Colville.....	Basket making.....	9	600
	Beadwork.....	17	800
	Fishing.....	100	900
	Woodcutting.....	12	2,000
	Others.....	7	150
Total.....		145	4,250
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	70	550
	Fishing.....	100	20,300
	Woodcutting.....	22	3,300
	Others.....	23	710
Total.....		215	24,860
Neah Bay ¹	Basket making.....	96	4,200
	Fishing.....	90	8,000
	Others.....	96	15,600
Total.....		282	27,800
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	400
	Fishing.....	58	16,750
	Woodcutting.....	102	60,528
	Others.....	10	6,149
Total.....		200	83,827
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	200
	Beadwork.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	8	102
Total.....		158	802
Total Washington.....		1,000	141,539
Wisconsin:			
Hayward.....	Beadwork.....	54	400
	Fishing.....	500	400
	Woodcutting.....	30	1,600
	Others.....	350	3,125
Total.....		934	5,525
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	100
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Fishing.....	500	300
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	230	1,165
Total.....		850	3,715
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,500
	Fishing.....	500	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,200
	Others.....	500	3,50
Total.....		1,415	8,700

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	7	\$35
	Beadwork.....	23	200
	Lace making.....	16	125
	Fishing.....	6	1,700
	Woodcutting.....	8	378
	Others.....	11	(¹)
Total.....		71	2,438
Oneida.....	Lace making.....	70	1,600
	Others.....	3	(¹)
Total.....		73	1,600
Red Cliff.....	Lace making.....	2	10
	Fishing.....	10	5,000
	Others.....	25	500
Total.....		37	5,510
Total Wisconsin.....		3,380	27,488
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	10	403
	Others.....	265	17,505
Total Wyoming.....		325	17,908
Grand total.....		24,490	1,316,298

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,115	\$45,703
	Beadwork.....	2,922	31,085
	Blanket weaving.....	2,925	592,445
	Fishing.....	3,498	135,880
	Lace making.....	203	3,681
	Pottery.....	2,373	9,135
	Woodcutting.....	3,621	270,702
	Others.....	4,833	227,667
Grand total.....		24,490	1,316,298

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	22,564	\$1,211,335
Total, 1911.....	21,235	847,456
Total, 1900.....		² 177,169
Total, 1890.....		² 131,374

¹ Unknown.² Only item reported.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total.	Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.		
	Regular employees.					Irregular employees.						Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.				
	Males.		Females.		Num-ber.	Males.		Females.		Num-ber.		Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Total.	Per capita.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.									
Arizona:																		
Camp Verde.....	3	\$580									3	\$580	110	\$15,000	10	\$1,000	123	\$16,580
Colorado River.....	13	5,047				21	\$647	1	\$3	35	5,697	17	1,476	17	1,476	152	47,173	
Fort Apache.....	33	11,268	2	\$640		656	9,859	44	297	735	22,064	13	1,760	71	1,760	819	23,809	
Fort Mojave.....	9	5,320	2	1,200		449	16,842			460	23,362	21	31,220	69	3,831	550	58,413	
Havasupai.....	1	300				84	1,062			85	1,352	30	1,235	1	40	116	2,637	
Kaibab.....	2	324				1	60			3	384					3	384	
Leupp.....	11	3,108	1	600		126	1,295			138	5,003	42	1,394			190	6,397	
Mogul.....	28	7,187	12	3,648		140	8,173			180	19,008	1	12			181	19,020	
Navajo.....	8	6,100	8	3,740		75	2,000			91	11,840	37	2,000			128	13,840	
Phoenix.....	9	4,920	9	3,740						18	8,660	153	14,209	171	22,869	1,103	22,869	
Pima.....	25	10,480	4	1,860		765	12,775			794	25,115	239	17,733	70	3,130	1,103	45,978	
Rice Station.....	8	4,463	1	600		56	741			65	5,804					157	16,624	
Salt River.....	30	10,620	1	480		54	17,457			85	28,557	145	56,580	4	208	234	85,245	
San Carlos.....	19	2,476								19	2,476	589	60,690	144	11,380	732	74,546	
San Xavier.....	5	1,637	6	642		26	697	1	10	38	2,916					38	2,916	
Truxton Canyon.....	5	1,637	1	396		146	2,672			161	5,871	50	1,500			211	7,371	
Western Navajo.....	14	2,803																
Total.....	226	78,757	47	17,546		2,599	74,210	46	310	2,918	170,823	1,504	240,218	561	38,725	4,983	449,766	
California:																		
Bishop.....	3	1,080	1	300		9	57			13	1,432					13	1,432	
Campo.....	3	1,040	1	300						4	1,340					28	3,222	
Digger.....												24	1,882			18	1,544	
Fort Bidwell.....	2	55	2	600		13	1,271			17	2,351	80	10,860	23	1,530	126	14,741	
Fort Yuma.....	12	2,067	5	273		62	1,151			79	3,491	335	59,800	37	1,682	451	64,973	
Greenville.....	1	500	5	1,020						6	1,520	185	8,900	45	1,250	236	11,670	
Hoopa Valley.....	17	4,768	7	3,280		38	6,109			24	8,048	10	350			34	8,398	
Maki.....	8	2,064	1	720		44	1,962			47	8,983	101	12,070			148	21,053	
Pala.....	2	1,500	3	1,440		44	1,962			49	4,902	89	15,805	33	5,180	171	25,887	
Pechanga.....	2	960								2	960					10	4,960	
Round Valley.....	14	2,902	5	1,363		89	2,140			108	6,405					108	6,405	
Sherman Institute.....	6	3,325	4	1,743		1	147			11	5,215			346	14,253	357	19,468	

Soboba.....	14	3,269	3	556	51	525	.....	68	4,350	133	19,340	3	250	204	23,940	117.35
Tule River.....	1	240	.....	.....	11	179	.....	12	419	30	6,233	.....	.....	42	6,652	158.38
Volcan.....	7	1,904	1	540	.....	.....	.....	8	2,444	65	11,850	28	3,770	101	18,064	178.85
Total.....	92	26,099	38	12,135	318	13,626	.....	448	51,800	1,084	152,634	515	27,915	2,047	232,409	113.54
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs.....	14	1,105	.....	.....	67	1,435	.....	81	2,540	15	150	.....	.....	96	2,690	28.02
Southern Ute.....	8	3,610	1	257	298	11,523	.....	307	15,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	15,390	50.13
Total.....	22	4,715	1	257	365	12,958	.....	388	17,930	15	150	.....	.....	403	18,080	44.86
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	3,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,034	46	6,500	.....	.....	53	9,624	183.47
Fort Hall.....	18	3,780	1	540	224	5,236	108	351	11,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	11,606	32.84
Fort Lapwai.....	8	3,650	3	1,400	22	2,335	.....	33	5,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	5,385	163.18
Total.....	33	10,464	4	1,940	246	5,571	108	391	20,025	46	6,500	.....	.....	437	26,615	60.90
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	4	1,072	.....	.....	45	913	.....	49	1,985	205	6,101	.....	.....	254	8,176	32.19
Kansas:																
Haskell Institute.....	4	3,460	4	1,680	.....	.....	.....	8	5,140	.....	.....	87	1,591	95	6,731	70.85
Kickapoo.....	2	1,122	6	1,084	5	95	.....	13	2,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,301	177.00
Potawatomi.....	1	300	2	900	.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	400.00
Total.....	7	4,882	12	3,664	5	95	.....	24	8,641	.....	.....	87	1,591	111	10,232	91.18
Michigan:																
Bay Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	120	.....	6	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	120	20.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	2	15	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	17.50
Mount Pleasant.....	10	4,880	5	1,328	.....	.....	.....	15	6,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6,208	413.86
Total.....	10	4,880	5	1,328	8	165	2	25	6,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6,398	257.92
Minnesota:																
Cass Lake.....	1	532	4	1,440	25	567	.....	30	2,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,539	84.63
Fond du Lac.....	5	2,100	.....	.....	30	3,000	.....	35	5,100	94	12,265	.....	.....	129	17,365	134.61
Grand Portage.....	3	840	.....	.....	71	2,229	.....	74	3,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	3,069	41.47
Leech Lake.....	23	6,407	5	1,759	61	1,665	.....	89	9,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	9,861	110.80
Nett Lake.....	14	1,296	2	143	169	7,626	.....	185	9,071	60	1,250	.....	.....	245	10,321	42.13
Pipestone.....	6	3,460	3	1,380	5	75	.....	14	4,915	19	2,900	13	295	46	8,110	176.30
Pied Lake.....	26	7,519	8	3,541	281	5,920	.....	315	16,280	27	5,700	.....	.....	342	21,980	64.27
Vermilion Lake.....	3	1,220	3	1,440	6	2,174	.....	12	7,834	8	160	.....	.....	20	2,994	149.70
White Earth.....	34	12,180	20	8,988	341	9,856	9	404	31,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	31,924	79.02
Total.....	115	35,554	45	18,727	989	30,412	9	900	85,593	208	22,275	13	295	1,379	108,163	78.44

* Unknown.

1 1912 report.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total.				Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.	
	Regular employees.					Irregular employees.					Total.				Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.		Num- ber.	Earnings.
	Males.		Females.		Earn- ings.	Males.		Females.		Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.				
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.		Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.											
Montana:	38	\$11,249	6	\$2,385	14	\$2,911					58	\$16,545	11	\$5,550			\$69	\$22,095	\$720.22	
Blackfeet.....	40	18,507	3	1,254	699	38,733					742	58,494					742	58,494	78.83	
Crow.....	14	5,410			17	436					31	5,846					31	5,846	188.58	
Flathead.....	16	5,588	1	500	360	13,807					377	19,895					377	19,895	52.77	
Fort Belknap.....	42	9,995	12	2,560	90	3,435	3	\$324			147	16,334	31	18,720			178	35,064	196.93	
Fort Peck.....	30	12,412	1	300	430	9,057					461	21,709					461	21,709	47.22	
Tongue River.....																				
Total.....	180	63,161	23	6,999	1,610	68,399	3	324			1,816	138,883	42	24,270			1,858	163,153	87.81	
Nebraska:																				
Genoa.....	9	3,008	5	1,692	106	2,131					120	6,831					147	7,331	49.87	
Omaha.....	4	1,380	(1)		(1)						4	1,380		(1)	(1)		4	1,380	345.00	
Santee.....	3	2,320									3	2,320					3	2,320	773.33	
Winnebago.....	2	1,440			6	1,380					8	2,820					8	2,820	352.50	
Total.....	18	8,148	5	1,692	112	3,511					135	13,351					162	13,851	85.50	
Nevada:																				
Carson.....	2	1,320	5	1,962							7	3,282					89	6,690	75.17	
Fallon.....	1	300			1	25					2	325	45	16,125			47	10,450	350.00	
Fort McDermitt.....	1	540									1	540	150	31,400			151	31,940	211.52	
Moapa River.....	3	552			11	150					14	702	22	3,400			36	4,102	113.94	
Nevada.....	6	1,080	3	1,500	104	1,380					113	4,560	71	2,650	6	120	190	7,330	38.58	
Walker River.....	2	1,500			70	2,150					78	3,710	50	5,000			128	8,710	68.05	
Western Shoshone.....	13	1,845	6	492	75	4,326					94	6,663	230	12,000			324	19,263	59.45	
Total.....	28	7,797	14	3,954	267	8,031					309	19,782	508	71,175	88	3,528	965	94,485	97.91	
New Mexico:																				
Albuquerque.....	9	4,470	3	1,236	8	80					20	5,786					70	7,848	112.11	
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	8	3,360	14	4,930							22	8,200	154	77,364			181	86,254	476.54	
Jicarilla.....	51	8,621	6	1,533	127	2,984					185	13,193	29	7,180	12	600	226	20,973	92.80	

	1	337	2	423	98	6,173			101	6,933	2	210			103	
Mescalero.....	8	3,240	1	255	140	4,938			149	8,428	(3)	(3)			7,143	69.35
Pueblo Bonito.....	49	9,080	14	612	70	1,931			133	11,023	(2)	(2)			8,428	56.56
San Juan.....	26	9,702	4	1,083	204	14,419			26	9,702	36	2,500			12,041	82.47
Santa Fe.....	12	4,100							220	20,202					11,551	98.72
Zuni.....															22,790	88.08
Total.....	104	42,910	44	10,717	647	30,525	1	5	886	84,157	221	87,254	172	5,617	177,028	141.74
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	8	3,900	4	1,410	10	96			22	5,406					5,406	245.73
North Dakota:																
Bismarck.....	3	724	9	1,731					12	2,455					2,455	204.58
Fort Berthold.....	38	8,835	1	790	222	4,684	3	140	264	14,379					14,379	54.47
Fort Totten.....	7	2,986	8	2,993	39	1,421			54	7,400					7,400	137.04
Standing Rock.....	55	16,443	3	1,020	382	5,370	25	31	465	22,864					22,864	49.17
Turtle Mountain.....	11	3,680			74	770			85	4,450					4,450	52.35
Wahpeton.....	4	2,520	4	1,930					8	4,500					4,500	562.50
Total.....	118	35,188	25	8,444	717	12,245	28	171	888	56,748					56,048	63.12
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment.....	8	3,465	3	1,050	50	532	14	99	75	5,146	5	100	1	300	5,546	68.47
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	16	8,400	3	1,080	17	445			36	9,935					9,935	273.97
Chilocco.....	17	5,378	10	3,217	215	2,479	32	355	294	11,029			32	520	12,149	37.27
Kiowa.....	35	16,695	8	3,240	8	177			51	20,113					20,113	394.37
Osage.....	11	10,940	3	1,560					14	12,500					12,500	892.86
Otoe.....			5	1,497	2	100			7	1,597					1,597	228.14
Pawnee.....	5	2,140	4	2,040					9	4,180					4,180	464.44
Ponca.....	3	1,440	2	1,020					5	2,400					2,400	492.00
Red Moon.....	2	410	3	595	11	269			16	1,274	2	470			1,744	96.89
Red and Fox.....	3	1,031	5	2,010	1	135			9	3,236					3,236	359.56
Sager.....	15	4,240	3	1,211	15	1,175			34	6,026					6,026	194.88
Saneca.....	11	6,800	8	4,440					19	11,240					11,240	591.58
Shawnee.....	4	1,680	4	1,680	39	577			47	3,937					3,937	83.77
Union.....	44	23,424	2	1,882					46	25,306					25,306	550.13
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	10	4,646	6	2,641	6	116			22	7,403					7,403	336.50
Total.....	184	90,950	70	29,173	354	6,005	66	454	684	126,582	7	570	33	820	127,972	176.76
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	19	4,351	4	1,607	16	1,465			39	7,423					7,423	190.33
Roseburg.....					2	24			2	24					24	12.00
Salem.....	9	3,222	10	4,563					19	7,785					7,785	409.74
Stietz.....	12	3,615			10	302	4	9	27	4,846					4,846	169.06
Umatilla.....	6	1,904	3	1,720					9	3,024					3,024	402.07
Warm Springs.....	20	2,810	4	1,334	35	2,228	1	41	60	6,413			6	129	6,542	99.12
Total.....	66	15,902	22	9,644	63	4,019	5	50	156	29,615			6	129	29,744	183.60
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	7	3,158	8	2,295					15	5,453	374	26,500	1,070	29,021	60,974	41.79

* 1912 report.

* Unknown.

1 Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total.		Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.	
	Regular employees.					Irregular employees.							Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.			
	Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Total.	Per capita.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.								
South Dakota:																		
Canton Asylum.....	48	\$17,700	1	\$500	17	\$1,047				72	\$500	1				1	\$500	
Cheyenne River.....	38	5,870	6	2,555	63	1,449				107	8,502	72				72	21,302	
Crow Creek.....	3	1,738	11	3,920	24	456				38	6,114	32	\$1,316			107	8,502	
Flandreau.....	8	2,820	1	1,480	36	456				45	3,756	70				70	7,430	
Lower Brule.....	4	792	5	1,027	28	331				37	2,150	45				45	3,756	
Pierre.....	91	31,040	8	2,380	884	10,243				983	43,663	37				37	2,150	
Pine Ridge.....	8	2,340	7	900						15	3,240	15				15	3,240	
Rapid City.....	51	15,420	4	2,000	1,000	10,000				1,055	27,420	94	\$3,045			15	3,240	
Rosebud.....	10	6,580	6	3,320						16	9,900	16				16	9,900	
Sisseton.....	7	2,420	1	137	88	1,371				3	983	3				3	983	
Springfield.....										97	3,931					97	3,931	
Yankton.....																		
Total.....	268	86,720	60	19,395	2,140	25,353	1	3		2,469	131,471	94	3,045	32	1,316	2,595	135,832	
Utah:																		
Shivwits.....	2	324			25	300		3	85	30	709	30	2,160	3	45	63	2,914	
Unintah and Ouray.....	12	4,220	4	1,200						16	5,420	16				16	5,420	
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	1	240								1	240					1	240	
Total.....	15	4,784	4	1,200	25	300		3	85	47	6,369	30	2,160	3	45	80	8,574	
Washington:																		
Colville.....	39	6,775			61	6,822		2	530	102	14,127					102	14,127	
Cushman.....	18	6,401	3	339	56	1,708				77	8,448					77	8,448	
Neah Bay.....	6	1,544			25	104				33	1,648	2	800			33	2,448	
Spokane.....	7	1,563			18	443				25	2,006					25	2,006	
Tulalip.....	20	6,101	3	1,094	15	1,106				38	8,301	4	1,350	1	180	43	9,831	
Yakima.....	11	3,150	3	1,190	11	124				25	4,464					25	4,464	
Total.....	101	25,534	9	2,623	186	10,307		2	530	298	38,994	6	2,150	1	180	305	41,324	

Wagonloads:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	1,995	582,225	521	150,301	11,479	404,338	941	14,936	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,424	1,940,414	86.49
Total, 1911.....	1,625	555,692	370	131,347	6,471	571,276	111	8,577	3,204	591,672	(2)	(2)	11,781	1,861,630	.....
Total, 1900.....	(3)	(3)	2,094	749,148	(4)	(4)	(4)	2,094	(4)	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	953,573	.....

¹ Reported by superintendents as employed; does not agree with number reported in Table 59, which was based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913.

² Included with adults by private parties.

^a Included with regular female employees.

⁴ No data available.

TABLE 19.—Vital statistics and housing during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.						Deaths due to tuberculosis, all forms.				Housing.					
	Population.			Births during year.			Deaths during year.				Total.		Families living in—		Houses having floors.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Perma- nent houses.		Tents, tepees, etc.
								Num- ber.	Per 1,000.								Under 3 years.
Arizona:																
Camp Verde.....	215	204	419	11	26	7	2	9	21	2	2	2	5	104	8	1
Colorado River.....	261	225	486	21	43	23	8	31	64	11	10	17	40	130	8	4
Fort Apache.....	1,175	1,222	2,397	89	37	28	36	63	26	22	5	6	11	15	535	5
Fort Mojave.....	1,453	367	1,820	17	21	18	21	39	48	7	12	9	21	36	265	10
Havasupai.....	93	78	171	11	64	1	3	4	23	1	1	2	3	18	47	15
Kaibab.....	40	93	133	4	43	4	.....	4	43	2	1	.....	1	15	20	15
Leupp.....	739	661	1,400	52	37	13	35	26	19	8	4	5	6	1,396	20	12
Mogul.....	2,153	1,955	4,108	86	65	41	33	76	18	27	9	2	11	691	260	40
Navajo I.....	3,400	4,600	10,000	1,200	120	500	700	1,200	120	1,000	250	350	600	100	500	50
Pima.....	2,069	2,027	4,096	301	73	103	108	201	49	58	55	61	116	1,449	23	23
Salt River.....	635	579	1,214	28	23	15	15	30	25	5	4	7	11	9	65	16
San Carlos.....	1,221	2,362	3,583	36	24	23	24	47	20	12	6	4	10	61	408	52
San Xavier.....	2,375	2,532	4,907	145	29	69	50	119	24	29	24	16	40	780	168	39
Truxton Canyon.....	255	227	482	12	15	7	19	26	54	.....	1	5	6	19	21	4
Western Navajo.....	3,000	3,550	6,550	100	15	45	85	85	13	25	15	25	40	50	1,150	5
Total.....	20,097	19,408	39,505	2,313	59	886	1,074	1,960	50	1,209	399	499	898	23	3,430	276
California:																
Bishop.....	685	670	1,355	11	8	10	8	18	13	3	2	1	3	133	136	112
Campo.....	107	110	217	1	5	1	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	51	5
Digger.....	21	24	45	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Fort Bidwell.....	315	336	651	11	17	8	11	19	29	9	2	3	5	35	80	7
Fort Yuma.....	411	383	794	22	28	16	15	31	39	6	3	4	7	208	7	7
Greenville.....	500	500	1,000	5	5	2	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	50
Hoopa Valley.....	616	635	1,251	26	21	11	28	39	31	3	7	18	20	1,251	25	96
Maki.....	337	276	613	16	20	12	1	13	21	4	7	9	10	206	96	6
Pala.....	323	317	640	20	31	8	13	21	33	3	1	.....	16	22	12	.....
Pechanga.....	104	109	213	2	9	.....	4	4	19	2	2	5	5	373	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	752	776	1,528	42	27	18	21	39	26	6	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....

Soboba.....	225	1877	412	7	17	11	17	28	68	6	1	3	4	10	99	9	84
Tule River.....	89	602	151	6	40	3	5	8	33	2	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	25
Volcan ¹	387	306	693	10	14	2	8	10	14	1	1	7	8	12	156	5	35
Total.....	4,877	4,686	9,563	181	19	102	133	235	25	45	19	50	69	7	2,542	576	1,785
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs.....	267	243	510	29	57	5	7	12	24	2	.....	.....	.....	5	161	1	1
Southern Ute.....	176	184	360	14	39	11	10	21	59	6	3	4	7	19	104	45	30
Total.....	443	427	870	43	49	16	17	33	38	8	3	5	8	9	109	206	31
Florida: Seminole.....	450	150	600	12	20	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	67	.....
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene.....	429	428	857	14	16	8	12	20	23	2	4	2	6	7	117	.....	117
Fort Hall.....	923	896	1,819	46	25	33	37	70	38	16	11	16	27	15	140	293	70
Fort Lapwai.....	665	748	1,413	50	35	26	10	36	25	7	10	7	17	12	325	.....	325
Total.....	2,017	2,072	4,089	110	27	67	59	126	31	25	25	25	50	12	582	293	512
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	193	172	365	14	38	4	9	13	36	3	1	3	4	11	45	38	45
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo.....	308	282	590	33	56	14	5	19	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	70	180
Potawatomi.....	417	338	755	35	46	15	10	25	33	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192
Total.....	725	620	1,345	68	51	29	15	44	33	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	70	352
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills.....	125	123	248	3	12	2	2	4	16	2	1	1	2	8	47	.....	40
Chippewa, Lake Superior ²	565	532	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	690	655	1,345	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	472	.....	40
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac.....	498	480	978	44	45	13	15	28	29	5	3	1	4	4	195	.....	195
Grand Portage.....	137	172	309	10	32	15	2	17	55	3	2	3	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	857	878	1,735	79	47	17	18	35	20	15	8	3	11	6	343	15	343
Nett Lake.....	316	359	675	32	47	9	7	17	25	5	1	1	2	3	206	28	28
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	175	125	300	30	100	3	7	10	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	4	300
Red Lake.....	744	712	1,456	68	46	23	25	48	33	14	6	8	14	10	1,337	.....	337
White Earth.....	2,791	3,094	5,885	196	33	35	44	79	13	28	13	17	30	5	915	15	560
Total.....	5,518	5,820	11,338	459	40	115	119	234	21	74	33	33	66	6	2,296	34	1,763

¹ Estimated.² 1912 report.³ Only items reported.

TABLE 19.—Vital statistics and housing during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.						Deaths due to tuberculosis, all forms.			Housing.						
	Population.		Births during year.		Deaths during year.				Total.		Families living in—		Houses having floors.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.				
Montana:																
Blackfeet.....	1,415	1,427	2,842	86	30	33	52	85	30	21	7	10	513	100		
Crow.....	851	842	1,693	55	32	44	55	99	58	38	13	8	700	500		
Flathead.....	1,132	1,159	2,311	72	31	19	18	37	16	11	2	4	1,480	700		
Fort Belknap.....	598	1,195	2,723	27	23	11	15	26	22	8	6	5	11	250	200	
Fort Peck.....	919	1,857	733	73	39	26	24	50	27	15	10	6	9	409	72	
Tongue River.....	701	1,433	88	61	31	40	71	49	30	30	15	19	34	400	60	
Total.....	5,636	5,695	11,331	401	35	164	204	368	32	123	53	52	105	9	2,752	394
Nebraska:																
Omaha.....	677	635	1,312	72	55	17	20	37	28	14					305	305
Santee.....	753	726	1,479	30	20	9	18	25	23	1	2	3	5	3	359	4
Winnebago.....	593	506	1,099	39	35	13	12	25	23		6	4	10	9	249	
Total.....	2,023	1,867	3,890	141	36	39	41	80	21	15	8	7	15	4	913	4
Nevada:																
Fallon.....	202	213	415	7	17	11	6	17	41						104	40
Fort McDermitt.....	170	167	337	11	33	6	9	15	44	3	4	4	8	12	11	92
Moapa River.....	57	56	113	7	62	4	9	13	115	3	2	5	2	2	2	20
Nevada.....	275	334	609	10	16	9	3	12	20	2	1	1	2	3	78	86
Walker River.....	243	260	503	5	10	4	6	10	20	3					30	128
Western Shoshone.....	296	283	579	34	59	11	16	27	47	6	2	4	6	10	80	40
Reno, special agent 1.....	2,570	2,430	5,000	150	30	50	50	100	20						500	200
Total.....	3,813	3,743	7,556	224	30	95	99	194	26	17	12	16	28	4	805	906

New Mexico:	2,383	2,270	4,653	148	32	49	50	99	21	43	8	12	20	4	1,082	.....	70
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	348	321	669	43	64	25	26	51	76	8	9	13	22	33	200	61	46
Jicarilla.....	362	327	629	16	25	11	15	26	41	7	2	1	3	5	293	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	1,310	1,375	2,085	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	.....	4	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	4,000	4,000	8,000	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	1,840	1,833	3,473	170	49	52	61	113	32	43	11	10	21	1	838	.....	130
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,850	1,766	1,616	59	37	22	10	32	20	5	.....	1	1	6	1,616	.....	6
Zuni.....	11,033	10,692	21,725	486	20	163	165	328	15	106	34	40	74	3	3,736	354	152
Total.....	1,156	953	2,109	47	22	7	9	16	8	5	2	4	6	3	600	.....	600
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	596	572	1,168	59	51	18	19	37	32	12	5	3	8	7	255	.....	80
Fort Berthold.....	509	490	999	33	33	20	26	46	46	16	14	15	29	29	250	.....	225
Fort Totten.....	1,702	1,713	3,415	129	38	44	59	103	30	15	19	25	44	13	350	20	300
Standing Rock.....	1,412	1,544	2,956	144	49	16	27	43	15	9	5	8	13	4	1,026	424	1,026
Turtle Mountain.....	4,219	4,319	8,538	365	43	98	131	229	27	52	43	51	94	11	1,881	444	1,631
Total.....	408	386	774	31	40	14	8	22	28	9	3	4	7	9	55	145	55
Oklahoma:	616	631	1,247	47	38	18	24	42	34	14	5	9	14	11	225	325	250
Cantonment.....	2,066	1,977	4,214	161	38	64	57	121	29	62	18	9	27	6	1,000	560	1,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,061	978	2,038	19	9	11	11	22	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	861	.....	861
Osage.....	236	213	449	27	60	7	6	13	29	8	.....	.....	2	4	112	9	112
Pawnee.....	309	351	660	20	30	9	11	20	30	11	2	1	3	5	171	9	171
Ponca.....	408	404	812	43	53	18	12	30	37	15	.....	1	1	1	227	23	205
Red Moon.....	80	71	151	5	33	4	3	7	46	3	1	2	3	20	28	22	22
Sac and Fox.....	323	334	657	30	46	6	8	14	21	6	.....	9	17	29	130	48	126
Seger.....	276	302	578	34	59	11	11	22	38	6	8	9	.....	3	105	105	105
S'neca.....	945	829	1,830	22	11	8	26	34	18	.....	1	5	6	7	447	.....	447
Shawnee.....	826	829	1,655	85	51	22	27	49	30	15	4	7	11	7	416	92	380
Total.....	7,554	7,611	15,165	524	35	192	204	396	26	152	42	49	91	6	3,777	1,164	3,734
Oregon:	523	589	1,112	39	35	22	24	46	41	10	6	7	13	12	1,480	.....	1,276
Klamath.....	1,500	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	100	1,900
Roseburg ¹	229	200	429	13	30	7	13	30	5	2	.....	.....	2	5	84	.....	84
Siletz.....	513	611	1,124	37	33	10	12	22	20	3	3	6	9	8	90	131	90
Umatilla.....	336	413	749	140	53	14	18	132	43	12	3	5	8	11	189	19	189
Warm Springs.....	3,101	3,313	6,414	129	20	53	60	113	17	30	14	18	32	5	2,743	250	2,539
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Only items reported.

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 20.—Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Popu-lation.	Indians exam-ined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuber-culosis.	Esti-mated number having tuber-culosis, all forms.	Found afflicted with tra-choma.	Esti-mated number having tra-choma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde.....	419	200	2	6	75	100	6	50
Colorado River.....	486	354	105	23	140	243	14	140
Fort Apache.....	2,397	462	256	1,552	208	925	96	126
Fort Mojave.....	820	78	5	10	13	45	13	2
Havasupai.....	171	165	.....	44	6	11	.....	2
Leupp.....	1,400	500	46	46	235	235	29	200
Moqui.....	4,108	1,797	23	29	502	2,000	60	442
Navajo.....	10,000	1,000	110	1,100	300	1,500	300	500
Pima.....	4,096	3,233	472	645	367	819	86	232
Rice Station.....	(4)	236	4	4	130	40	42	88
Salt River.....	1,214	99	14	59	67	307	.....	16
San Carlos.....	2,362	1,350	15	167	55	210	.....	50
San Xavier.....	4,907	400	76	237	64	325	7	41
Truxton Canyon.....	482	300	81	247	130	270	.....	27
Western Navajo.....	6,550	741	213	652	70	320	.....	48
Total.....	39,412	10,915	1,422	4,821	2,362	7,350	653	1,962
California:								
Bishop.....	1,355	108	33	68	6	6	.....	6
Campo.....	217	152	3	4	5	6	.....	5
Fort Bidwell.....	651	310	37	76	198	410	34	94
Fort Yuma.....	794	600	32	32	50	60	20	20
Greenville.....	1,000	30	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	1,251	301	35	74	2	15	.....	31
Malki.....	613	379	16	25	9	41	.....	5
Pala.....	640	202	16	11	11	11	4	7
Pechanga.....	213	13	.....	.....	3	8	.....	3
Round Valley.....	1,528	525	15	15	17	35	3	14
Soboba.....	412	107	8	4	24	26	2	10
Volcan ²	693	235	18	31	14	22	1	4
Total.....	9,367	2,962	223	353	339	640	64	205
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....	510	178	1	.....	17	75	4	10
Southern Ute.....	360	180	46	46	55	55	.....	55
Total.....	870	358	47	46	72	130	4	65
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene.....	857	279	21	16	7	11	.....	7
Fort Hall.....	1,819	700	33	92	75	360	16	59
Fort Lapwai.....	1,413	844	180	239	40	82	15	34
Total.....	4,089	1,823	234	347	122	453	31	100
Iowa: Sac and Fox.	365	215	31	72	75	120	35	35
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	590	90	7	7	45	59	.....	32
Potawatomi ²	755	700	16	32	7	7	4	3
Total.....	1,345	790	23	39	52	66	4	35
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....	248	115	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097	500	4	4	5	5	.....	5
Total.....	1,345	615	6	8	5	5	.....	5
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	978	201	14	14	10	10	8	2
Grand Portage.....	309	285	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	1,735	764	134	611	117	475	2	110
Nett Lake.....	675	450	43	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone (Birch cooley).....	300	³ 315	5	5	62	135	27	35
Red Lake.....	1,456	963	38	222	356	515	45	35
Vermillion Lake.....	(4)	128	15	13	1	1	.....	1
White Earth.....	5,885	2,525	201	1,000	492	1,600	200	292
Total.....	11,338	5,631	461	1,943	1,038	2,736	282	475

¹ Under San Carlos.
² 1912 report.³ Includes pupils at Pipestone school.⁴ Pupils from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

TABLE 20.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuber- culosis.	Esti- mated number having tubercu- losis, all forms.	Found afflicted with tra- choma.	Esti- mated num- ber having tra- choma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	2,842	1,162	498	505	269	450	.....	269
Crow.....	1,693	670	138	166	431	431	143	76
Flathead.....	2,311	166	19	199	7	55	1	7
Fort Belknap.....	1,195	1,000	367	250	300	350	.....	250
Fort Peck.....	1,857	1,076	235	296	149	225	67	47
Tongue River.....	1,433	650	109	406	387	500	20	367
Total.....	11,331	4,724	1,366	1,822	1,543	2,011	231	1,016
Nebraska:								
Santee.....	1,479	564	14	350	14	500	.....	14
Winnebago.....	1,099	115	38	94	56	85	2	24
Total.....	2,578	679	52	444	70	585	2	38
Nevada:								
Fallon.....	415	123	14	41	285	203	5	36
Fort McDermitt.....	337	173	60	110	123	222	.....	72
Moapa River.....	113	70	15	35	29	52	4	10
Nevada.....	609	358	7	7	365	430	78	85
Walker River.....	503	300	89	205	55	135	.....	25
Western Shoshone.....	579	160	10	39	17	144	.....	18
Total.....	2,556	1,184	195	437	874	1,186	87	246
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,653	980	60	75	204	560	106	79
Jicarilla.....	669	342	70	73	35	40	6	14
Mescalero.....	629	130	10	20	15	30	.....	15
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,685	213	8	46	13	1,405	5	2
San Juan.....	8,000	482	26	1,766	191	3,000	21	170
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,473	456	47	170	566	1,736	1	566
Zuni.....	1,616	325	3	2	12	30	2	8
Total.....	21,725	2,928	224	2,152	1,036	6,801	141	854
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,109	806	13	22	24	133	.....	24
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	1,168	500	25	25	155	161	124	10
Fort Totten.....	999	(1)	15	225	175	375	42	3
Standing Rock.....	3,415	2,219	457	852	459	680	54	50
Turtle Mountain.....	2,956	2,400	13	13	173	200	93	.....
Wahpeton.....	.....	160	11	.....	17	.....	12	5
Total.....	8,538	5,279	521	1,115	979	1,416	325	68
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	774	425	23	221	45	225	.....	45
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,247	909	50	105	149	400	33	98
Kiowa.....	4,214	720	168	863	400	1,500	20	150
Osage.....	2,038	150	27	171	20	450	1	15
Otoe.....	449	65	8	26	36	400	62	60
Pawnee.....	660	365	6	24	60	85	60	.....
Ponca.....	812	227	2	8	47	76	1	45
Red Moon.....	151	41	38	42	20	85	.....	4
Sac and Fox.....	657	325	6	6	300	300	.....	25
Seger.....	578	173	20	63	145	250	.....	145
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	1,655	.....	.....	22	.....	680	30	92
Total.....	13,235	3,400	348	1,551	1,222	4,451	207	679
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	1,112	486	58	34	30	80	.....	30
Roseburg ²	3,000	.....	.....	2,000	(1)	2,000	.....	.....
Siletz.....	429	295	43	65	14	16	.....	8
Umatilla.....	1,124	365	56	72	25	60	.....	25
Warm Springs.....	749	450	131	234	1	10	.....	1
Total.....	6,414	1,596	288	2,405	70	2,166	.....	64

¹ No examination.² Estimated.

TABLE 20.—Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Indians examined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuberculosis.	Estimated number having tuberculosis, all forms.	Found afflicted with trachoma.	Estimated number having trachoma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.....		57	11	5	8	7		1
Cheyenne River.....	2,618	1,363	458	458	307	650	23	155
Crow Creek.....	978	600	49	65	143	195		35
Flandreau.....	282	1,444	16	11	89	89	54	35
Lower Brule.....	472	250	38	53	20	40		20
Pine Ridge.....	6,940	4,460	793	1,250	213	229	4	153
Rosebud.....	5,391	2,200	403	465	220	600	25	185
Sisseton ¹	2,083	500	110	243	110	600	83	10
Yankton.....	1,791	420	61	61	210	1,440	43	74
Total.....	20,555	10,294	1,939	2,611	1,320	3,850	232	668
Utah:								
Shivwits.....	130	111	3	3	119	128	8	78
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,185	580	33	60	135	300	26	100
Total.....	1,315	691	36	63	254	428	34	178
Washington:								
Colville.....	2,285	519	23	763	28	750	1	27
Cushman.....	3,071	388	18	34	32	32		32
Neah Bay.....	703	228	8	22				
Spokane.....	637	600	47	47	67	67	3	64
Tulalip.....	1,494	656	67	71	78	150		62
Yakima.....	3,052	600	31	1,120	81	500	15	40
Total.....	11,242	2,991	194	2,057	286	1,499	19	225
Wisconsin:								
Carter.....	291	8	5	22				
Hayward.....	1,252	996	106	113	35	42		25
Keshena.....	2,298	788	48	67	50	70		50
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	210	31	31	46	65	4	36
La Pointe.....	1,192	510	56	99	6	6		2
Oneida.....	2,422	8	8	150		2		2
Red Cliff.....	501	350	87	87	1			1
Tomah ²	1,268			61				
Total.....	9,930	2,870	341	630	138	185	4	116
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,715	450	48	161	225	857	20	300
Grand total.....	181,374	61,201	8,012	23,099	12,106	37,068	2,375	7,358

¹ Includes pupils at Flandreau school.² Estimated.³ Only items reported.

SUMMARY.

Of 61,201 Indians reported by superintendents as examined for disease, 13.09 per cent were found afflicted with tuberculosis and 19.78 per cent with trachoma.

Of 181,374 Indians reported upon by superintendents, 12.73 per cent are estimated to have tuberculosis and 20.44 per cent trachoma.

TABLE 21.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital, or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year 1913.					Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged and died.	
Arizona:											
Fort Apache.....	Agency.....	1	Camp.....	12	12	4	16	4	.....	4	12
Do.....	School.....		do.....	10	12	1	13	6	.....	6	7
Fort Mojave.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	8	.....	68	68	67	1	68	.....
Leupp.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	10	.....	81	81	81	.....	81	.....
Moqui.....	Agency.....	(1)	do.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	5	294	299	273	6	279	20
Phoenix—General.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50	6	508	514	511	3	514	.....
Phoenix.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	70	39	68	107	50	2	52	55
Pima.....	School.....	1	Adobe.....	8	.....	148	148	148	.....	148	.....
Rice Station.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	15	.....	59	59	59	.....	59	.....
Truxton Canyon.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	6	.....	134	134	133	1	134	.....
Western Navajo.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	42	42	41	1	42	.....
Total.....	.....	10	.....	277	74	1,407	1,481	1,373	14	1,387	94
California:											
Fort Bidwell.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10	.....	36	36	34	2	36	.....
Fort Yuma.....	do.....	1	do.....	25	.....	175	175	172	.....	172	3
Greenville.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	3	74	77	73	3	76	1
Hoopa Valley.....	do.....	1	do.....	6	.....	31	31	31	.....	31	.....
Sherman Institute.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	100	15	464	479	471	1	472	7
Total.....	.....	5	.....	153	18	780	798	781	6	787	11
Idaho:											
Fort Hall.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	50	50	49	1	50	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	40	142	182	33	4	37	145
Total.....	.....	2	.....	108	40	192	232	82	5	87	145
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	70	4	529	533	530	2	532	1
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	24	3	340	343	342	1	343	.....
Minnesota:											
Pipestone.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	12	1	200	201	200	.....	200	1
Vermillion Lake.....	do.....	(2)	Frame.....	6	1	72	73	73	.....	73	.....
White Earth.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	25	14	375	389	370	7	377	12
Total.....	.....	2	.....	43	16	647	663	643	7	650	13
Montana:											
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	6	5	108	113	111	.....	111	2
Fort Peck.....	School.....	(2)	Log ³	5	1	128	129	128	1	129	.....
Total.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	236	242	239	1	240	2
Nebraska: Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	1	349	350	350	.....	350	.....
Nevada: Carson.....	do.....	1	do.....	11	3	243	246	174	1	175	71
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	do.....	1	do.....	44	.....	503	503	503	.....	503	.....
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Adobe.....	25	2	15	17	8	.....	8	9
Jicarilla.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	8	.....	35	35	34	1	35	.....
Mescalero.....	Agency.....	(2)	Tent.....	10	.....	10	10	5	1	6	4
San Juan.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	8	.....	142	142	142	.....	142	.....
Santa Fe.....	do.....	1	do.....	40	.....	209	209	209	.....	209	.....
Total.....	.....	5	.....	135	2	914	916	901	2	903	13
North Dakota:											
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	.....	213	213	213	.....	213	.....
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	16	6	81	87	84	3	87	.....
Total.....	.....	2	.....	26	6	294	300	297	3	300	.....

¹ In process of construction.² A large room is used when needed.³ Temporary.

TABLE 21.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital, or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year 1913.					Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged and died.	
Oklahoma:											
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	School	1	Frame	10		100	100	100		100	
Chilocco.	do.	1	Stone	40	15	483	498	479		479	19
Osage.	do.	1	Frame	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Red Moon.	Agency	(2)	do.	2		1	1		1	1	
Seger.	School	1	Brick	8		25	25	25		25	
Total.		4		70	15	609	624	604	1	605	19
Oregon: Salem.	School	1	Brick	38	22	177	199	187	3	190	9
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	do.	1	do.	60	15	538	553	534	3	537	16
South Dakota:											
Canton Asylum ³ .	Agency	1	do.	48	52	8	60	3	5	8	52
Cheyenne River.	do.	1	Frame	18	1	273	274	272		272	
Flandreau.	School	1	do.	40	2	122	124	111		111	1
Lower Brule.	Agency	(2)	do.	4		10	10	9	1	10	
Rapid City.	School	1	Brick	12		84	84	84		84	
Total.		4		122	55	497	552	479	6	485	67
Washington:											
Cushman.	School	1	Frame	35		738	738	729		729	9
Tulalip.	do.	1	do.	12		119	119	119		119	
Yakima.	do.	1	do.	12		109	109	109		109	
Total.		3		59		966	966	957		957	9
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.	School	1	Brick	9	1	613	614	613	1	614	
Keshena.	Agency	1	Frame	30	15	86	101	84	4	88	13
Lac du Flambeau.	School	(4)	do.	24							
Oneida.	do.	1	do.	8		52	52	48	1	49	3
Total.		3		71	16	751	767	745	6	751	16
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Agency	1	Stone	60		6	6	4	1	5	1
Grand total.		⁵ 48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	9,293	478

COMPARISON.

Total 1912.	⁶ 53	1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	9,209	306
Total, 1911.	50	1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	8,005	403
Total, 1900 ⁷ .	5			⁸ 4,176					
Total, 1888 ⁷ .	4			⁸ 2,198					

¹ Not reported.² Temporary.³ Asylum for insane Indians.⁴ Not used.⁵ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.⁶ Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.⁷ Only items reported.⁸ Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

TABLE 22.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians—		Rations issued for which no labor was performed.						Rations issued in pay- ment for labor performed.		Total Indians receiv- ing rations.			Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
	En- tirely self-sup- porting.	Not en- tirely self-sup- porting.	Able-bodied.		Mentally or physically disabled.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was per- formed.	Labor was per- formed.		
			Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.										
Arizona:																
Camp Verde.....	258	20			30		30			7			30		\$140	\$140
Colorado River.....	127	15			52	2	54			150			61		1,024	1,178
Fort Apache.....	300	470			150		150			150			300		2,409	5,030
Fort Mojave.....	418	411			89		89			22			89		158	158
Havasupai.....	82				22		22			24	20	44	22		41	41
Kaibab.....	40	20											22		41	41
Leupp.....	600	200			1		1						1		70	70
Navajo.....	6,125	75			75		75			310	20	330	75		919	919
Pima.....	3,000	400			154		154						484		526	1,546
Salt River.....	722	9	3		7	1	8						10		183	183
San Carlos.....	1,275				177	28	205	6	32	26			203	34	13,970	15,170
Truxton Canyon.....	150	50			99	23	122						99	23	269	269
Total.....	13,098	1,670	3		856	54	910	46	563	517		100	1,376	19,709	5,086	24,805
California:																
Bishop.....	(2)	2			7		7			2			7		113	113
Campo.....	54			5	10		10				2		12	7	52	71
Digger.....	39				2		2						2		166	166
Fort Bidwell.....	250	15			17		17						17		69	69
Fort Yuma.....	391	20											3	2	14	14
Greenville.....	200		3	2	5								18		86	86
Hopla Valley.....	700	125			18		18			5			18		196	196
Maki.....	510	13			70		70						75		286	286
Pala.....	473	10			30	13	43						30	13	408	408
Round Valley.....	286	17			2		2						2		62	62
Soboba.....	249	2		6	55		55						55		147	147
Tule River.....	80	4	2	6	9		11						6	6	263	263
Total.....	3,232	208	11	19	30	13	233	2	9	7		34	272	2,968	325	3,293

¹ Estimated.² Not reported.

TABLE 22.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

[illegible]

New Mexico:	2,342	298	48	48	204	196	1	197	108	5	108	409	100	10	183	129	129
Albuquerque Pueblos.	32	110	46	150	75	112	73	23	23	5	85	80	5	85	225	6,899	944
Jicarilla.	22	104	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	113	535
Mescalero.	4,000	1,884	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	113	129
San Juan.	1,900	408	110	94	204	196	1	197	108	5	108	409	100	2	2	129	18,911
Santa Fe.																	
Zuni.																	
Total.	9,180	408	110	94	204	196	1	197	108	5	108	409	100	2	2	129	18,911
North Dakota:																	
Fort Berthold.	451	200	300	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Fort Totten.	300	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Standing Rock.	1,200	270	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Turtle Mountain.	1,090	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total.	3,041	470	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Oregon:																	
Roseburg.	1,200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Siletz.	220	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Warm Springs.	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total.	1,620	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
South Dakota:																	
Canton Asylum.	(1)	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
Cheyenne River.	332	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Crow Creek.	50	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
Flandreau.	100	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Lower Brule.	100	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Pine Ridge.	850	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Rosebud.	450	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Yankton.	185	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total.	2,616	2,486	1,854	1,211	3,065	4,474	251	4,725	127	127	127	6,455	1,462	7,917	150,023	885	159,858
Utah:																	
Shivwits.	67	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Uintah and Ouray.	73	360	172	112	284	169	4	173	18	4	22	341	116	457	9,545	223	9,545
Total.	140	377	172	112	284	169	4	173	18	4	22	359	120	479	9,545	223	9,768
Washington:																	
Colville.	720	88	79	79	79	28	28	28	28	28	28	107	107	107	286	286	286
Neah Bay.	305	28	2	2	2	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	378	378	378
Spokane.	609	200	200	200	200	21	7	28	28	28	28	21	7	28	1,250	1,250	1,250
Yakima.	500	200	200	200	200	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	139	139	139
Total.	2,134	316	81	81	81	85	7	92	92	92	92	166	7	173	2,083	2,083	2,083

¹ Unknown.² Includes minors.³ Not reported.

TABLE 22.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians—		Rations issued for which no labor was performed.				Rations issued in payment for labor performed.				Total Indians receiving rations.			Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
	Entirely self-supporting.	Not entirely self-supporting.	Able-bodied.		Mentally or physically disabled.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.		
			Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.									Minors.		Total.
Wisconsin:																
Hayward.....	525	208			62			7		62			62	\$415		\$415
Keshena.....	540	376			102	6				109	6		115	2,520	\$201	2,721
Lac du Flambeau.....	200	200			25					25			25	502		502
La Pointe.....	60	275			40					40			40	235		235
Red Cliff.....	107	36			10					10			10	266		266
Total.....	1,432	1,095			239	6	245	7		246	6		252	3,938	201	4,139
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	125	646	23		210	33	243	(1)	(1)	233	33		266	8,054	702	8,756
Grand total.....	51,516	11,188	3,354	1,984	5,338	9,415	1,275	1,029	109	13,798	3,368	17,166	330,852		13,172	344,024
COMPARISON.																
Total, 1912.....			3,567	1,608	5,175	8,627	1,462	914	501	13,108	3,571	16,679	363,470		37,262	400,732
Total, 1911.....												2 15,987				2 395,167
Total, 1900.....												2 57,370				2 1,231,000
Total, 1840.....																2 11,800
Total, 1830.....																2 11,528

1 Not reported.

2 Only items reported.

TABLE 23.—Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.						Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			Value of miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians for which—		Total value of miscellaneous supplies issued.
	Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.			Adults.			Total.			No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.			
Arizona:	3		3				299		299	3		3	\$12		\$12
Camp Verde.....							310		310	299		299	\$6,035		6,035
Colorado River.....	34		34	130		130	11		11	474		474	374		1,556
Fort Apache.....							67	2	69	11		11	334		1,334
Fort Mojave.....							144		144	67	2	69	599		599
Havasupai.....							342		342	144		144	2,500		2,500
Leupp.....							341		341	342		342	4,047		4,047
Moqui.....							75		75	416		416	10,695		10,695
Navajo.....	48		48	57		57	320	12	332	437		437	2,859		2,859
Pima.....							73		73	78		78	2,937		2,937
Salt River.....							690		690	73		73	1,193		1,193
San Carlos.....							53		53	1,235		1,235	1,692		1,692
San Xavier.....							39		39	53		53	1,099		1,099
Truxton Canyon.....							63		63	39		39	2,888		2,888
Western Navajo.....										63		63			
Total.....	85		85	352		352	2,662	14	2,676	14	3,099	14	1,699	35,123	36,822
California:															
Campo.....							8		8	8		8		35	35
Digger.....				2		2				2		2	19		19
Fort Yuma.....							40		40	40		40	697		697
Greenville.....	9		9				39		39	9		9	86		86
Mali.....							52		52	39		39	794		794
Pala.....							8		8	52		52	999		999
Pechanga.....							16		16	8		8	276		276
Round Valley.....				53		53	33		33	53		53	408		408
Soboba.....	2		2	3		3	21		21	21		21	292		292
Tule River.....							33		33	76		76	141		141
Volcan ¹															
Total.....	11		11	58		58	196		196	265		265	589	3,158	3,747
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	60		60	40		40	70		70	170		170	552	3,594	3,942
Idaho: Fort Hall.....							20		20	20		20	197		197

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 23.—Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.				Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.				Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.				Value of miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians for which—		Total value of miscellaneous supplies issued.
	Able-bodied.		Mentally or physically disabled.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.			
	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.									Minors.	Total.	
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac.....	9		9	32		32				41		\$242		\$242	\$242
Grand Portage.....	3		3	11		11				14		357		357	357
Leech Lake.....	231		231	64	1	65				295	1	415		\$74	489
Nett Lake.....				32		32			42	74		1,090		\$23	1,913
White Earth.....	93		93	244		244			64	401		1,949		583	2,532
Total.....	336		336	383	1	384			106	825	1	4,053		1,480	5,533
Montana:															
Blackfeet.....	16		16	35		35			75	126		930		152	1,082
Flathead.....	2		2	6		6				8		2			2
Fort Peck.....	338	39	377	(1)						338	39	377			578
Tongue River.....									300	300		6,054			6,054
Total.....	356	39	395	41		41			375	772	39	811		152	7,716
Nevada:															
Fort McDermitt.....									15			15		228	228
Nevada.....				88		88			50	138		50		250	300
Walker River.....	115		115	13		13			65	1		115		156	156
Western Shoshone.....										78	1	79		910	1,096
Total.....	115		115	101		101			130	1	131	347		392	1,780
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos.....									70			70		548	548
Jicarilla.....									124	124		967		967	967
Mescalero.....	80		80	30		30			42	152		4,886		634	5,520
Pueblo Bonito.....									130	130				4,474	4,474
San Juan.....									254	254	10	264		5,849	5,849
Santa Fe.....				2		2			43	45		635		174	809
Total.....	80		80	32		32			663	10	673	785		6,488	18,167
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....				43		43			118	161		103		756	859

Oregon:	2		2	10		10		10		69		12				59		
Klamath.....				8		8		8		69		8				188		
Siletz.....				9		9		9				78				230		
Warm Springs.....																279		
Total.....	2		2	27		27		27		69		98				937		509
South Dakota:																		
Canton Asylum.....				49		3		52				49		3				
Cheyenne River.....				100				100				100						
Crow Creek.....										17		17						
Flandreau.....				23				23				23						
Lower Brule.....	50		50									50						
Pine Ridge.....	650		650	50				50				700						
Total.....	700		700	222		3		225		17		939		3		4,641		5,955
Utah:																		
Shirwits.....												17						
Utah and Ouray.....	13		13	2				2				15						
Total.....	13		13	2				2				32				722		259
Washington:																		
Colville.....	100		101	27				27				127		1		191		
Cushman.....				3				3				3				16		
Spokane.....	10		13	15		4		19				25		7		122		
Total.....	110		114	45		4		49				155				329		
Wisconsin: Keshena.....				25		6		31				25		6		97		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	134		134	65				65				199				4,220		
Grand total.....	2,002	43	2,045	1,436	14	1,450	4,443	25	4,468	7,881	82	7,963	32,386	61,048	93,434			

† Included with able-bodied.

TABLE 24.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Total num-ber of school age.	Ineligi-ble for school attend-ance because of ill-ness, deform-ity, etc.	Eligible for attend-ance.	Government.				Mission and private.				Public.		Eligible chil-dren not in school.		
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract board-ing.	Noncontract.		Con-tractor where tuition is paid.	Total.				
									Board-ing.	Total.						
													Day.		Total.	
Arizona:																
Camp Verde.....	99	3	96	9	37	46									46	50
Colorado River.....	143	18	125	16	84	100									107	18
Fort Apache.....	816	214	602	7	225	373									410	192
Fort Mojave.....	226	20	206	197		197									197	9
Havasupai.....	35	3	32	1	31	32									32	
Kaibab.....	23	3	20		20	20									20	
Leupp.....	483	36	447	3	69	72									97	350
Moqui.....	940	93	847	69	130	606									606	241
Navajo.....	12,500	(2)	2,500	120	493	648									877	1,623
Pima.....	1,945	408	1,537	367	224	835									1,096	441
Salt River.....	346	83	263	135	117	252									252	11
San Carlos.....	627	7	620	18	227	374									410	470
San Xavier.....	1,170	96	1,074	235	199	434									604	210
San Xavier.....	1,170	96	1,074	235	199	434									604	210
Truxton Canyon.....	131	40	91	3	80	83									83	8
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	17	126	44									187	633
Scattered.....	49		49	49		49									49	
Total.....	10,733	1,404	9,329	1,246	1,658	4,308		582	152	734		734	31	31	5,073	4,256
California:																
Bishop.....	271	(3)	271	46	94	140									208	63
Campo.....	49	27	22		22	22									22	
Digger.....	14	2	12	2		2									12	
Fort Bidwell.....	198	25	173	95	42	137									137	36
Fort Yuma.....	213	27	186	28	117	145									145	41
Greenville.....	200	33	167	104		104									104	63
Hoop Valley.....	410	38	372	41	187	228									288	84
Maliki.....	139	29	110	25	42	67									9	2
Pala.....	160	30	130	25	49	74									51	5
Pechanga.....	30		30	17	13	30									30	
Round Valley.....	429	56	373	32	121	235									21	117
Soboba.....	93	21	72	22	82	44									12	60

Tule River.....	75	6	69	2	2	58	60	451	51	51	113	13	2	2	62	7
Volcan.....	212	63	149	8	257	37	257	426	26	26	113	13	25	38	134	15
Scattered.....	283		283												283	
Total.....	2,776	357	2,419	704	425	461	1,590	4113	113	113	113	13	258	271	1,974	445
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs.....	179	22	157	2		24	26								26	131
Southern Ute.....	104	10	94	11	56	25	92								92	2
Scattered.....	3		3	3			3								3	
Total.....	286	32	254	16	56	49	121								121	133
Florida: Seminole ¹	333	111	222												222	
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene.....	186	30	156	2			2	132	132	132	11	11	2	13	147	9
Fort Hall.....	471	195	276	37	184		221	23	23	23	30	30	32	32	270	
Fort Lapwai.....	306	73	233	29	143	31	203							30	233	
Scattered.....	7		7	7			7								7	
Total.....	970	298	672	75	327	31	433	155	155	155	41	41	34	75	603	9
Iowa:																
Sac and Fox.....	106	36	70	13		52	65						4	4	69	1
Scattered.....	4		4	4			4								4	
Total.....	110	36	74	17		52	69						4	4	73	1
Kansas:																
Kickapoo.....	240	28	212	22	90	28	140						72	72	212	32
Potawatomi.....	232	78	174	69		73	142								142	
Scattered.....	14		14	14			14								14	
Total.....	506	106	400	105	90	101	296						72	72	368	32
Michigan:																
Bay Mills.....	79	32	47			46	46								46	1
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	392	50	342	5			5	220	220	220			117	117	342	
Scattered.....	449		449	449			449								449	
Total.....	920	82	838	454		46	500	220	220	220			117	117	837	1
Minnesota:																
Fond du Lac.....	317	29	288	23		43	66	15	15	15	12	12	155	167	248	40
Grand Portage.....	97	16	81	1		21	22						59	59	81	
Leech Lake.....	508	45	463	52		61	274				27	27	5	32	306	157
Nett Lake.....	322	47	275	27	137	67	231						17	17	248	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	44	2	42	20		20	40								40	2

² Includes 51 of Cass Lake.³ Vermillion Lake boarding school.³ Not reported.
⁴ Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.¹ Estimated.
² Unknown.

TABLE 24.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.											Eligible children not in school.	
				Government.						Mission and private.				Public.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract boarding.	Noncontract.		Con-tract or where tuition is paid.	Total.				
									Board-ing.	Day.			Total.			
Minnesota—Continued.																
Red Lake.....	406	100	306	34	104	60	198	88	88	.....	5	291	5	291	15
White Earth.....	1,600	295	1,305	260	300	214	774	118	118	.....	400	1,282	400	1,282	13
Scattered.....	86	.....	86	86	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	86	.....
Total.....	3,380	534	2,846	503	702	486	1,691	221	221	.....	641	680	680	2,592	254
Montana:																
Blackfeet.....	934	72	862	66	101	86	253	113	113	.....	252	252	252	618	244
Crow.....	436	64	372	13	116	.....	129	43	116	.....	68	68	68	356	16
Flathead.....	715	72	643	93	.....	31	124	199	199	.....	182	182	182	350	138
Fort Belknap.....	409	119	290	40	67	39	146	93	93	.....	51	239	51	239	51
Fort Peck.....	514	90	424	28	126	70	224	65	65	.....	104	104	104	393	31
Tongue River.....	333	91	242	3	87	95	185	49	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	234	8
Scattered.....	56	.....	56	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56	.....
Total.....	3,397	508	2,889	299	497	321	1,117	49	513	116	629	678	606	2,401	488	
Nebraska:																
Omaha.....	427	72	355	106	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	286	69
Santee.....	476	27	449	154	.....	.....	154	123	123	.....	88	365	88	365	84
Winnebago.....	290	22	268	141	.....	27	168	53	53	.....	6	36	36	237	11
Scattered.....	36	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....
Total.....	1,229	121	1,108	437	.....	27	464	176	176	.....	274	304	304	944	164

[illegible]

^a Estimated.

Not reported.

Enrolled at Fort Totten boarding school.

[illegible]

⁶ Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.

⁷ Attend St. Joseph's School; Keshena.

8 Attend Holy Family School: La Pointe.

Attend Holy Family School; La Pointe.
Attend St. Mary's Industrial School; La Pointe.

* Pupils enrolled at Shawnee school from various tribes.

⁶ Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.

⁷ Attend St. Joseph's School; Keshena.

8 Attend Holy Family School: La Pointe.

Attend Holy Family School; La Pointe.
Attend St. Mary's Industrial School; La Pointe.

TABLE 24.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	82,470
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	9,006
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	<u>73,464</u>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,702
Reservation boarding.....	9,523
Day.....	7,359
	<u>27,584</u>
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,443
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,272
Day.....	305
	<u>3,577</u>
	5,020
	89
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	
Public schools:	
Contract.....	1,720
Noncontract.....	24,308
	<u>26,028</u>
Total all classes.....	58,723
Number eligible children not in school.....	14,741

TABLE 25.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.											Eligible children unpro- vided for by schools on reser- vations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.		
	Government.		Mission and private.				Public.			Indians en- rolled.	Capac- ity unused.			Children eligible for school attend- ance.	
	Reser- vation.	Day.	Total.	Con- tract board- ing.	Noncontract.		Total.	Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.						Total.
					Board- ing.	Day.	Total.				Total, all classes.				
Arizona:															
Camp Verde.....		30	30								30	37	96	66	96
Colorado River.....	80		80							7	87	91	125	38	125
Fort Apache.....	153	132	285				40	40			325	403	602	277	602
Fort Mojave ¹	200		200								200	197	206	6	206
Havasupai.....		35	35								35	31	32		32
Kaibab.....		22	22								22	20	2		20
Leupp.....	63		63		20		20				83	94	447	364	447
Mogul.....	120	476	596								596	537	847	251	847
Navajo.....	452	492	944		190	35	225	225			717	757	2,500	1,783	2,500
Pima.....	218	228	446		35	233	270	270			716	729	1,537	821	1,537
Salt River.....		100	100								100	117	263	163	263
San Carlos.....	216	60	276			28	28	28	24	24	328	416	620	292	620
San Xavier.....		190	190		140		140	140			330	343	1,074	744	550
Truxton Canyon.....	100		100								100	80	91		91
Western Navajo.....	88	35	123								123	170	820	697	820
Total.....	1,690	1,348	3,038		385	338	723	723		31	3,792	4,024	9,280	5,502	8,724
California:															
Bishop.....		86	86							68	154	162	271	117	271
Campo.....		30	30							10	30	22	22	2	22
Digger.....											10	10	12		12
Fort Bidwell ¹	98	50	148								148	137	173	25	173
Fort Yuma.....	180										180	117	186	6	186
Greenville ¹	90		90								90	104	167	77	167
Hoopa Valley.....	146										146	247	372	166	372
Maki.....		60	60		100		100	100		60	206	164	110	80	110
Pala.....		70	70							51	121	100	130	9	130
Pechanga.....		30	30							21	30	13	30		30
Round Valley.....	135	73	208								229	224	373	144	250

¹ Nonreservation schools provide for these Indians.

TABLE 25.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Capacity of schools available for Indian children.																	
States and superintendencies.	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.			Total, all classes.	Indians en- rolled.	Capac- ity unused.	Children eligible for school attend- ance.	Eligible unpro- vided for by schools on reser- vations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Reser- vation.	Day.	Total.	Con- tract board- ing.	Noncontract.		Total.	Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.	Total.							
					Board- ing.	Day.											Total.
California—Continued.																	
Soboba.....		50	50								62	34	28	72	10	67	
Tule River.....		66	66						12	12	2	68	60	8	69	1	67
Volcan.....		54	54					13	25	38	92	75	17	149	57	86	
Total.....	649	569	1,218		100		100	13	258	271	1,589	1,469	183	2,136	614	1,624	
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs.....		20	20								20	24		157	137	30	
Southern Ute.....	45	30	75								75	81		94	19	90	
Total.....	45	50	95								95	105		251	156	120	
Florida: Seminole.																	
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene.....				180			180	11	2	13	193	145	48	156		110	
Fort Hall.....	160		160	30			30		32	32	222	239		276	54	276	
Fort Lapwai.....	100	30	130					30		30	160	204		233	73	233	
Total.....	260	30	290	210			210	41	34	75	575	588	48	665	127	619	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		60	60						4	4	64	56	8	70	6	70	
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo.....	71	40	111						72	72	183	190		212	29	212	
Potawatomi.....		100	100								100	73	27	174	74	174	
Total.....	71	140	211						72	72	283	263	27	386	103	386	
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills.....		32	32								32	46		47	15	47	
Chippewa, Lake Superior							352		117	117	469	337	132	342		342	
Total.....		32	32		352		352		117	117	501	383	132	389	15	389	

[illegible]

Includes Cass Lake.

TABLE 25.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Capacity of schools available for Indian children.															
States and superintendencies.	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.			Indians en- rolled.	Capac- ity school attend- ance.	Eligible children unpro- vided for by schools on reser- vations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Reser- vation.	Day.	Total.	Con- tract board- ing.	Noncontract.			Con- tract.	Total.						
					Board- ing.	Total.									
						Day.	Total.								
North Dakota:															
Fort Berthold.....	75	90	165		13		13			178	182		311	133	311
Fort Totten.....	323	323	646							2 473	709		1,243	770	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	150	150	300							529	562		780	251	780
Standing Rock.....	285	194	479		50		50								
Total.....	683	434	1,117		63		63			1,180	1,453		2,334	1,154	1,091
Oklahoma:															
Cantonment.....	80		80					43	6	129	143		177	48	177
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	140		140		45		45		50	235	249		301	66	301
Kiowa.....	645		645		50		50	14	200	214	876	33	1,185	276	1,185
Osage.....	130		130	140					497	767	714	53	915	148	733
Otoe.....	77		77					20	20	97	95	2	130	33	130
Pawnee.....	74		74					42	42	116	146		207	91	207
Ponca.....	90	23	113					59	59	172	187		270	98	270
Red Moon.....	65		65							65	38	27	39		39
Sae and Fox.....	75		75						75	150	159		189	39	189
Seeger.....	90		90						26	116	119		151	35	151
Seneca.....	85		85		45		45		350	480	513		623	143	623
Shawnee.....	110		110		200		200	10	137	147	3 454	3	417	.....	417
Total.....	1,596	88	1,684	140	340		340	67	1,462	1,529	3,693	118	4,604	977	4,422
Five Civilized Tribes:															
Cherokee Nation.....	75	35	110					508	8,120	8,628	8,731		8,955	217	8,955
Chickasaw Nation.....	140		140	365			365	161	3,155	3,316	3,837	169	3,931	.....	3,931
Choctaw Nation.....	400		400	5 185			5 185	343	4,506	4,849	5,369		5,678	309	5,678

TABLE 25.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Capacity of schools available for Indian children.															
States and superintendencies.	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.		Indians en- rolled.	Capacity unused.	Children eligible for school attend- ance.	Eligible children unpro- vided for by schools on reser- vations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Reser- vation.	Day.	Total.	Con- tract board- ing.	Noncontract.		Total.	Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.						Total.
					Board- ing.	Day.										Total.
Wisconsin:															
Carter.....	150	45	195						100	100	295		56	277	
Hayward.....	78	89	167	220			220			337	337	50	60	447	
Keshena.....	170		170					1	22	23	193	51	15	208	
Lac du Flambeau.....		490	490		265		265		30	30	326	459		340	
La Pointe.....	112		112			50	50		21	21	183	27		250	
Oneida.....		80							34	34	114		32	146	
Red Cliff.....					50		50				300	317		292	
Tomah ¹	250		250												
Total.....	760	704	1,464	220	315	50	365	1	207	208	2,257	587	2,471	1,960	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135	35	170	120	20		20		27	27	337		517	180	
Capacity ²	6,437		6,437								6,437		4 2,285		
Grand total.....	17,386	7,938	25,324	{ 1,665 5 185 }	3,837	558	4,395	1,720	24,268	25,988	57,557	2,221	73,464	21,547	
							6,060 5 185								

¹ Includes pupils from other reservations.² Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.³ Nonreservation schools not included above.⁴ Children in nonreservation schools impossible of distribution by superintendencies.⁵ Private schools.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees. ¹	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona:					
Camp Verde.....	2	30	37	31.9	Day.
Colorado River.....	3	80	84	71.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—					
Fort Apache.....	6	153	225	200.8	Do.
Canyon.....	2	42	46	40.6	Day.
Cibecue.....	2	50	53	40.3	Do.
East Fork.....	2	40	42	39.7	Do.
Cibecue.....		20	16	14.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....		20	21	15.9	Do.
Total.....	12	325	403	351.3	
Fort Mojave.....	5	200	197	192.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	1	35	31	23.0	Day.
Kaibab.....	2	22	20	14.0	Do.
Leupp superintendency—					
Leupp.....	3	63	69	63.5	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....		20	25	19.3	Mission boarding; independent.
Total.....	3	83	94	82.8	
Moqui superintendency—					
Moqui.....	6	120	130	107.3	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi.....	3	65	51	48.7	Day.
Chimopovy.....	3	65	55	49.9	Do.
Oraibi.....	5	156	124	95.6	Do.
Polacca.....	4	100	81	71.0	Do.
Second Mesa.....	4	90	96	87.5	Do.
Total.....	25	596	537	460.0	
Navajo superintendency—					
Navajo.....	9	240	281	260.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	5	62	77	76.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	5	150	135	111.7	Do.
Cornfields.....	2	40	35	29.6	Day.
Ganado.....		35	35	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....		40	56	54.8	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michaels.....		150	138	116.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	21	717	757	678.7	
Phoenix.....	19	700	785	647.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—					
Pima.....	8	218	224	203.1	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	2	36	36	19.4	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	2	36	47	35.5	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	2	40	43	32.6	Do.
Maricopa.....	2	40	34	32.4	Do.
Sacaton.....	1	36	35	17.4	Do.
Santan.....	2	40	49	36.1	Do.
St. Ann's.....		35	44	22.4	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....		235	217	200.9	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	19	716	729	599.8	
Rice Station.....	6	216	227	204.4	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—					
Salt River.....	2	30	47	35.7	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	2	40	40	32.2	Do.
Lehi.....	2	30	30	23.2	Do.
Total.....	6	100	117	91.1	

¹ Includes teachers, disciplinarians, housekeepers, and seamstresses.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency—					
San Carlos.....	5	60	129	97.4	Day. Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Globe.....		28	36	31.4	
Total.....	5	88	165	128.8	
San Xavier superintendency—					
San Xavier.....	3	155	139	119.9	Day. Do. Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Tucson.....	2	35	60	31.3	
Tucson Mission.....		140	146	97.8	
Total.....	5	330	345	249.0	
Truxton Canyon.....	3	100	80	66.7	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—					
Western Navajo.....	4	88	126	95.6	Do. Day.
Moencopie.....	2	35	44	32.6	
Total.....	6	123	170	128.2	
Total Arizona.....	143	4,461	4,778	4,019.9	
California:					
Bishop superintendency—					
Bishop.....	2	36	59	33.4	Do.
Big Pine.....	2	25	21	14.0	Do.
Independence.....	2	25	14	9.9	Do.
Total.....	6	86	94	57.3	
Campo.....	2	30	22	21.1	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—					
Fort Bidwell.....	4	98	95	87.4	Nonreservation boarding. Day. Do.
Alturas.....	1	24	17	8.4	
Likely.....	2	26	25	14.7	
Total.....	7	148	137	110.5	
Fort Yuma.....	4	180	117	105.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	4	90	104	89.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	7	146	187	148.9	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—					
Malki.....	1	30	20	16.7	Day. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Martinez.....	2	30	22	16.5	
St. Boniface (Banning).....		100	113	102.1	
Total.....	3	160	155	135.3	
Pala superintendency—					
Pala.....	2	40	26	21.5	Day. Do.
La Jolla.....	2	30	23	16.4	
Total.....	4	70	49	37.9	
Pechanga.....	1	30	13	10.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency—					
Round Valley.....	4	135	121	103.3	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do.
Manchester.....	1	18	16	8.3	
Ukiah.....	1	25	32	17.3	
Upper Lake.....	2	30	34	22.4	
Total.....	8	208	203	151.3	
Sherman.....	15	550	700	555.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—					
Soboba.....	2	25	12	10.4	Day. Do.
Cahuilla.....	2	25	10	9.7	
Total.....	4	50	22	20.1	

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
California—Continued.					
Tule River superintendency—					
Tule River.....	2	30	19	12.1	Day. Do.
Auberry.....	1	36	39	18.3	
Total.....	3	66	58	30.4	
Volcan superintendency—					
Volcan.....	1	30	26	22.7	Do. Do.
Capitan Grande.....	2	24	11	10.6	
Total.....	3	54	37	33.3	
Total California.....	71	1,868	1,898	1,506.5	
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs.....	2	20	24	15.9	Do.
Southern Ute superintendency—					
Southern Ute.....	3	45	56	45.6	Reservation boarding. Day.
Allen.....	2	30	25	17.7	
Total.....	5	75	81	63.3	
Total Colorado.....	7	95	105	79.2	
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—					
De Smet.....		80	87	59.6	Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
St. Joseph's.....		100	45	24.3	
Total.....		180	132	83.9	
Fort Hall superintendency—					
Fort Hall.....	7	160	184	165.5	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Good Shepherd.....		30	23	21.0	
Total.....	7	190	207	186.5	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—					
Fort Lapwai.....	3	100	143	93.0	Reservation boarding (sanatorium). Day.
Kamiah.....	1	30	31	10.9	
Total.....	4	130	174	103.9	
Total Idaho.....	11	500	513	374.3	
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox superintendency—					
Fox.....	2	40	32	17.2	Do. Do.
Mesquakie.....	2	20	20	13.4	
Total.....	4	60	52	30.6	
Kansas:					
Haskell.....	23	650	797	635.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—					
Kickapoo.....	3	71	90	69.5	Reservation boarding. Day.
Great Nemaha.....	1	40	28	12.7	
Total.....	4	111	118	82.2	
Potawatomi superintendency—					
Blandin.....	2	40	20	5.7	Day. Do.
Kewankah.....	2	30	30	17.5	
Witcheway.....	2	30	23	11.3	Do.
Total.....	6	100	73	34.5	
Total Kansas.....	33	861	988	751.8	

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Michigan:					
Bay Mills	2	32	46	31.4	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—					
Baraga (Holy Name)		152	82	22.5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)		200	138	133.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total		352	220	155.5	
Mount Pleasant	10	325	363	311.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Michigan	12	709	629	498.1	
Minnesota:					
Cass Lake	2	40	51	42.6	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac	2	30	43	20.2	Day.
Grand Portage	2	20	21	11.2	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency—					
Leech Lake	4	54	110	83.1	Reservation boarding.
Old Agency	2	24	12	8.8	Day.
Squaw Point	2	29	21	12.0	Do.
Sugar Point	2	24	28	7.9	Do.
Total	10	131	171	111.8	
Nett Lake	2	35	67	44.9	Day.
Pipestone superintendency—					
Pipestone	6	225	228	197.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	2	36	20	13.8	Day.
Total	8	261	248	211.2	
Red Lake superintendency—					
Red Lake	4	74	104	87.3	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	3	40	60	49.7	Do.
St. Mary's		70	103	69.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	7	184	267	206.2	
Vermillion Lake	5	110	137	112.1	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—					
White Earth	6	130	166	130.6	Reservation boarding.
Pine Point	3	53	65	39.4	Do.
Wild Rice River	3	43	69	51.8	Do.
Elbow Lake	2	30	28	15.0	Day.
Porterville	2	45	35	23.4	Do.
Round Lake	2	30	22	16.4	Do.
White Earth	2	36	99	56.1	Do.
Twin Lake	2	30	30	20.2	Do.
St. Benedict's		130	118	98.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	22	527	632	451.5	
Total Minnesota	60	1,338	1,637	1,211.7	
Montana:					
Blackfeet superintendency—					
Blackfeet (Cut Bank)	3	62	101	69.3	Reservation boarding.
Browning	1	60	40	28.0	Day.
Burd	1	16	18	12.2	Do.
Cut Finger	2	30	28	8.7	Do.
Holy Family		145	113	83.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	7	313	300	201.2	
Crow superintendency—					
Crow	4	91	74	54.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	2	51	42	31.5	Do.
Lodge Grass		50	35	32.1	Mission day; Baptist.
Black Lodge		30	19	15.5	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno		35	27	26.3	Do.
St. Anne's		25	23	16.9	Mission day; Catholic.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency—Con.					
San Xavier.....		125	43	42.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....		30	12	11.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Total.....	6	437	275	230.7	
Flathead superintendency—					
Flathead.....	2	30	31	14.0	Day.
St. Ignatius.....		300	199	167.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	2	330	230	181.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—					
Fort Belknap.....	3	47	67	34.6	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	2	37	39	22.1	Day.
St. Paul's.....		160	93	91.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	5	244	199	147.7	
Fort Peck superintendency ¹ —					
Fort Peck.....	5	95	126	100.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	2	30	24	16.7	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	28	21.2	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	18	14.9	Do.
Wolf Point.....		40	65	53.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	11	226	261	206.3	
Tongue River superintendency—					
Tongue River.....	4	69	87	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	2	35	53	34.9	Day.
Lame Deer.....	2	32	42	26.4	Do.
St. Labre's.....		60	49	48.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	8	196	231	173.3	
Total Montana.....	39	1,745	1,496	1,140.2	
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	9	345	415	313.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—					
Santee Normal Training.....		125	123	108.2	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—					
Decora.....	2	30	27	14.3	Day.
St. Augustine.....		122	53	38.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	2	152	80	52.9	
Total Nebraska.....	11	622	618	474.3	
Nevada:					
Carson.....	7	286	294	235.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—					
Fallon.....	2	40	30	16.4	Day.
Lovelocks.....	2	25	17	8.9	Do.
Total.....	4	65	47	25.3	
Fort McDermitt.....	2	80	49	35.7	Do.
Moapa River superintendency—					
Moapa River.....	2	30	36	15.9	Day.
Las Vegas.....	2	25	6	4.7	Do.
Total.....	4	55	42	20.6	
Nevada superintendency—					
Nevada.....	4	70	77	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	1	25	19	13.0	Day.
Total.....	5	95	96	90.0	

¹ Day school No. 4 not reported.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Nevada—Continued.					
Walker River.....	2	60	57	40.9	Day.
Western Shoshone.....	4	65	67	63.3	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada.....	28	706	652	511.5	
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque.....	11	321	365	336.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Albuquerque Pueblos—					
Acoma.....	2	32	66	28.5	Day.
Encinal.....	2	30	33	25.1	Do.
Isleta.....	3	60	105	63.8	Do.
Laguna.....	2	34	47	38.5	Do.
McCarty's.....	2	25	38	25.6	Do.
Mesita.....	2	18	(¹)	(¹)	Do.
Paguate.....	2	65	66	55.4	Do.
Paraje.....	2	20	35	26.1	Do.
San Felipe.....	2	60	52	38.4	Do.
Seama.....	2	32	36	30.2	Do.
Bernalillo.....		125	101	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	21	501	579	426.0	
Jicarilla superintendency—					
Jicarilla.....	5	107	96	90.6	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	2	30	28	24.4	Day.
Total.....	7	137	124	115.0	
Mescalero.....	4	83	109	88.3	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito.....	2	25	32	25.0	Day.
San Juan superintendency—					
San Juan.....	5	150	169	152.3	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	2	30	17	12.5	Day.
Liberty (Jewett).....		30	30	26.6	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission.....		20	22	22.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	7	230	238	213.4	
Santa Fe superintendency—					
Santa Fe.....	12	300	364	333.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti.....	2	28	22	14.0	Day.
Jemez.....	2	120	69	40.1	Do.
Nambe.....	2	19	14	8.4	Do.
Picuris.....	2	25	22	17.2	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	2	40	22	14.0	Do.
San Juan.....	3	70	63	47.2	Do.
Santa Clara.....	2	40	35	21.1	Do.
Sia.....	2	30	18	13.8	Do.
Taos.....	3	70	119	71.2	Do.
St. Catherine's.....		75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	32	817	931	757.7	
Zuni superintendency—					
Zuni.....	5	66	90	76.5	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	2	35	60	39.5	Day.
Christian Reformed.....		30	29	18.2	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Total.....	7	131	179	134.2	
Total New Mexico.....	91	2,245	2,557	2,095.8	
North Carolina:					
Cherokee superintendency—					
Cherokee.....	5	160	199	160.1	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	1	40	30	14.6	Day.
Birdtown.....	2	40	36	20.1	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	1	20	16	8.1	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	1	40	32	18.5	Do.
Total.....	10	300	313	221.4	

¹ Not in session.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck.....	3	60	98	71.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—					
Fort Berthold.....	4	75	95	62.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	2	30	27	18.7	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	20	15.6	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	28	23.6	Do.
Congregational.....	13	13	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	10	178	182	129.9	
Fort Totten.....	10	323	407	331.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—					
Standing Rock.....	7	200	232	188.5	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	5	85	120	93.9	Do.
Bullhead.....	2	40	38	29.6	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	2	40	40	29.6	Do.
Grand River.....	2	30	21	14.7	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	2	40	23	18.0	Do.
Porcupine.....	2	24	17	12.1	Do.
No. 1.....	2	20	15	13.2	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....		50	56	37.4	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	24	529	562	437.0	
Turtle Mountain superintendency—					
No. 1.....	2	30	73	22.1	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	42	18.8	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	56	21.5	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	88	31.8	Do.
No. 5.....	2	30	43	16.7	Do.
Total.....	10	150	302	110.9	
Wahpeton.....	6	180	156	129.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota.....	63	1,420	1,707	1,209.7	
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment.....	3	80	94	73.9	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho..	6	140	164	142.3	Do.
St. Luke's.....		45	35	33.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	6	185	199	176.2	
Chilocco.....	15	500	657	534.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency—					
Anadarko.....	5	175	158	134.8	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	6	173	172	161.2	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	6	147	176	142.9	Do.
Riverside.....	6	150	114	103.0	Do.
Cache Creek.....		50	42	31.0	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total.....	23	695	662	572.9	
Osage superintendency—					
Osage.....	7	130	124	109.3	Reservation boarding.
St. John's.....		65	16	9.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Louis's.....		75	77	56.1	Do.
Total.....	7	270	217	174.6	
Otoe.....	4	77	75	64.6	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	4	74	104	97.1	Do.
Ponca superintendency—					
Kaw ¹					Day.
Ponca.....	5	90	118	91.8	Reservation boarding and day.
Tonkawa.....	1	23	10	9.2	Day.
Total.....	6	113	128	101.0	

¹ Not in session.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Red Moon.....	1	65	38	24.3	Day. Reservation boarding. Do.
Sac and Fox.....	5	75	84	74.2	
Seger.....	4	90	93	75.6	
Seneca superintendency—					
Seneca.....	4	85	127	105.9	Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....		45	36	33.9	
Total.....	4	130	163	139.8	
Shawnee superintendency—					
Shawnee.....	5	110	150	103.1	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) 1.		100	64	39.7	
Sacred Heart(St.Mary's)1		100	93	74.0	
Total.....	5	310	307	216.8	Do.
Total 2.....	87	2,664	2,821	2,324.9	
Five Civilized Tribes—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Cherokee Orphan School.	5	75	91	65.8	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand.....	1	35	32	15.1	Day.
Total.....	6	110	123	80.9	
Creek Nation—					
Euclidean.....	6	100	167	111.3	Tribal boarding. Do. Do. Do.
Enfaula.....	6	100	109	76.5	
Nuyaka.....	6	90	143	77.9	
Tulahassee.....	5	75	101	74.5	
Total.....	23	365	520	340.2	
Seminole Nation—Meku-sukev.	6	100	115	89.3	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Armstrong Male Academy.	5	100	123	103.4	Do.
Jones Male Academy.	5	100	181	94.5	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	6	100	168	107.0	Do.
Wheelock Academy.	6	100	89	73.3	Do.
Old Goodland.....		80	88	77.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....		40	51	40.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	22	520	700	495.6	
Chickasaw Nation—					
Bloomfield Seminary	5	80	99	71.7	Tribal boarding. Do. Private boarding.
Collins Institute.....	3	60	74	46.0	
El Meta Bond College		35	16	13.5	
Total.....	8	175	189	131.2	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray School of Agriculture.		150	73	54.9	Do.
Hargrove College.....		55	47	27.2	Mission boarding; Methodist. Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.		50	51	37.7	
St. Agnes Academy.....		160	96	70.3	
St. Elizabeth's.....		70	55	44.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....		30	10	7.0	Do.
Total.....		515	332	241.4	
Total Five Civilized Tribes.	65	1,785	1,979	1,378.6	
Total Oklahoma.....	152	4,449	4,800	3,704.5	

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oregon:					
Klamath superintendency—					
Klamath.....	5	70	101	83.9	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	2	30	18	10.3	Day.
Yainax.....	2	30	26	19.5	Do.
No. 1.....	2	30	18	11.7	Do.
No. 2.....	2	30	12	7.1	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	34	22.1	Do.
Total.....	15	220	209	154.6	
Salem.....	17	650	684	515.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency—					
Siletz.....	1	30	42	14.8	Day.
Upper Farm.....	1	20	17	12.0	Do.
Total.....	2	50	59	26.8	
Umatilla superintendency—					
Umatilla.....	4	93	111	77.8	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel).....		150	78	60.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	4	243	189	137.9	
Warm Springs superintendency—					
Warm Springs.....	4	100	109	100.3	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	2	30	21	16.3	Day.
Total.....	6	130	130	116.6	
Total Oregon.....	44	1,293	1,271	951.5	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	25	737	982	798.5	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River superintendency—					
Cheyenne River.....	9	200	182	162.4	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	2	30	17	11.6	Day.
No. 7.....	2	22	20	17.1	Do.
No. 8.....	2	22	23	17.9	Do.
Oahe.....		75	14	14.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	15	349	256	223.0	
Crow Creek superintendency—					
Crow Creek.....	5	82	97	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day.....	1	25	17	13.0	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....		75	54	50.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	6	182	168	147.5	
Flandreau.....	14	360	383	370.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	4	84	83	68.5	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	5	234	212	171.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—					
Pine Ridge.....	7	210	235	215.6	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	2	30	17	12.1	Day.
No. 4.....	2	32	28	21.4	Do.
No. 5.....	2	30	41	28.3	Do.
No. 6.....	2	31	31	23.9	Do.
No. 7.....	2	33	36	26.6	Do.
No. 8.....	2	30	21	9.5	Do.
No. 9.....	2	30	25	17.8	Do.
No. 10.....	2	30	35	20.4	Do.
No. 11.....	2	33	20	17.5	Do.
No. 12.....	2	30	16	7.6	Do.
No. 13.....	2	26	16	12.9	Do.
No. 14.....	2	40	27	9.7	Do.
No. 15.....	2	25	27	16.4	Do.
No. 16.....	2	30	56	28.2	Do.
No. 17.....	2	19	20	13.1	Do.
No. 18.....	2	24	34	18.3	Do.
No. 19.....	2	24	26	15.2	Do.
No. 20.....	2	24	25	21.8	Do.
No. 21.....	2	33	17	9.9	Do.
No. 22.....	2	26	36	19.2	Do.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Pine Ridge superintendency—Continued.					
No. 23.....	2	30	36	25.2	Day.
No. 24.....	2	35	31	19.2	Do.
No. 25.....	2	30	23	15.3	Do.
No. 26.....	2	30	23	15.5	Do.
No. 27.....	2	33	25	13.7	Do.
No. 28.....	2	30	19	12.1	Do.
No. 29.....	2	33	18	10.1	Do.
Holy Rosary.....		240	240	207.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	61	1,251	1,204	883.9	
Rapid City.....	10	208	285	252.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—					
Rosebud.....	6	200	197	141.8	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	2	35	28	22.4	Day.
Blackpipe.....	2	20	24	21.6	Do.
Bull Creek.....	2	32	16	12.3	Do.
Corn Creek.....	2	33	37	27.1	Do.
Cut Meat.....	2	24	39	26.2	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	2	29	27	19.4	Do.
Ironwood.....	2	23	26	25.4	Do.
Little Crow's.....	2	26	16	13.3	Do.
Little White River.....	2	25	10	9.5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	2	24	18	17.9	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	2	29	21	12.9	Do.
Oak Creek.....	2	26	20	18.4	Do.
Pine Creek.....	2	25	42	24.1	Do.
Red Leaf.....	2	20	21	19.5	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	2	23	22	19.8	Do.
Rosebud.....	2	25	18	15.8	Do.
Spring Creek.....	2	26	31	23.3	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	2	21	29	26.3	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	2	26	15	11.5	Do.
White Thunder.....	1	27	18	15.4	Do.
White Lake.....	2	19	21	16.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....		70	73	73.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's.....		325	311	249.0	Do.
Total.....	47	1,133	1,080	862.1	
Sisseton superintendency—					
Sisseton.....	5	107	172	156.4	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	2	60	81	51.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	5	70	110	80.9	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota.....	174	4,038	4,034	3,268.1	
Utah:					
Deep Creek.....	1	25	24	16.0	Day.
Shivwits.....	1	40	17	10.5	Do.
Uintah and Ouray.....	4	67	72	53.6	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah.....	6	132	113	80.1	
Washington:					
Colville superintendency—					
No. 3.....	2	30	48	27.2	Day.
No. 4.....	2	30	35	21.3	Do.
No. 5.....	2	25	31	19.8	Do.
No. 6.....	2	25	26	16.5	Do.
No. 7.....	2	25	8	5.9	Do.
No. 9.....	2	25	18	14.7	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....		90	32	29.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....		100	94	79.3	Do.
Total.....	12	350	292	214.2	
Cushman superintendency—					
Cushman ¹	7	350	389	338.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River.....	1	15	12	9.9	Day.
Skokomish.....	1	28	31	22.0	Do.
Taholah.....	1	28	25	18.9	Do.
St. George's.....		70	74	62.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	10	491	531	451.1	

¹ Receives 197 pupils from other reservations.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Washington—Continued.					
Neah Bay superintendency—					
Neah Bay.....	2	60	78	66.7	Day.
Quillente.....	2	60	46	40.2	Do.
Total.....	4	120	124	106.9	
Spokane superintendency—					
No. 1.....	2	33	31	14.9	Day.
No. 2.....	2	32	32	28.4	Do.
No. 8.....	2	33	25	15.6	Do.
Total.....	6	98	88	58.9	
Tulalip superintendency—					
Tulalip.....	6	196	203	192.2	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	1	24	23	16.4	Day.
Lummi.....	1	30	45	22.9	Do.
Port Gamble.....	1	25	27	16.6	Do.
Swinomish.....	1	60	29	22.8	Do.
Total.....	10	335	327	270.9	
Yakima.....	6	131	146	119.6	Reservation boarding.
Total Washington.....	48	1,525	1,508	1,221.6	
Wisconsin:					
Eland (Bethany).....		50	40	35	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Hayward superintendency—					
Hayward ¹	7	150	196	173.0	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	2	45	43	33.3	Day.
Total.....	9	195	239	206.3	
Keshena superintendency—					
Keshena.....	6	78	87	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	2	55	48	26.7	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2.....	1	34	20	9.8	Do.
St. Joseph's.....		220	182	145.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	9	387	337	258.8	
Lac du Flambeau.....	5	170	119	111.6	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—					
Bayfield (Holy Family).....		65	43	37.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	2	490	128	80.4	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....		200	125	94.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	2	755	296	212.2	
Oneida superintendency—					
Oneida.....	8	112	152	132.0	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....		25	20	10.4	Mission day; Seven-Day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....		25	17	6.4	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	8	162	189	148.8	
Red Cliff.....	2	80	53	37.4	Day.
Tomah.....	7	250	277	231.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	4	106	135	121.8	Do.
Total Wisconsin.....	46	2,155	1,685	1,363.8	
Wyoming:					
Shoshone superintendency—					
Shoshone.....	7	135	178	172.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	2	15	28	17.6	Day.
Crowheart.....	2	20	19	10.4	Do.
St. Stephen's.....		120	116	105.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....		20	16	10.8	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	11	310	357	317.1	
Grand total.....	1,089	31,569	32,693	25,830.2	

¹ Receives pupils from other reservations.

TABLE 27.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expended for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Arizona:								
Colorado River.....		227		227				\$185.85
Fort Apache.....	120	30		150				142.89
Leupp.....	158	113	10	281				142.89
Moqui.....	262			262				281.94
Navajo.....	131			131				142.88
Chin Lee.....	131			131				142.88
Tohatchi.....	131			131				142.88
Phoenix.....		1,000	600	1,600				98.32
Pima.....	129			129				142.88
Rice Station.....	148	40	16	204	30	25	55	151.87
San Carlos.....	145			145				
San Xavier.....	7	9	7	23	2		2	
Tucson.....	9	12	6	27				
Truxton Canyon.....	127	14	97	238				
Western Navajo.....	136			136				151.43
Total.....	1,634	1,445	736	3,815	32	25	57	1,726.71
California:								
Bishop.....	39	31	9	79				
Big Pine.....	60			60	5		5	
Fort Bidwell.....	182	21	10	213				148.75
Fort Yuma.....	33	50	153	236				142.89
Greenville.....	127	119	38	284	115	38	153	129.99
Hoop Valley.....	129			129				140.89
Malki.....	60	177		237				
Pala.....	8	20	54	82	5	18	23	
Round Valley.....	131			131				142.88
Sherman Institute.....	212	550	186	948	11	60	71	296.10
Total.....	981	968	450	2,399	136	116	252	1,001.50
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....		131		131				142.89
Southern Ute.....	147	22	36	205	12	22	34	264.68
Allen.....	5	3	2	10				
Total.....	152	156	38	346	12	22	34	407.57
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	98	35		133	16		16	316.23
Kansas:								
Haskell.....	383	483	518	1,384	2,135	2,463	4,598	
Kickapoo.....	40	34	12	86	34	12	46	21.41
Total.....	423	517	530	1,470	2,169	2,475	4,644	21.41
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	160	143	141	444	15	30	45	
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....		127		127				159.98
Leech Lake.....	21	160	21	202	30		30	127.64
Red Lake.....	177	25		202				142.89
Cross Lake.....	128			128				142.89
Vermillion Lake.....	134	38	14	186	20	7	27	142.89
White Earth.....	165	66	39	270				142.89
Pine Point.....	40	49	55	144				
Porterville.....		50	75	125	100	250	350	50.00
Round Lake.....		1	6	7	2	4	6	
White Earth.....		20	2	22				
Wild Rice.....	145	100	53	298				142.89
Total.....	810	636	265	1,711	152	261	413	1,052.07
Montana:								
Blackfeet—Cut Bank.....		93	21	114	5	6	11	142.89
Crow.....	218	133	60	411				142.89
Flathead.....	7	2	5	14				7.53
Fort Belknap.....		142		142				153.15
Fort Peck.....	657	9		666	9		9	142.89
No. 1.....	179	19	2	200				
No. 2.....	10	5	1	16				
No. 3.....		10	5	15				
No. 4.....	12	6	7	25				

TABLE 27.—*School libraries—Continued.*

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expended for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Montana—Continued.								
Tongue River	172	218	78	468				\$142.89
Lamedeer	141			141				
Total	1,396	637	179	2,212	14	6	20	732.24
Nebraska: Winnebago—Decora		3	11	14	3	11	14	
Nevada:								
Fort McDermitt	21	22	13	56				14.48
Nevada	131			131				142.89
Walker River		27	23	50				
Western Shoshone	131			131				142.89
Total	283	49	36	368				300.26
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque		129		129				122.82
Jicarilla	41	316	26	383		47	47	142.89
Mescalero	91	51	15	157				117.36
Pueblo Bonito	126	5	4	135				155.37
San Juan		137		137				141.98
Santa Fe	50	215	65	330				
9 day schools		139		139	63		63	133.49
Zuni	142		20	162				142.89
Total	450	992	130	1,572	63	47	110	956.80
North Carolina: Cherokee	127			127				144.43
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	36	60		96	8	9	17	(1)
Fort Berthold	121	30	4	155				142.89
Standing Rock	129	66	17	212				238.78
Martin Kenel	27	5	13	45				45.00
Turtle Mountain	131			131				142.89
Total	444	161	34	639	8	9	17	569.56
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	108	3		111	20		20	140.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho	135	260	215	610	40	160	200	142.89
Chillico	436	617	527	1,580	1,359	1,126	2,485	171.48
Kiowa—								
Anadarko		128		128				142.89
Fort Sill	121	7		128				142.89
Rainy Mountain	131			131				142.89
Riverside	172	100	25	297				142.89
Otoe	144	16	5	165				142.89
Pawnee	136			136				83.97
Ponca	56	180	23	259	49	33	82	142.89
Sac and Fox	149		9	158				148.62
Seger	215	197		412	131		131	152.89
Seneca	173	104	123	400	50	80	130	126.00
Shawnee	131			131				120.90
Total ²	2,107	1,612	927	4,646	1,649	1,399	3,048	1,945.06
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Armstrong	55	60	21	136	40	21	61	61.81
Bloomfield	20			20				
Cherokee	22	50	7	79				51.50
Collins	46	11	9	66				35.64
Euchee	16	71	20	107	34	26	60	43.06
Eufaula		23	20	43				12.54
Jones	41	29	18	88				
Mekuskey	74	103		177				
Nuyaka	65	14	11	90				
Tulahassee	85	82	27	194	53	39	92	2.50
Tuskahoma		53	128	181	48	198	246	50.82
Wheelock	71	71		142	20	56	76	.72
Total, Five Tribes	495	567	261	1,323	195	340	535	258.59
Total, Oklahoma	2,602	2,179	1,188	5,969	1,844	1,739	3,583	2,203.65

¹ Belong to superintendent.² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 27.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expend- ed for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and refer- ence.	Liter- ature.	Fiction.	Total.	Liter- ature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Oregon:								
Klamath.....		208		208				\$142.89
Salem.....		528	87	615				13.00
Siletz.....	191			191				
Umatilla.....	76	68	30	174				142.89
Warm Springs.....	151	71	28	250	108	72	180	16.88
Total.....	418	875	145	1,438	108	72	180	315.66
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....		3,043	745	3,788	1,831	899	2,730	237.29
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River.....	108	45	26	179				142.89
Crow Creek.....	213	186		399				165.08
Flandreau.....	30	60	75	165				
Lower Brule.....		131		131				142.89
Pierre.....	314	105	80	499				23.50
Pine Ridge.....	131			131				158.33
Circulating library among 25 day schools.....	131			131				158.33
Rapid City.....	85	10	75	170	10	75	85	177.87
Rosebud—21 day schools.....	131			131				142.89
Sisseton.....	179	9	16	204	25	35	60	142.89
Springfield.....	100	95	95	290				41.50
Yankton.....	151	12	3	166				142.89
Total.....	1,573	653	370	2,596	35	110	145	1,439.06
Utah: Uintah.....	114			114				142.89
Washington:								
Colville.....	129			129				142.89
Cushman.....	298	258	313	869				142.89
Spokane—								
No. 1.....								
No. 2.....	44	36	18	98	4	4	8	70.89
No. 8.....	75	46	29	150	4	12	16	72.00
Tulalip.....	44	45	80	169				142.89
Swinomish.....	35			35				
Yakima.....	129	2		131				142.89
Total.....	754	387	440	1,581	8	16	24	714.45
Wisconsin:								
Hayward.....								
La Courte Oreille.....								
Keshena.....	143	49		192				142.89
Lac du Flambeau.....		131		131				142.89
Oneida.....	139			139				151.28
Red Cliff.....	130	55	10	195	20	4	24	140.78
Wittenberg.....	131			131				142.89
Total.....	543	235	10	788	20	4	24	720.73
Grand total.....	12,962	13,114	5,448	31,524	6,466	5,842	12,308	13,002.51

TABLE 28.—*School statistics for 37 years.*INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1913.¹

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	90	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898.....	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899.....	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901.....	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902.....	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903.....	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904.....	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906.....	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907.....	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908.....	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909.....	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	* 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	* 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830

¹ Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1897.....	\$2,517,265	22.45
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1881.....	75,000	.....	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1909.....	4,008,825	12.36
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1910.....	3,757,909	16.26
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1911.....	3,685,290	11.93
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1894.....	2,243,497	13.50	1914.....	* 4,403,355	9.65
1895.....	2,060,695	18.87			
1896.....	2,056,515	12.00			
			Total since 1876.....	84,985,220	.....

¹ Decrease.

² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
Arizona:							
Fort Apache School.....	2	\$1,020	\$1,121	\$1,673		\$1,181	\$2,854
Fort Mojave School.....	2	1,440	1,122	1,270		1,077	2,347
Leupp School.....	1	540	1,071	1,371			1,371
Moqui School.....	3	1,980	772	710		346	1,056
Navajo Schools.....	4	2,240	1,432	1,986			1,986
Phoenix School.....	3	1,560	589	729	\$28	767	1,524
Pima School.....	2	1,260	215	325		200	525
Rice Station School.....	3	1,800	297	525			525
San Carlos Agency.....	1	900	17	62			62
San Xavier School.....	1	300	305	633			633
Truxton Canyon School.....	1	600	42	30		54	84
Western Navajo School.....	1	540	452	422		147	569
Total.....	24	14,180	7,435	9,736	28	3,772	13,536
California:							
Campo Day School.....	1	300	58	106		26	132
Fort Bidwell School.....	1	500	2,992	4,467		50	4,517
Fort Yuma School.....	1	600	400	568		111	679
Greenville School.....	1	520	253	640			640
Hoopa Valley School.....	3	1,860	819	1,303		463	1,766
Malki School.....	1	300	54	72		11	83
Pechanga.....			3	4			4
Sherman Institute.....	5	3,500	3,514	5,966		264	6,230
Total.....	13	7,580	8,093	13,126		925	14,051
Colorado: Southern Ute School..	1	480	242	285		110	395
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	1	840	842	622		1,054	1,676
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	7	4,400	4,411	88	418	350	856
Michigan:							
Bay Mills School.....			193	118		200	318
Mount Pleasant School.....	5	2,260	2,713	9,822			9,822
Total.....	5	2,260	2,906	9,940		200	10,140
Minnesota:							
Cass Lake School.....	1	300	204	252		96	348
Nett Lake School.....	1	300	64	124		25	149
Pipestone School.....	4	2,500	1,224	1,811		539	2,350
Red Lake Agency.....	2	1,320	1,059	3,385	1,690	860	5,935
Red Lake School.....	1	480	339	477			477
White Earth Schools.....	5	2,520	2,139	2,777	88	662	3,527
Total.....	14	7,420	5,029	8,826	1,778	2,182	12,786
Montana:							
Blackfeet School.....	1	500	590	1,010		459	1,469
Crow Agency.....			15			32	32
Crow School.....	1	500	397	76		549	625
Flathead School.....	1	900	(?)	1,975	23	3,197	5,195
Fort Belknap School.....	1	500	214	428			428
Fort Peck School.....	1	540	910	964		94	1,058
Tongue River Schools.....	1	600	166	216		25	241
Total.....	6	3,540	2,292	4,669	23	4,356	9,048
Nebraska: Genoa School.....	5	3,780	4,572	7,111	443	55	7,609
Nevada:							
Carson School.....	2	1,440	958	1,379		6	1,385
Fallon School.....	1	300	4	7			7
Fort McDermitt School.....	1	300	21	36		16	52
Nevada School.....	1	500	209	303		32	335
Western Shoshone School.....	1	500	159	200		102	302
Total.....	6	3,040	1,351	1,925		156	2,081
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque School.....	6	3,620	1,686	6,174	146		6,320
Albuquerque Pueblo Day Schools.....	3	900	343	759			759
Jicarilla School.....	1	500	625	1,046			1,046
Mescalero School.....	1	500	387	244		143	387
San Juan School.....	1	600	35			125	125

¹ Full value not reported.² Not reported.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
New Mexico—Continued.							
Santa Fe School.....	4	\$2,720	\$4,131	\$4,131			\$4,131
Zuni School.....	1	540	(¹)	179		\$384	563
Total.....	17	9,380	7,207	12,533	\$146	652	13,331
North Carolina: Cherokee School	2	1,060	1,198	463		2,037	2,500
North Dakota:							
Bismarck.....	1	500	1,637	2,065		234	2,299
Fort Berthold Agency.....			42	56			56
Fort Berthold School.....	1	420	112	87		75	162
Fort Totten School.....	7	4,200	1,165	1,662		315	1,977
Standing Rock Schools.....	3	1,560	1,591	1,985		352	2,337
Turtle Mountain School.....			56	3		78	81
Wahpeton School.....	1	480	581	1,074			1,074
Total.....	13	6,660	5,184	6,932		1,054	7,986
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment School.....	1	480	152	213			213
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	2	1,000	1,054	1,124		537	1,661
Chillicothe School.....	7	4,660	2,132	3,421			3,421
Kiowa Schools.....	4	1,980	1,386	2,333		2,204	4,537
Osage School.....	1	540	386	65		454	519
Otoe School.....	1	500	97	192			192
Pawnee School.....	2	1,260	575	575			575
Ponca School.....	2	740	147	214		128	342
Red Moon School.....	1	500	12			22	22
Sac and Fox School.....	1	450	250	483		21	504
Shawnee School.....	1	500	1,211	1,067		398	1,465
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	9	3,810	722	607	59	515	1,181
Total.....	32	16,420	8,124	10,294	59	4,279	14,632
Oregon:							
Klamath School.....	2	1,220	593	698		231	929
Salem School.....	5	3,680	(¹)	3,342	255	705	4,302
Umatilla School.....	1	500	156	88		115	203
Warm Springs Agency.....	1	540	707	791		218	1,009
Total.....	9	5,940	1,456	4,919	255	1,269	6,443
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	8	5,500	12,716	41,556			41,556
South Dakota:							
Canton Asylum.....	1	500	402	757			757
Cheyenne River School.....	3	1,520	994	1,536			1,536
Crow Creek School.....	1	540	100	153			153
Flandreau School.....	4	1,960	2,378	3,673	40		3,713
Lower Brule School.....	1	480	429	429			429
Pierre School.....	2	1,260	676	948	36	225	1,209
Rapid City School.....	4	2,340	1,074	1,663			1,663
Rosebud Schools.....	3	1,880	1,287	1,237		50	1,287
Sisseton School.....	2	1,240	1,085	633		452	1,085
Yankton School.....	1	540	385	1,081			1,081
Total.....	22	12,260	8,810	12,110	76	727	12,913
Utah:							
Shivwits School.....			22	33			33
Uintah School.....	1	500	151	293			293
Total.....	1	500	173	326			326
Washington:							
Colville School.....			61	167		9	176
Cushman School.....	2	1,380	961	1,289		456	1,745
Tulalip School.....	2	1,100	460	761		352	1,113
Yakima School.....	2	1,220	818	482		633	1,115
Total.....	6	3,700	2,300	2,699		1,450	4,149

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
Wisconsin:							
Hayward School.....	2	\$1,260	\$2,962	\$4,082	.....	.....	\$4,082
Keshena Agency.....	3	1,620	3,033	1,337	\$2,691	.....	4,028
Keshena School.....	1	540	508	680	.....	.....	680
Lac du Flambeau School.....	2	1,260	547	1,193	.....	.....	1,193
Tomah School.....	2	840	974	1,174	.....	.....	1,174
Total.....	10	5,520	8,024	8,466	2,691	.....	11,157
Wyoming: Shoshone School.....	3	1,560	656	940	.....	.....	940
Grand total.....	205	116,020	89,021	157,566	5,917	\$24,628	188,111

TABLE 30.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:									
San Carlos ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	² 60	\$12,000	\$902	7	\$1,978	\$1,295	\$594	\$701	.....
California:									
Campo.....	7	280	.....	1	720	240	100	.....	\$140
Pala.....	1	75	.....	1	266	50	.....	.....	50
Total.....	8	355	.....	2	986	290	100	.....	190
Montana: Blackfeet.....	40	400	101	1	900	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	5,104	390	13	643	845	47	78	720
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,800	556	.....	.....	1,250	975	.....	275
Grand total.....	1,156	50,659	1,949	23	4,507	3,680	1,716	779	1,185

¹ Included in agency farm, Table 9.² Leased.³ Not reported.TABLE 31.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona: Pima.....	50	\$5,000	\$1,165	¹ 69	\$3,400	\$2,818	\$383	\$2,123	\$312
California: Pala.....	2	150	.....	1	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet.....	9	90	71	1	1,200	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	47	418	.....	1	1,100	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
San Juan.....	10	150	.....	1	900	112	112	.....	.....
Total.....	57	568	.....	2	2,000	112	112	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	36	360	.....	6	300	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Grand total.....	154	6,168	1,236	79	7,166	4,530	2,095	2,123	312

¹ Includes 68 cotton pickers.² Not reported.

TABLE 32.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*

States.	Fee deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1912.	New cases, fiscal year 1913.	Total cases, 1913.	Disposition of cases.							Cases pending June 30, 1913.
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died.	Escaped.	Bond forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	
Arizona.....	3	48	189	237	141	19	4	2			164	73
Arkansas.....			26	26	12						14	12
California.....	7	9	84	93	68	1					69	24
Colorado.....	1	2		2								2
Florida.....			7	7	4						4	3
Idaho.....	7	34	54	88	24	13			3		40	48
Iowa.....	3	28	11	39	4	4					8	31
Kansas.....		1	1	2								2
Michigan.....			1	1	1						1	
Minnesota.....	4	61	47	108	19	8	1				28	80
Montana.....	3	80	101	181	51	18	1				70	111
Nebraska.....	1	8	18	26	4	4					8	18
Nevada.....	5	12	22	34	18	3	1		1		23	11
New Mexico.....	7	38	28	66	21	4			1	2	28	38
New York.....		67	34	101	11	7			1		19	82
North Carolina.....			12	12	6						6	6
North Dakota.....		5		5								5
Ohio.....	1											
Oklahoma.....	16	263	179	442	52	18	1				71	371
Oregon.....	1	24	15	39	7						7	32
Pennsylvania.....		1	1	2	1						1	1
South Dakota.....	1	66	26	92	16	4	3	1			24	68
Utah.....			2	2	1						1	1
Washington.....	7	60	110	170	69	5	1				75	95
Wisconsin.....		189	82	271	20	6	3				29	242
Wyoming.....		8	4	12	3						3	9
Total.....	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	1	6	2	693	1,365

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	2	6	13	1,322	1,004
Total, 1911.....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	1	1	178	1,547	766
Total, 1900.....			2 463		97	18				3 3	118	345

¹ Includes 75 suspended.² Cases prosecuted.³ Suspended.

TABLE 32.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

State.	Fined but not sentenced.		Jail sentences.		Penitentiary sentences.	
	Number.	Fines.	Number.	Term.	Number.	Term.
				<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>		<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>
Arizona.....	3	\$15	1	6 0	2	2 6 0
California.....	19	845	33	8 6 15		
Idaho.....	1	150			1	2 0 0
Michigan.....			1	1 0		
Minnesota.....	2	160	4	9 20		
Montana.....			2	6 0		
New Mexico.....	1	128				
New York.....	1	50	6	1 0 0		
North Carolina.....			1	4 0		
Oklahoma.....	2	81	2	2 4 0	2	6 0 0
Oregon.....	5	1,350				
South Dakota.....	2	50				
Washington.....	13	1,250	2	3 10	1	1 0 1
Wyoming.....					1	1 6 0
Total.....	49	4,079	52	14 4 15	7	13 0 1

State.	Miscellaneous. ¹			Seizure of liquors (gallons).						
	Num- ber.	Fines.	Term.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Total.
			<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>							
Arizona.....	135	\$13,403	36 11	0.25					5.00	5.25
Arkansas.....	11	1,000	3 4 2	777.50		83.00	120.50	100.00	7.00	1,088.00
California.....	17	1,285	3 25	5.75			1.25			7.00
Colorado.....				.25						.25
Florida.....	4	300	1 4 0							
Idaho.....	21	2,250	7 2 0	14.75		3.00	.50	.50		18.75
Iowa.....	4	400	8 0	23.00		2.00				25.00
Michigan.....				.75		.25				1.00
Minnesota.....	13	1,150	2 2 10	10.50		1.00				11.50
Montana.....	49	6,255	12 9 13	13.25		1.00				14.25
Nebraska.....	4	500	1 1 0	2.50		.25	6.00			8.75
Nevada.....	18	2,000	6 1 6	2.50		1.00	6.00			9.50
New Mexico.....	20	2,400	5 10 12	3.00				3.50		6.50
New York.....	4	550	1 0 0							
North Carolina.....	5	50	5 0							
Oklahoma.....	46	5,264	10 10 14	6,342.50	24.50	352.50	17,043.50	721.50	380.50	24,865.00
Oregon.....	1	200	2 0							
Pennsylvania.....	1	100	3 0							
South Dakota.....	14	1,300	6 1 11	3.00			1.00		4.50	8.50
Utah.....	1	500	1 6 1							
Washington.....	53	5,200	8 10 0	5.25		.50	1.50			7.25
Wisconsin.....	20	2,000	3 11 0	9.50	.50	2.00	1.00		90.00	103.00
Wyoming.....	2	105	8 0							
Total.....	443	46,212	113 4 15	7,214.25	25.00	446.50	17,181.25	825.50	487.00	26,179.50

¹ Includes fined and sentenced, alternative sentences, and sentences suspended.

TABLE 33.—*Estimated stand, area, and value of timber on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.				Unallotted lands.				Total.			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stump- age value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stump- age value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stumpage value.
Arizona:		<i>Board feet.</i>				<i>Board feet.</i>				<i>Broad feet.</i>		
Colorado River.....					22,500	22,500,000	\$1.00	\$22,500	22,500	22,500,000	\$1.00	\$22,500
Fort Apache.....					650,000	1,000,000,000	3.50	3,500,000	650,000	1,000,000,000	3.50	3,500,000
Navajo.....					430,000	3,000,000,000	2.50	7,500,000	430,000	3,000,000,000	2.50	7,500,000
Pima.....					30,000	10,000,000,000	6.50	63,000	30,000	10,000,000,000	6.50	63,000
San Carlos.....					111,000	221,000,000	2.72	603,250	111,000	221,000,000	2.72	603,250
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000,000	\$1.00	\$7,000	2,000	1,500,000	1.00	1,500	11,440	8,500,000	1.00	8,500
Truxton Canyon.....					32,000	25,600,000	3.00	76,800	32,000	25,600,000	3.00	76,800
Total.....	9,440	7,000,000		7,000	1,277,500	4,280,600,000		11,769,050	1,286,940	4,287,600,000		11,776,050
California:												
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000,000	3.00	30,000	1,230	5,000,000	3.00	15,000	5,230	15,000,000	3.00	45,000
Fort Yuma.....					2,000	24,000,000	.66	16,000	2,000	24,000,000	.66	16,000
Hopca Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000,000	1.50	1,800,000	83,600	850,000,000	.50	425,000	100,000	2,050,000,000	1.08	2,225,000
Rondel Valley.....	3,000	50,000,000	1.50	75,000					3,000	50,000,000	1.50	75,000
Tule River.....					45,000	13,000,000	5.00	65,000	45,000	13,000,000	5.00	65,000
Pala.....					200	200,000	8.00	1,600	200	200,000	8.00	1,600
Total.....	23,400	1,280,000,000		1,905,000	132,030	892,200,000		522,600	155,430	2,152,200,000		2,427,000
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	300,000	4.00	12,000					1,900	300,000		12,000
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	29,400	66,177,000	2.00	132,354					29,400	66,177,000	2.00	132,354
Fort Hall.....					46,000	100,000,000	4.60	460,000	46,000	100,000,000	4.60	460,000
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000,000	2.75	27,500	27,000	270,000,000	2.75	742,500	28,000	280,000,000	2.75	770,000
Total.....	30,400	76,177,000		159,854	73,000	370,000,000		1,202,500	103,400	446,177,000		1,362,354
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....					500	500,000	10.00	5,000	500	500,000	10.00	5,000
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	13,666	25,950,650	2.00	51,901					13,666	25,950,650	2.00	51,901
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac.....	16,000	24,400,000	10.00	244,000					16,000	24,400,000	10.00	244,000
Grand Portage.....	24,400	5,000,000	4.87	24,400					24,400	5,000,000	4.87	24,400
Leech Lake.....	91,918	29,933,000	7.00	209,431	16,042	3,000,000	5.34	16,042	91,918	29,933,000	7.00	209,431
Nett Lake.....	52,580	18,940,000	7.00	132,580					52,580	18,940,000	7.00	132,580

1 1911 report.

2 1912 report.

TABLE 33.—*Estimated stand, area, and value of timber on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.				Unallotted lands.				Total.			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stump- age value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stump- age value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stump- age value per M. feet.	Total stumpage value.
Minnesota—Continued.												
Red Lake.....		<i>Board feet.</i>										
Vermilion Lake.....												
White Earth.....	215,358	215,358,560	\$5.00	\$1,076,793	103,140 320 2,000	124,922,330 2,000,000 3,333,330	\$9.00 12.00 2.00	\$1,124,300 24,000 10,000	103,140 320 2,000	124,922,330 2,000,000 218,691,890	\$9.00 12.00 4.76	\$1,124,300 24,000 1,086,793
Total.....	400,256	293,631,560		1,687,204	121,502	133,255,660		1,174,342	521,758	496,887,220		2,861,546
Montana:												
Blackfeet 1.....												
Crow.....	2,000	2,000,000	1.00	2,000	10,000	80,000,000	1.50	120,000	10,000	80,000,000	1.50	120,000
Flathead.....	18,000	301,495,000	3.00	904,485	10,800	21,600,000	1.00	21,600	12,800	23,600,000	1.00	23,600
Fort Belknap.....					200,000	1,471,771,450	3.00	4,475,314	218,000	1,793,266,450	3.00	5,379,799
Fort Peck 1.....					32,000	96,000,000	2.00	192,000	32,000	96,000,000	2.00	192,000
Tongue River.....					10,000	60,000,000	1.00	60,000	10,000	60,000,000	1.00	60,000
Total.....	20,000	303,495,000		906,485	332,800	2,049,371,450	2.00	600,000	70,000	300,000,000	2.00	600,000
Nebraska: Omaha.....	1,000	10,000	6.20	62	640	200,000	6.20	1,240	352,800	2,332,866,450	6.20	6,375,399
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....												
Jicarilla.....					15,360	13,000,000	4.23	55,000	15,360	13,000,000	4.23	55,000
Mescalero.....	254,327	420,000,000	3.00	1,280,000	205,253	10,000,000	3.00	30,000	458,580	430,000,000	3.00	1,290,000
San Juan.....					350,000	1,500,000,000	3.00	4,500,000	350,000	1,500,000,000	3.00	4,500,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....					5,000	50,000,000	.90	45,000	5,000	50,000,000	.90	45,000
Zuni.....					10,000	19,382,470	1.00	19,382	10,000	19,382,470	1.00	19,382
Total.....	254,327	420,000,000		1,280,000	587,113	1,599,882,470	3.00	22,500	1,500	7,500,000	3.00	22,500
Nevada: special agent.....	640	2,000,000	2.50	5,000					841,440	2,019,882,470	2.50	5,031,882
North Carolina: Cherokee.....					35,000	35,000,000	4.00	140,000	640	2,000,000	4.00	140,000
North Dakota:												
Standing Rock.....	100,000	50,000,000	5.00	250,000					100,000	50,000,000	5.00	250,000
Turtle Mountain.....	9,600	85,000,000	1.00	85,000					9,600	85,000,000	1.00	85,000
Total.....	109,600	135,000,000		335,000					109,600	135,000,000		335,000

[illegible]

1911 report.

² Overestimated last year.

³ Increase over 1912 due to Five Civilized Tribes, not included in 1912 report.

TABLE 34.—Sawmills on reservations, quantity and value of timber cut, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Sawmills on reservation.					Timber cut.								
	Private.		Government.		Total.	By Government.		By Indians.		By contractors and permittees.		Total.		
	Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oregon:	3	25,000	2	7,000	5	32,000	100,000	300	1,141,500	1,185	3,163,600	11,315	4,405,100	12,800
Klamath.....	1	15,000			1	15,000			750,000	5,412			750,000	5,412
Siletz.....			1	3,000	1	3,000	4,000	8					4,000	8
Umatilla.....														
Warm Springs.....	4	40,000	3	10,000	7	50,000	104,000	308	1,891,500	6,597	3,163,600	11,315	5,159,100	18,220
Total.....														
South Dakota:														
Lower Brule.....									60,000	650			60,000	650
Pine Ridge.....			1	1,000	1	1,000	68,000	417	3,651,800	5,375			3,719,800	5,792
Total.....			1	1,000	1	1,000	68,000	417	3,711,800	6,025			3,779,800	6,442
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			1	6,000	1	6,000	200,000	1,800	500,000	2,250	40,000	60	740,000	4,110
Washington:														
Colville.....	1	6,000	1	2,500	2	8,500	297,00	455	620,000	1,525			917,00	1,980
Cushman.....							20,000	50	500,000	3,000			520,000	3,050
Neah Bay.....							500,000	215					500,000	215
Spokane.....	1	2,000	2	2,500	3	4,500			500,000	3,658			500,000	3,658
Tulalip.....			1	3,000	1	3,000			8,669,000	68,827			8,669,000	68,827
Yakima.....							88,870	698	169,400	116	47,500	31	305,770	845
Total.....	2	8,000	4	8,000	6	16,000	905,870	1,418	10,458,400	77,126	47,500	31	11,411,770	78,575
Wisconsin:														
Hayward.....	1	4,000			1	4,000			337,800	5,786	4,268,000	12,346	4,605,800	18,132
Keshena.....			3	221,000	3	221,000	36,282,900	581,493	1,625,400	3,098			37,908,300	584,591
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	75,00			1	75,000					23,049,100	140,600	23,049,100	140,600
La Pointe.....	1	70,000			1	70,000			499,400	370	58,670,700	417,612	59,170,100	417,982
Total.....	3	149,000	3	221,000	6	370,000	36,282,900	581,493	2,462,600	9,254	85,987,800	570,558	124,783,300	1,161,305
Wyoming: Shoshone.....			2	1,600	2	1,600	27,500	402	118,000	450			145,500	852
Grand total.....	42	342,000	35	304,030	77	646,630	41,008,400	617,156	52,908,700	291,470	216,939,420	1,605,011	310,856,520	2,513,637

TABLE 35.—Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.						Relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests.			A cre- age per em- ployee for pro- tection.
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting. ¹	Total.	Sala- ries.	Fire fight- ing.	Total.	
	Special.		Forest guards.							
	Num- ber.	Sala- ries.	Num- ber.	Sala- res.						
Arizona:										
Colorado River.....			2	\$900		\$900.00	4.00		4.00	11,250
Fort Apache.....	1	\$1,300	7	1,425	\$830.75	3,555.75	.07	0.03	.10	81,250
Navajo.....	1	1,400	3	900		2,300.00	.03		.03	107,500
Pima ²										
San Carlos.....	1	583	6	3,973	128.00	4,684.00	.75	.02	.77	15,857
Truxton Canyon.....			1	1,000		1,000.00	1.30		1.30	32,000
Western Navajo.....			1	900		900.00				
Total.....	3	3,283	20	9,098	958.75	13,339.75				
California										
Hoopa Valley.....			3	1,900	527.50	2,427.50	.08	.02	.10	33,333
Pala.....			1	600		600.00	.37		.37	200
Round Valley.....			1	900	12.00	912.00	1.20	.01	1.21	3,000
Soboba.....			3	780		780.00				
Tule River.....			1	900		900.00	1.30		1.30	45,000
Total.....			9	5,080	539.50	5,619.50				
Colorado: Navajo Springs.....			1	263		263.00				
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....			1	750		750.00	.56		.56	29,400
Fort Lapwai.....	1	1,100	2	1,920		1,920.00	.24		.24	9,333
Total.....	1	1,100	3	2,670		3,770.00				
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac.....	1	1,700	5	950	6.50	2,656.50	1.00	.002	1.00	2,666
Grand Portage.....			2	600		600.00	1.40		1.40	20,221
Leech Lake.....			4	1,800		1,800.00	.85		.85	22,979
Nett Lake.....			2	480		480.00	.35		.35	26,290
Red Lake.....	1	600	3	1,080	679.00	2,359.00	.14	.06	.20	25,785
White Earth.....	2	2,700	2	600		3,300.00	.30		.30	54,339
Total.....	4	5,000	18	5,510	685.50	11,195.50				
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....			2	1,050		1,050.00	.87		.87	5,000
Crow.....			2	400		400.00	1.60		1.60	6,400
Flathead.....			13	4,512	15.00	4,527.00	.08	.0002	.08	16,769
Tongue River.....			3	2,839		2,839.00	.40		.40	2,333
Total.....			20	8,801	15.00	8,816.00				
New Mexico:										
Jicarilla.....	1	1,300	8	3,895		5,195.00	.40		.40	51,064
Mescalero.....	1	1,000	1	450	65.00	1,515.00	.03	.001	.03	175,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....			1	600		600.00	.30		.30	10,000
Total.....	2	2,300	10	4,945	65.00	7,310.00				
North Carolina: Cher- okee.....					9.00	9.00		.006	.006	
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	1	1,500	9	5,012	84.30	6,596.50	.02	.0003	.02	79,000
Siletz.....			5	900		900.00	.40		.40	800
Umatilla.....			1	942		942.00	5.00		5.00	3,020
Warm Springs.....	1	817	7	2,100	4.00	2,921.00	.12	.0001	.12	33,250
Total.....	2	2,317	22	8,954	88.30	11,359.30				

¹ Calendar year 1912.² Not reported.

TABLE 35.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.						Relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests.			Acreage per employee for protection.
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Salar-ies.	Fire fight-ing.	Total.	
	Special.		Forest guards.							
	Num-ber.	Sala-ries.	Num-ber.	Sala-ries.						
South Dakota:										
Pine Ridge.....			3	\$2,340		\$2,340.00	1.50		1.50	25,400
Rosebud.....			1	960		960.00				
Total.....			4	3,300		3,300.00				
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			3	1,080		1,080.00	3.00		3.00	2,220
Washington:										
Colville.....			8	3,625	\$402.25	4,027.25	.06	0.007	.07	92,250
Cushman.....			3	900		900.00	.01		.01	75,007
Spokane.....			3	1,750	18.00	1,768.00	.14	.001	.14	37,000
Tulalip.....			1	350		350.00	.10		.10	19,435
Yakima.....	1	\$1,400	8	3,590	192.46	5,182.46	.14	.005	.14	48,590
Total.....	1	1,400	23	10,215	612.71	12,227.71				
Wisconsin:										
Keshena.....			3	2,160	450.00	2,610.00	.03	.007	.04	50,327
Lac du Flam-beau.....	1	1,108	5	1,470		2,578.00	21.00		21.00	266
La Pointe.....	1	1,080	4	1,680		2,760.00	1.30		1.30	22,747
Hayward.....			2	500		500.00	.54		.54	10,159
Red Cliff.....			1	525		525.00	1.30		1.30	8,000
Total.....	2	2,188	15	6,335	450.00	8,973.00				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....			4	1,564		1,564.00	13.80		13.80	75
Grand total....	15	17,588	152	67,815	3,423.76	88,826.76				

TABLE 36.—Miles of ditches on reservation, area susceptible of irrigation, and area under projects, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.			Area susceptible of irrigation.			Under ditch June 30, 1913.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.	Total.	Under project.		Not under project.			Total.
				Work completed or under way.	Contem- plated but not under way.				
Arizona:	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Camp Verde.....	0.25	0.50	0.75	14	18	42	14	4	
Colorado River.....	8.00	15.00	23.00	13,899	86,101	5,070	4,975	95,025	
Fort Apache.....	40.00	5.00	45.00	1,440	5,000	.....	1,440	5,000
Fort Mojave.....	.....	.....	.....	15,115	.....	.....	70	15,045
Havasupai.....	4.00	.....	4.00	306	100	406	406	.....
Kalabab.....	.....	1.00	1.00	42	.....	42	.....	.....
Leupp.....	2.00	3.00	5.00	30	5,070	5,100	30	5,070	
Navajo.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	4,128	4,128	25	4,103
Pima.....	75.00	(2)	75.00	20,228	6,000	50,228	20,228	30,000	
Salt River.....	18.50	36.50	55.00	7,014	210	7,224	7,224	.....
Rice Station.....	3.50	1.50	5.00	50	10	60	50	10	
San Carlos.....	48.00	50.00	98.00	1,527	5,781	7,308	2,189	5,119	
San Xavier.....	12.00	.....	12.00	1,250	7,750	9,000	2,350	6,650
Truxton Canyon.....	1.00	1.00	2.00	70	85	155	60	95	
Western Navajo.....	20.00	25.00	45.00	1,325	12,240	13,565	1,325	12,240	
Total.....	232.25	138.50	420.75	62,310	34,128	122,351	40,386	178,403	
California:									
Campo.....	8.50	13.00	21.50	116	200	592	106	802	
Digger.....	.25	.....	.25	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	400	8,150	8,150	425	8,125
Fort Yuma.....	8.00	23.00	31.00	8,260	.....	.....	8,580	7,680
Hoop Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	374	2,215	2,215	374	2,215
Maki.....	(4)	.....	.....	543	284	14,841	15,668	15,125
Pala.....	10.00	4.00	14.00	710	576	14,673	1,959	1,249	
Pechanga.....	.....	.....	.....	315	99	531	531	.....
Soboba.....	4.00	.....	4.00	60	428	842	411	431
Tule River.....	8.00	.....	8.00	.....	40	100	60	40
Total.....	38.75	40.00	78.75	10,781	1,159	27,490	3,212	36,218	

TABLE 36.—Miles of ditches on reservation, area susceptible of irrigation, and area under projects, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.			Area susceptible of irrigation.				Under ditch June 30, 1913.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.	Total.	Under project.		Not under project.	Total.		
				Work completed or under way.	Contem- plated but not under way.				
Colorado:	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.
	4.00	4.00	4.00	2,000	.....	38,000	40,000	2,000	38,000
	38.00	15.00	53.00	1,800	.....	12,800	14,600	8,000	6,600
	Southern Ute.....								
Total	42.00	15.00	57.00	3,800	.....	50,800	54,600	10,000	44,600
Idaho:									
	44.95	95.42	140.37	38,800	.....	.....	38,800	38,800	.....
	.13	.13	.13	100	.....	200	300	100	200
	Fort Lapwai.....								
Total	45.08	95.42	140.50	38,900	.....	200	39,100	38,900	200
Montana:									
	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,024	.....	50,041	70,065	20,024	50,041
	98.66	164.00	262.66	73,732	4,000	75,770	153,702	73,527	80,175
	Crow.....	69.50	294.47	113,000	20,000	19,000	152,000	38,000	114,000
	Flathead.....	48.00	37.50	85.50	29,600	.....	29,600	20,000	9,600
	Fort Belknap.....	10.50	10.00	20.50	.....	7,500	7,500	.....	7,500
	Fort Peck.....	6.40	8.10	14.50	1,030	2,100	6,918	10,048	9,018
	Tongue River.....								
Total	233.06	444.57	677.63	237,386	26,100	159,429	422,915	152,581	270,334
Nevada:									
	3.70	20.76	24.46	4,660	.....	.....	4,660	4,660	.....
	Fallon.....	7.00	7.00	831	939	.....	1,770	700	1,070
	Fort McDermitt.....	7.00	3.00	10.00	250	350	600	250	350
	Moapa River.....	8.50	32.00	40.50	630	.....	21,030	630	20,400
	Nevada.....	2 16.00	2 15.00	31.00	4,000	.....	5,000	1,000	4,000
	Walker River.....	15.00	6.00	21.00	5,048	.....	15,066	5,048	15,066
	Western Shoshone.....								
Total	57.20	76.76	133.96	15,419	21,689	16,066	53,174	12,288	40,886
New Mexico:									
	95.50	98.00	193.50	14,530	.....	6,000	20,530	15,600	4,930
	Albuquerque Pueblos.....	11.00	2.00	13.00	1,110	.....	1,100	1,110	1,100
Jicarilla.....									

Mescalero.....						160	100	260	260
Navajo (see Arizona)									
Pueblo Bonito.....							10,000	10,000	10,000
San Juan.....						3,000	220	5,220	1,000
Santa Fe.....								6,400	6,400
Zuni.....						2,000		47,155	4,155
Total.....	214.00	130.00	344.00	30,195		5,160	17,420	52,775	21,445
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....							89,646	89,646	89,646
Oregon:									
Klamath ⁴	7.00			6,320					360
Umatilla.....	6.00	2.00	7.00	50				5,050	4,850
Warm Springs.....			8.00					2,013	2,013
Total.....	13.00	2.00	15.00	6,370			7,373	13,743	7,223
South Dakota:									
Pierre.....				285				285	285
Pine Ridge.....	9.00		9.00	560			33,940	34,500	33,940
Total.....	9.00		9.00	845			33,940	34,785	34,225
Utah:									
Shivwits.....	3.00	1.00	4.00	77				77	77
Uintah and Ouray.....	143.00	240.00	383.00	93,840		5,360	4,500	103,700	15,820
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6.00	24.00	30.00	710				710	710
Total.....	152.00	265.00	417.00	94,627		5,360	4,500	104,487	16,530
Washington:									
Cohelle.....	17.50	12.50	30.00	4,000		1,680	93,780	99,460	98,379
Yakima.....	29.00	241.00	270.00	62,840		95,240	17,520	175,600	145,600
Total.....	46.50	253.50	300.00	66,840		96,920	111,300	275,060	243,979
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	191.30	118.27	309.57	67,324		10,137	58,288	135,759	28,468
Grand total.....	1,324.14	1,579.02	2,903.16	634,797		200,463	698,813	1,534,263	\$ 1,012,157

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.³ Artesian wells.⁴ Overestimated last year.⁵ Underestimated last year.

San Manuel (Malki).....	147 25	147 25	326, 419.70	28, 463.43	354, 883.13	84, 480.61	6, 072.00	90, 552.61	40, 100.00
San Pasqual (Volcan).....	8 04	8 04							
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....	1, 479.43	1, 479.43							
Soboba.....	4, 807.39	4, 807.39							
Sycuan (Volcan).....	2, 190.79	2, 190.79							
Torres (Malki).....	357.46	357.46							
Tule River.....									
Total.....	107, 554.34	117, 123.25	326, 419.70	28, 463.43	354, 883.13	84, 480.61	6, 072.00	90, 552.61	40, 100.00
Colorado:									
Fort Lewis.....	37, 220.61	38, 315.07	214.24	308.45	522.69				
Southern Ute allotments.....	975.55	975.55	155, 649.24	5, 930.27	161, 579.51	20, 732.60		20, 732.60	(1)
Southern Ute diminished.....			975.55		975.55	2, 000.00	1, 109.89	3, 109.89	(1)
Total.....	38, 196.16	39, 290.62	156, 839.03	6, 238.72	163, 077.75	22, 732.60	1, 109.89	23, 842.49	
Idaho:									
Fort Hall.....	4, 257.07	27, 487.71	843, 315.11	70, 286.21	913, 601.32		20, 000.00	20, 000.00	(2)
Fort Lapwai.....		269.17	3, 134.50	596.42	3, 730.92		300.00	300.00	(2)
Lemhi.....			2, 298.25		2, 298.25				
Total.....	4, 257.07	27, 756.88	848, 717.86	70, 882.63	919, 600.49		20, 300.00	20, 300.00	
Montana:									
Blackfeet.....	180, 650.67	180, 650.67	710, 745.80		710, 745.80	150, 000.00		150, 000.00	
Crow.....	24, 008.71	73, 538.82	1, 044, 993.04	140, 158.94	1, 185, 151.98	20, 000.00	65, 000.00	85, 000.00	
Flathead.....	194, 122.67	194, 122.67	1, 036, 650.61	362.00	1, 037, 012.61	325, 000.00		325, 000.00	
Fort Belknap.....	10, 307.13	20, 276.13	200, 500.72	21, 891.74	222, 392.46	10, 000.00	5, 000.00	15, 000.00	
Fort Peck.....	20, 333.67	20, 333.67	217, 166.41	2, 304.88	219, 471.29	150, 000.00		150, 000.00	
Fort Shaw.....			1, 771.81	997.50	2, 769.31				
Tongue River.....	1, 450.47	4, 035.19	127, 093.01	9, 585.56	136, 678.57		2, 000.00	2, 000.00	
Total.....	430, 873.32	493, 557.15	3, 338, 921.40	175, 300.62	3, 514, 222.02	655, 000.00	72, 000.00	727, 000.00	
Nevada:									
Carson School.....	10, 208.00	12, 992.00	1, 011.95		1, 011.95				
Carson Sink allotments.....	21.49	21.49	51, 040.00	12, 064.00	63, 104.00	10, 208.00	2, 784.00	12, 992.00	70, 528.00
Fort McDermitt.....			1, 240.44	407.87	1, 648.31				
Lovecks.....			116.92		116.92				
Moapa River.....	54.01	54.01	3, 327.08	36.58	3, 363.66	5, 000.00		5, 000.00	(1)
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....			21, 974.52	18, 940.12	40, 914.64				
Walker River.....			93, 473.11	6, 137.35	99, 610.46	5, 000.00		5, 000.00	
Western Shoshone.....	2, 291.95	2, 291.95	29, 431.11	3, 879.85	33, 310.96	6, 200.00		6, 200.00	
Total.....	12, 575.45	20, 034.18	201, 615.13	41, 465.77	243, 080.90	26, 408.00	2, 784.00	29, 192.00	

1 Maintenance.

2 Undetermined.

TABLE 37.—Total expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies or projects.	During fiscal year 1913.				To June 30, 1913.				Estimated during fiscal year 1914.				Estimated additional required in excess 1914 appropriations.
				Total.				Total.				Total.	
	Construction.	Main-tenance.			Construction.	Main-tenance.			Construction.	Main-tenance.			
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque.....					\$4,818.08		\$4,818.08						
Jicarilla.....					9,722.17		9,722.17						
Mescalero.....	\$66.05	\$1,021.63	\$1,021.63	66.05	7,919.30	\$1,800.68	11,522.85						
San Juan.....					7,112.23	1,074.65	8,993.95						
Santa Fe.....					3,422.74		3,422.74						
Pueblos.....	14,794.39		14,794.39		73,784.20	12.00	73,796.20		\$16,732.00	\$4,000.00	\$20,732.00		
Zuni.....	41,367.63	1,324.32	42,691.95		478,708.68	25,224.73	503,933.41		20,000.00	31,831.50	51,831.50	(1)	
Total.....	56,228.07	2,345.95	58,574.02		583,487.40	28,112.06	613,599.46		36,732.60	35,831.50	72,564.10		
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	26,772.73		26,772.73		62,586.82		62,586.82		105,000.00		105,000.00	(1)	
Warm Springs.....	781.84		781.84		981.84		981.84						
Total.....	27,554.57		27,554.57		63,568.66		63,568.66		105,000.00		105,000.00		
South Dakota:													
Pierre.....	8,634.55		8,634.55		20,997.90		20,997.90						
Pine Ridge.....	121.76		121.76		34,775.79		38,353.35						
Rosebud.....	277.01		277.01		277.01	3,577.56	3,854.57						
Total.....	9,033.32		9,033.32		56,050.70	3,577.56	59,628.26						
Utah:													
Shivwits.....		364.00	364.00			463.98	463.98			185.00	185.00		
Uintah and Ouray.....	19,744.01	15,038.81	34,782.82		774,858.67	55,630.74	830,489.41		17,500.00	17,500.00	35,000.00		
Total.....	19,744.01	15,402.81	35,146.82		774,858.67	56,094.72	830,953.39		17,500.00	17,685.00	35,185.00		
Washington:													
Colville.....	3,579.36		3,579.36		3,579.36		3,579.36						
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	52.14		52.14		52.14		52.14		14,095.64		14,095.64		
Quinalt (Cushman).....	298.07		298.07		298.07		298.07		1,215.00		1,215.00		
Yakima.....	36,213.94	23,215.70	59,429.64		518,571.75	51,509.35	570,081.10		5,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00		
Total.....	40,143.51	23,215.70	63,359.21		522,501.32	51,509.35	574,010.67		20,310.64	25,000.00	45,310.64		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	24,457.04	12,783.52	37,240.56		610,705.14	36,510.84	647,215.98		8,000.00	24,000.00	32,000.00		
Administration, special investigations, etc.	29,190.15		29,190.15		353,214.92		353,214.92		30,958.23		30,958.23		
Grand total.....	1,007,612.39	106,476.17	1,174,088.56		9,185,176.62	574,494.06	9,759,670.68		1,157,651.33	265,382.37	1,423,033.70		

Maintenance.

TABLE 38.—Area irrigable under projects now under way and contemplated, area irrigable but not under contemplated projects, and irrigated land cultivated by Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintend- encies.	Total acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under projects under way.				Acreage under projects contemplat- ed, but not under way.				Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	
Arizona:																
Camp Verde.....			18		18			14					14		14	
Colorado River.....	4,860	94,856	244	40	100,000	4,860	8,924	75	40	13,899			87		537	
Fort Apache.....		6,400	40		6,440		1,400	40		1,440			40		1,440	
Fort Mojave.....	15,085		30		15,115	15,085		30		15,115					34	
Havasupai.....		400	6		406		300	6		306					270	
Kalbar.....		40	2		42		40						20		20	
Leupp.....		5,000	100		5,100											
Navajo.....		4,000	88	40	4,128								10		10	
Pima.....		150,000	178	50	150,228		20,000	178	50	20,228			178		20,178	
Rice Station.....	5,273	1,911	11	29	7,224	5,273	1,711	11	19	7,014			1,611		5,273	6,904
Salt River.....		7,220	60		7,308		1,499	6		1,527					1,281	
San Carlos.....		9,000	22		9,022										1,250	1,262
San Xavier.....	8,100		900		9,000	1,250				1,250					1,250	1,250
Truxton Canyon.....		140	15		155		60	10		70					100	100
Western Navajo.....		213,000	2,565		213,565		1,000	325		1,325					1,000	1,000
Total.....	33,318	183,867	1,323	281	218,789	26,468	34,934	747	161	62,310			34,000	88	34,128	33,019
California:																
Campo.....		903	5		908		116			116					116	
Digger.....			23		23				3						3	
Fort Bidwell.....	3,300		250		3,550	3,300		100		3,400					300	300
Fort Yuma.....		8,090	170		8,260	8,090		170		8,260					136	136
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,160	29		2,589	200	160	14		374					200	360
Malik.....		115,654	4	10	115,668	610	523	4	10	543					633	633
Pala.....	1,724	217	3	15	1,959		100			100					597	697
Pechanga.....	300	230	1		531		310	4		314					405	405
Soboba.....		830	6		842		60			60					60	60
Tule River.....		100			100											
Total.....	19,814	19,094	468	54	39,430	9,200	1,275	292	14	10,781	537	607		15	1,233	2,710

1 Underestimated last year.

2 Estimated.

3 Overestimated last year.

New Mexico:														
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,100	19,400	30	20,530	1,100	13,400	120	14,530	30	14,530	1,110	160	14,500	15,600
Jicarilla.	1,850	260	120	2,210	750		240	1,110					500	50
Mescalero.				260									125	125
Navajo. (See Arizona.)														
Pueblo Bonito.	10,000	(³)		10,000										
San Juan.	6,000	120	100	6,220		3,000		3,000		3,000			5,000	90
Santa Fe.	6,400			6,400		6,400		6,400		6,400			6,400	6,400
Zuni.	27,000	155		27,155		5,000	155	5,155		2,000			3,000	3,000
Total.	12,950	39,060	395	52,775	1,850	27,800	275	30,195	270	30,195		5,160	29,025	140
North Dakota: Standing Rock.	88,640	200	806	89,646										30,715
Oregon:														
Klamath.	26,105	235	340	26,680	6,105		75	6,320	140	6,320			5,000	5,140
Umatilla.	5,000	50		5,050			50	50					200	200
Warm Springs.	22,000	13		22,013										
Total.	13,105	298	340	13,743	6,105		125	6,370	140	6,370			5,200	5,340
South Dakota:														
Pierre.	32,500	285		285			285							
Pine Ridge.		800	1,200	34,500	400		120	560	40	560				
Total.	32,500	1,085	1,200	34,785	400		405	845	40	845				
Utah:														
Shiwiwits.	70	7		77		70	7	77					70	70
Uintah and Ouray.	98,400	1,800	300	103,700	93,040	300	200	93,840	300	93,840	5,360		5,326	5,326
Salt Lake, Spec. Agr.	640		70	710	640			710	70	710			250	250
Total.	99,040	1,870	370	104,487	93,680	370	207	94,627	370	94,627	5,360		5,576	5,646
Washington:														
Colville.	154,500	144,900	60	99,460	2,500	1,500		4,000		560	1,120		1,740	2,169
Yakima.	173,000	2,500	60	175,600	62,800			62,840	40	62,840	95,200		6,300	6,340
Total.	227,500	47,400	60	275,060	65,300	1,500		66,840	40	96,320	96,920		8,040	8,509
Wyoming: Shoshone.	2123,972	29,040	1,256	2,135,759	65,674			67,324	394	9,040	10,137		7,500	7,513
Grand total.	999,296	514,867	14,155	1,534,263	461,754	104,147	6,702	634,797	2,194	84,917	112,617	1,967	52,976	1,108
			5,945											133,707
														319

1 Underestimated last year.

2 Overestimated last year,

3 Unknown.

⁴ Estimated.

TABLE 39.—Use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintend- cies.	Irri- gated area leased (all al- lot- ted land).	Indians cultivating irrigated lands.			Acreage irrigated lands cultivated and value of crops raised by Indians.						Increase in irrigated acreage cultivated by Indians over preceding year.			Allot- ments under ditch June 30, 1913.	Indians bene- fited by irri- gation (exclu- sive of wages).
		Allot- ted lands.	Unal- lot- ted lands.	Agency lands.	Total.		Agency.		Total.	Allot- ted lands.	Unal- lot- ted lands.	Total.			
					Acre- age.	Value.	Acre- age.	Value.					Acre- age.			Value.
Arizona:															
Camp Verde.....			1 20		1 20	450	\$18,845		2 14	2 \$490	1 14	195		195	123
Colorado River.....		100	100		100	450			2 87	2 1,033	19,878			486	486
Fort Apache.....			3 450		3 450				2 40	2 860	25,225	50		50	2,397
Fort Mojave.....		8			8	34	5,800				34	4		4	8
Havasupai.....			87		87						270	6		6	171
Kahab.....			23		23						3,963				30
Leupp.....			5		5						20				50
Moqui.....			20		20						10	20		20	
Pima.....			1,670		1,670						10				
Salt River.....		160			160	5,273	45,684		2 178	2 5,830	83,305	3		3	5,596
San Carlos.....		249			249				20	455	58,712	334		334	744
San Xavier.....		165			165				1 251	29,384	119	151		151	1,735
Truxton Canyon.....		45			45	1,250	52,930				1,262	150		150	249
Western Navajo.....		400			400				100	800	52,930	15		15	45
Total.....		682	2,809	20	3,511	7,007	123,259	25,662	159,560	350	8,787	352	573	925	14,825
California:															
Campo.....			30		30										148
Digger.....			15		15				3	74	3	13		13	15
Fort Bidwell.....		30			30	300	3,350				3	100		100	60
Fort Yuma.....		34			34	136	6,010				360	39		39	34
Hoopa Valley.....		50			50	200	2,500				360				136
Maki.....			197		197				160	2,800	5,300				
Pala.....			102		102	597	14,400		633	17,887	633	76		76	500
Soboba.....		91			91				100	2,780	697	5		5	288
Tule River.....			45		45				405	3,796	17,180	60		60	70
Volcan.....			15		15				60	(⁶)	60				50
Total.....		205	333	15	553	1,233	26,260	1,474	31,743	3	74	144	149	293	217
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	700	71			771	1,800	(⁶)				(⁶)	524		524	95
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	185				185	3,208	57,549		90	2,573	3,388				

	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Montana:																								
Blackfeet.....	8,906	325	.....	325	4,875	46,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	28,218	122	.....	122	4,882	362,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belnap.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	.....	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,124	447	.....	689	9,757	408,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada:																								
Fallon.....	.....	55	.....	145	620	2,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	.....	140	.....	146	595	8,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	275	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	.....	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	40	275	.....	776	2,015	20,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico:																								
Albuquerque.....	.....	100	.....	975	1,100	6,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcarilla.....	.....	50	.....	50	450	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe.....	.....	3,473	.....	3,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	150	.....	5,918	1,550	12,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:																								
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	20,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	200	.....	.....	.....	5,200	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah:																								
Shivwits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	7,320	145	.....	145	5,326	154,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	3,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,320	145	.....	175	5,576	158,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:																								
Colville.....	500	79	.....	92	1,740	34,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yaquina.....	21,613	140	.....	140	6,300	1,093,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22,113	219	.....	232	8,040	1,127,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming:																								
Shoshone.....	3,249	190	.....	190	7,500	36,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	70,931	2,510	9,706	35	12,251	52,976	2,001,226	79,306	846,605	1,425	23,013	133,707	2,870,844	6,942	1,369	8,311	9,575	31,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 School.

2 Includes school.

3 Overestimated last year.

4 Estimated.

5 Not reported.

6 Unknown.

TABLE 40.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona and New Mexico:				
Colorado River.....			510	5,100.00
Public domain.....	32	4,709.41	982	122,240.00
Total.....	32	4,709.41	1,492	127,340.00
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			441	76,760.00
Minnesota: White Earth.....	112	8,326.85	112	8,326.85
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	3	960.00		
Crow.....	2	480.00		
Fort Peck.....	2,024	721,743.32		
Total.....	2,029	723,183.32		
Nevada: Paiute.....	4	40.00	4	40.00
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold.....			61	17,280.00
Standing Rock.....	193	65,401.89	193	65,401.89
Total.....	193	65,401.89	254	82,681.89
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	405	82,432.02		
Crow Creek.....	506	82,445.01		
Lower Brule.....	21	3,311.91		
Pine Ridge.....	549	125,586.52	640	152,341.00
Rosebud.....	382	63,134.24		
Total.....	1,863	356,909.70	640	152,341.00
Utah: Uintah.....	1	40.00		
Washington:				
Colville.....			601	79,018.11
Cushman (Quinalt). ..			180	14,400.00
Tulalip (Lummi).....	28	974.00	28	974.00
Yakima.....			241	37,240.00
Total.....	28	974.00	1,050	131,632.11
Wyoming: Wind River.....			148	12,650.64
Grand total.....	4,262	1,159,585.17	4,141	591,772.49

TABLE 41.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹				Inherited land sales. ²				Total sales.			
	Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	4	800.00	\$4,714.10	\$5.89	1	160.00	\$1,340.00	\$8.38	5	960.00	\$6,054.10	\$6.31
Idaho: Fort Lapwai.....	2	120.00	3,450.00	28.75					2	120.00	3,450.00	28.75
Kansas:												
Kikapoo.....	1	15.21	500.00	32.87					1	15.21	500.00	32.87
Potawatomi.....	1	80.00	4,126.00	51.58					1	80.00	4,126.00	51.58
Total.....	2	95.21	4,626.00	48.59	2	154.36	1,371.00	8.88	2	95.21	4,626.00	48.59
Michigan: Chippewa Lake Superior.....												
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac.....	1	80.00	1,284.00	16.05	1	80.00	560.00	7.00	1	80.00	560.00	7.00
Leech Lake.....					2	160.00	1,220.00	7.63	3	240.00	2,720.00	11.33
White Earth.....	1	80.00	1,500.00	18.75								
Total.....	2	160.00	2,784.00	17.40	3	240.00	1,780.00	7.41	5	400.00	4,564.00	11.41
Montana:												
Crow.....	1	40.00	3,000.00	75.00	4	400.00	5,345.00	13.36	5	440.00	8,345.00	18.97
Flathead.....	1	160.00	2,820.00	17.63					1	160.00	2,820.00	17.63
Total.....	2	200.00	5,820.00	29.10	4	400.00	5,345.00	13.36	6	600.00	11,165.00	18.61
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	4	280.00	22,057.60	78.79	5	478.10	39,828.78	83.30	9	758.10	61,886.38	81.63
Santee.....	2	160.00	5,110.00	31.94					2	160.00	5,110.00	31.94
Winnebago.....	2	111.58	9,522.18	85.34	8	511.04	39,593.19	77.48	10	622.62	49,115.37	78.88
Total.....	8	551.58	36,689.78	66.52	13	989.14	79,421.97	80.29	21	1,540.72	116,111.75	75.29
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold.....	1	160.00	1,690.00	10.56								
Fort Totten.....	6	517.50	7,977.00	15.41	4	322.60	4,696.00	14.56	1	160.00	1,690.00	10.56
Standing Rock.....	4	1,080.00	13,519.00	12.52	1	160.00	1,554.00	9.71	5	840.10	12,673.00	15.09
Turtle Mountain.....	3	345.25	3,321.10	9.62	1	160.00	1,906.00	11.91	4	505.25	5,227.10	10.34
Total.....	14	2,102.75	26,507.10	12.66	6	642.60	8,156.00	12.69	20	2,745.35	34,663.10	12.62

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856).² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-276), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

TABLE 41.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.				Inherited land sales.				Total sales.			
	Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment.....	2	312.97	\$2,055.00	\$6.57					2	312.97	\$2,055.00	\$6.57
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3	320.00	6,528.00	20.40	2	192.65	\$9,440.00	\$33.43	5	512.65	12,968.00	25.29
Kaw.....	9	1,679.52	19,180.00	11.42	1	160.00	3,392.00	13.50	9	1,679.52	19,180.00	11.42
Kiowa.....	8	1,775.00	5,981.00	3.37	2	320.00	3,160.00	10.60	10	2,095.00	9,373.00	4.47
Osage.....	4	220.00	1,690.00	7.68					4	220.00	1,690.00	7.68
Otoe.....	3	152.71	3,111.00	20.37	4	508.88	9,387.00	18.45	7	661.59	12,498.00	18.89
Paynee.....	4	360.00	4,630.00	12.86	4	440.00	18,726.00	42.56	8	800.00	23,356.00	29.19
Ponca.....	1	80.00	1,100.00	13.75					1	80.00	1,100.00	13.75
Sac and Fox.....					1	160.30	1,420.00	8.85	1	160.30	1,420.00	8.85
Seger.....	1	80.00	1,201.00	15.01	3	128.00	2,710.25	21.17	4	208.00	3,911.25	18.80
Seneca.....	4	260.75	7,363.00	28.23	2	117.51	3,250.00	27.66	6	378.25	10,613.00	28.06
Shawnee.....												
Total.....	39	5,240.95	52,839.00	10.08	19	2,027.34	47,485.25	23.42	58	7,268.29	100,324.25	13.80
Oregon:												
Klamath.....	1	100.00	850.00	5.31					1	100.00	850.00	5.31
Siletz.....	1	80.00	1,501.00	18.76	3	180.00	3,405.00	18.91	4	260.00	4,906.00	18.87
Umatilla.....	1	38.64	760.00	19.67	1	64.00	4,512.00	70.50	2	102.64	5,272.00	51.36
Total.....	3	278.64	3,111.00	11.16	4	244.00	7,917.00	32.44	7	522.64	11,028.00	21.10
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River.....	3	628.77	4,067.11	6.47	2	320.00	2,850.00	8.91	5	948.77	6,917.11	7.29
Grow Creek.....	1	160.00	2,920.00	18.25	3	400.00	3,004.00	7.51	4	560.00	5,924.00	10.58
Lower Brule.....					1	80.00	340.00	4.25	1	80.00	340.00	4.25
Pine Ridge.....	3	520.00	2,625.00	5.05					3	520.00	2,625.00	5.05
Rosebud.....	13	2,717.62	35,931.00	13.22	8	1,916.42	22,189.00	11.58	21	4,634.05	58,120.00	12.54
Sisseton.....	8	813.94	21,136.80	25.97	2	240.36	6,918.00	28.78	10	1,054.30	28,054.80	26.61
Yankton.....	48	2,848.67	105,591.81	37.00	13	1,219.78	47,778.60	39.17	61	4,068.45	153,370.41	37.69
Total.....	76	7,689.01	172,271.72	22.41	29	4,176.56	83,079.60	19.89	105	11,865.57	255,351.32	21.52
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	12	641.18	14,615.98	22.79	3	280.00	8,174.80	29.20	15	921.18	22,790.88	24.74

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

[illegible][illegible]

Unknown.

* Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.

³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 42.—*Patents in fee issued under act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1913.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	Acreage approved.
	Num-ber.	Acre-age.	Num-ber.	Acre-age.	Num-ber.	Acre-age.				
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40	2	52.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:										
Bishop.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	14	798.00	.....	.....	14	798.00	3	.....	3	240.00
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	160.00	3	175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19	1,133.00	1	160.00	20	1,293.00	3	.....	3	240.00
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	28	4,551.49	3	470.00	31	5,021.49	9	3	6	961.49
Fort Lapwai.....	26	1,057.50	34	1,538.52	60	2,596.02	12	3	9	740.00
Total.....	54	5,608.99	37	2,008.52	91	7,617.51	21	6	15	1,701.49
Kansas:										
Kickapoo.....	37	2,391.71	29	2,612.84	66	5,004.55	10	6	4	182.30
Potawatomi.....	18	1,240.00	20	1,610.00	38	2,850.00	7	3	4	330.00
Total.....	55	3,631.71	49	4,222.84	104	7,854.55	17	9	8	512.30
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	12	937.28	.....	.....	12	937.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac.....	16	1,280.00	.....	.....	16	1,280.00	1	.....	1	80.00
Grand Portage.....	5	400.00	.....	.....	5	400.00	3	2	1	80.00
Leech Lake.....	14	1,101.60	.....	.....	14	1,101.60	4	.....	4	301.60
Nett Lake.....	3	260.60	2	160.00	5	420.60	7	4	3	240.00
White Earth ¹	3,573	285,840.00	1,520	121,600.00	5,093	407,440.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,611	288,882.20	1,522	121,760.00	5,133	410,642.20	15	6	9	701.60
Montana:										
Crow.....	32	6,371.00	206	25,051.48	238	31,422.48	8	7	1	160.00
Flathead.....	183	16,962.33	17	1,527.06	200	18,489.39	119	51	68	5,645.83
Fort Peck ²	2	80.00	1	200.00	3	280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	217	23,413.33	224	26,778.54	441	50,191.87	127	58	69	5,805.83
Nebraska:										
Omaha.....	560	35,779.00	154	22,431.00	714	58,210.00	24	12	12	1,020.00
Santee.....	226	16,290.00	245	16,630.00	471	32,920.00	16	8	8	760.00
Winnebago.....	152	8,638.07	22	1,670.37	174	10,308.44	13	5	8	454.39
Total.....	938	60,707.07	421	40,731.37	1,359	101,438.44	53	25	28	2,234.39
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	3	360.00	2	1	1	40.00
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold.....	6	635.75	.....	.....	6	635.75	1	.....	1	80.00
Fort Totten.....	26	2,284.39	26	2,231.30	52	4,515.69	3	1	2	160.00
Standing Rock.....	156	50,492.29	36	7,042.21	192	57,534.50	7	5	2	422.44
Turtle Mountain.....	117	16,015.88	5	719.74	122	16,735.62	33	22	11	1,386.29
Total.....	305	69,428.31	67	9,993.25	372	79,421.56	44	28	16	2,048.73
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment.....	37	5,125.71	4	633.76	41	5,759.47	1	.....	1	160.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	104	14,286.96	11	2,184.59	115	16,471.55	10	4	6	630.37
Klowa.....	148	18,920.07	19	3,040.00	167	21,960.07	7	1	6	560.07
Osage ³	20	10,000.00	.....	.....	20	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	146	5,655.03	15	1,740.00	161	6,395.03	6	4	2	200.00
Pawnee.....	26	2,919.97	7	597.93	33	3,517.90	2	1	1	80.00
Ponca.....	44	1,880.61	22	2,705.56	66	4,586.17	8	6	2	50.00
Sac and Fox.....	88	9,375.14	19	2,567.07	107	11,942.21	4	1	3	240.00
Seger.....	22	2,240.00	1	40.00	23	2,280.00	1	.....	1	40.00

¹ Patents issued under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).² 1911 report.³ 1912 report.

TABLE 42.—*Patents in fee issued under act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1913.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	Acreage approved.
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.				
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Seneca.....	531	31,976.00	169	10,982.00	700	42,958.00	1	.....	1	40.00
Shawnee.....	465	38,468.56	19	2,130.00	484	40,598.56	39	20	19	1,476.01
Total.....	1,531	140,858.05	276	25,620.91	1,807	166,478.96	79	37	42	3,476.45
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	1 952	61,535.97	5	800.00	957	62,335.97	1	.....	1	160.00
Roseburg.....	11	1,646.70	5	800.00	16	2,446.70	7	5	2	256.70
Siletz.....	2	120.00	.....	.....	2	120.00	1	.....	1	40.00
Umatilla.....	209	12,318.62	30	2,207.89	239	14,526.51	13	8	5	256.64
Warm Springs.....	2	240.00	5	760.00	7	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,176	75,861.29	45	4,567.89	1,221	80,429.18	22	13	9	713.34
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	42	10,598.26	7	1,120.00	49	11,718.26	15	1	14	2,964.56
Crow Creek.....	39	6,161.20	1	160.00	40	6,321.20	4	1	3	476.60
Lower Brule.....	53	15,021.85	2	410.00	55	15,431.85	6	1	5	610.00
Pine Ridge.....	193	39,393.02	17	3,029.22	210	42,422.24	153	19	134	28,999.41
Rosebud.....	238	59,229.78	46	7,711.30	284	66,941.08	64	7	57	9,224.08
Sisseton.....	62	6,159.55	3	409.44	65	6,568.99	59	21	38	3,525.62
Yankton.....	210	27,354.28	8	850.00	218	28,204.28	28	15	13	1,002.23
Total.....	837	163,917.94	84	13,689.96	921	177,607.90	329	65	264	47,402.55
Utah: Uintah.....	3	200.00	.....	.....	3	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:										
Colville.....	34	2,785.55	1	80.00	35	2,865.55	13	3	10	823.25
Cushman.....	3	291.00	3	153.90	6	444.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	7	780.00	.....	.....	7	780.00	1	.....	1	120.00
Tulalip.....	1	490.21	1	163.85	2	654.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	112	7,827.43	248	19,848.26	360	27,675.69	7	2	5	178.78
Total.....	157	12,174.19	253	20,246.01	410	32,420.20	21	5	16	1,122.03
Wisconsin:										
Hayward.....	1	53.04	.....	.....	1	53.04	1	.....	1	53.04
Lac du Flambeau.....	5	428.15	.....	.....	5	428.15	3	.....	3	251.30
La Pointe.....	7	560.16	.....	.....	7	560.16	2	.....	2	160.00
Oneida.....	972	38,624.03	154	7,843.49	1,126	46,467.52	38	6	32	925.00
Red Cliff.....	1	80.00	1	80.00	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	986	39,745.38	155	7,923.49	1,141	47,668.87	44	6	38	1,389.34
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	12	1,400.69	36	2,241.65	48	3,642.34	2	.....	2	89.44
Grand total.....	9,917	888,299.43	3,171	279,956.83	13,088	1,168,256.26	779	259	520	67,477.49

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
Total.....	6,872	707,377.52

TABLE 43.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,740	99,717.02
1911.....	68	4,104.91	966	64,006.71
1912.....	53	3,218.28	679	45,075.51
1913.....	37	1,930.00	983	60,532.64
Total.....	373	19,423.44	4,368	269,331.88

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 44.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	2	60.00
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	18	1,440.00
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	2	60.00
La Pointe, Wis.....	1	40.00
Total.....	23	1,600.00

SUMMARY.

1911.....	42	3,809.58
1912.....	25	1,917.05
1913.....	23	1,600.00
Total.....	90	7,326.63

TABLE 45.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400	—	—
1907.....	6	2,400	—	—
1908.....	6	2,400	—	—
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....	—	—	293	143,570
1911.....	—	—	84	41,160
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
Total.....	35	14,080	441	215,820

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 46.—*Lands leased for mining purposes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Total.	
		Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment.		640.00	\$225.00			640.00	\$225.00
Osage.	Oil and gas...	(1)	973,822.95			(1)	973,822.95
Otoe.	(1)	2,024.00	3,350.00			2,024.00	3,350.00
Pawnee.	(1)	9,283.26	7,601.00			9,283.26	7,601.00
Ponca.	Oil.	19,000.00	10,143.00			19,000.00	10,143.00
Five Civilized Tribes	do.		1,061,061.00				1,061,061.00
	Gas.		37,630.00				37,630.00
	Coal.	786,250.00	25,915.00	99,800.00	\$216,751.41	891,010.00	242,666.41
	Asphalt.		47.00	4,960.00	475.20		522.20
Total.		817,197.26	2,119,794.95	104,760.00	217,226.61	921,957.26	2,337,021.56
Oregon: Klamath	(1)	7.11	(1)			7.11	(1)
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Coal and oil.	2,079.93	1,551.50	18,930.00	1,539.45	21,009.93	3,090.95
Grand total		819,284.30	2,121,346.45	123,690.00	218,766.06	942,974.30	2,340,112.61

¹ Not reported.TABLE 47.—*Production of minerals and royalty therefor, on restricted lands of Five Civilized Tribes, and Osage, Ponca, and Shoshone Reservations.*

States.	Product.	Fiscal year 1913.		1913 and preceding years.	
		Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.
Oklahoma:					
Five civilized tribes	Oil...barrels..	10,876,568.00	\$1,061,061.00	144,122,432.00	\$7,505,106.00
	Gas.....	(1)	37,630.00	(1)	182,401.00
	Coal....tons..	323,953.00	25,915.00	33,402,799.00	2,821,656.00
	Asphalt.do...	473.00	47.00	49,646.00	25,713.00
	Miscellaneous	(2)		(2)	1,927.87
Total.			1,124,653.00		³ 10,536,803.87
Osage.	Oil...barrels..	⁴ 973,822.95	773,982.19	⁴ 6,552,818.33	3,328,633.12
	Gas.....	(1)	4,318.03	(1)	24,803.76
Total.			778,300.22		⁵ 3,353,436.88
Ponca.	Oil...barrels..	293,578.98	32,439.52	371,103.14	⁶ 40,633.43
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Oil.....do...	68.55	95.81	834.55	178.50
	Coal....tons..	517.00	51.70	354,514.07	40,088.44
Total.			147.51		⁷ 40,266.94

¹ Not reported.² Brick, rock, gravel, limestone, etc.³ From 1899 to 1913. This does not include \$2,442,004.36, such as rental on nonproducing leases, bonus, etc.⁴ One-eighth of actual production.⁵ From 1899 to 1913.⁶ From 1911 to 1913.⁷ From 1907 to 1913.

TABLE 48.—Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	Grazing permit....	1	75,000	\$12,113	\$0.10
Fort Apache.....	do.....	53	997,920	41,689	.04
Kaibab.....	do.....	27	97,120	958	.10
San Carlos.....	do.....	16	1,090,000	61,952	.06
	Farming lease.....	2	4	10	2.50
Total.....		18	1,090,004	61,962	.06
Truxton Canyon.....	Grazing permit....	10	300,000	12,600	.04
Total, Arizona.....		109	2,560,044	129,322	.05
California:					
Tule River.....	Grazing permit....	3	25,000	1,500	.06
Volcan ¹					
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs.....	Grazing lease.....	1	86,400	1,925	.02
	Grazing permit....	2	214,000	2,075	.01
Total Colorado.....		3	300,400	4,000	.01
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Farming lease.....	4	815	1,925	2.23
Minnesota:					
Grand Portage.....	Gravel lease.....	3	206	742	3.60
Nett Lake.....	Hay lease.....	1	69	20	.29
Total, Minnesota.....		4	275	762	2.77
Montana:					
Blackfeet.....	Grazing permit....	58	(²)	9,214	(²)
Crow.....	do.....	6	1,844,182	158,158	.08
Flathead.....	Power site.....	57	9,854	2,884	.29
Fort Belknap.....	Grazing permit....	9	410,900	19,200	.05
Fort Peck.....	Grazing lease.....	2	382,083	7,741	.02
	Grazing permit....	7	(³)	2,342	.....
Total.....		9	382,083	10,083	.03
Tongue River.....	Grazing permit....	4	460,000	16,832	.03
Total, Montana.....		143	3,106,119	216,371	.....
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....	Farming lease.....	33	(¹)	3,543	(¹)
Winnebago.....	Grazing lease.....	1	40	11	.27
	Farming lease.....	5	204	162	.80
Total, Nebraska.....		39	244	3,716	.....
Nevada: Nevada.....	Grazing permit....	7	179,000	3,181	.02
	Gravel permit....	1	42	2,000	1,000.00
Total.....		8	179,002	5,181	.03
Walker River.....	Grazing permit....	3	7,680	768	.10
Western Shoshone.....	do.....	8	210,000	5,339	.03
Total, Nevada.....		19	396,682	11,288	.02
New Mexico:					
Jicarilla.....	Grazing permit....	27	325,931	5,352	.02
Mescalero.....	do.....	5	351,280	8,250	.02
Total, New Mexico.....		32	677,211	13,602	.02
North Dakota:					
Fort Berthold.....	Grazing permit....	-10	204,448	18,026	.09
Standing Rock.....	Grazing lease.....	379	120,092	12,389	.10
	Grazing permit....	12	312,896	15,817	.05
	Farming lease.....	3	703	959	1.36
Total.....		394	433,691	29,165	.07
Total, North Dakota.....		404	638,139	47,191	.07

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.³ Grazing territory not defined by acres.⁴ Estimated.

TABLE 48.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oklahoma: Pawnee ¹	Grazing lease.....	30	46, 148	\$11, 990	\$0.26
	Farming lease.....	501	66, 141	46, 117	.70
	Mining lease.....	112	9, 283	7, 601	.81
Total.....		643	121, 572	65, 708	.54
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Grazing leases and permits.....	3, 128	232, 268	116, 134	.50
	Mining lease.....	116	104, 760	217, 227	2.08
Total.....		3, 244	337, 028	333, 361	.99
Total, Oklahoma.....		3, 887	458, 600	399, 069	.83
Oregon:					
Umatilla.....	Farming lease.....	14	479	623	1.30
Warm Springs.....	Grazing permit.....	7	204, 000	2, 418	.01
Total, Oregon.....		21	204, 479	3, 041	.01
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....	Grazing lease.....	4	813, 418	36, 604	.05
	Grazing permit.....	11	175, 920	5, 417	.03
Total.....		15	989, 338	42, 021	.04
Crow Creek.....	Grazing permit.....	1	15, 873	525	.03
Lower Brule.....	do.....	8	56, 000	4, 351	.08
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	15	83, 306	5, 175	.06
Total South Dakota.....		39	1, 144, 517	52, 072	.05
Utah: Shivwits.....	Mining lease.....	1	20	120	6.00
Washington: Colville.....	Grazing permit.....	9	(²)	6, 791	.....
	Farming lease.....	16	1, 855	600	.33
Total, Washington.....		25	1, 855	7, 391	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Grazing lease.....	5	261, 000	6, 450	.02
	Grazing permit.....	42	987, 943	20, 479	.02
	Mining lease.....	8	18, 930	1, 540	.08
Total, Wyoming.....		55	1, 267, 873	28, 469	.02
Grand total.....		4, 788	10, 782, 273	919, 839	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Acreage.	Income.
Grazing leases.....	422	1, 709, 181	\$77, 110
Grazing permits.....	361	8, 627, 499	440, 522
Farming leases.....	578	70, 201	53, 939
Grazing leases and permits.....	3, 128	232, 268	116, 134
Hay leases.....	1	69	20
Gravel leases.....	3	206	742
Gravel permits.....	1	2	2, 000
Mining leases.....	237	132, 993	226, 488
Power sites.....	57	9, 854	2, 884
Total.....	4, 788	10, 782, 273	919, 839

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	3, 300	8, 408, 194. 47	471, 541. 65
Total, 1911.....	7, 290	6, 042, 852. 00	547, 657. 00
Total, 1900.....	167	2, 102, 904. 00	109, 946. 00

¹ Allotted; erroneously reported.² Not reported.

TABLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
California:					
Bishop.....	Through department control	1	40	\$80	\$2.00
Greenville.....	do	2	240	252	1.05
Round Valley.....	do	195	1,310	4,258	3.25
Volcan ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, California.....	.....	198	1,590	4,590	3.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Through department control	5	465	528	1.11
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	497	385	.77
Total, Colorado.....	.....	11	962	913	1.00
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene.....	Through department control	301	47,671	206,004	4.32
Fort Hall.....	do	68	4,800	(?)	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	do	863	50,155	116,115	2.31
	By Indians direct with department permission.	62	3,130	6,053	1.93
Total.....	.....	925	53,285	122,168	2.30
Total, Idaho.....	.....	1,294	105,756	328,172	3.10
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	Through department control	139	11,970	29,960	2.58
	By Indians direct, with department permission.	67	7,428	14,944	2.01
Total.....	.....	206	19,398	44,904	2.30
Potawatomi.....	Through department control	341	29,858	45,616	1.53
Total, Kansas.....	.....	547	49,256	90,520	1.72
Michigan: Bay Mills.....	By Indians direct without department permission.	1	40	50	1.25
Minnesota:					
Leech Lake.....	Through department control	6	288	209	.73
Nett Lake.....	do	1	69	20	.29
White Earth.....	do	3	240	148	.62
Total, Minnesota.....	.....	10	597	377	.63
Montana: Crow.....	Through department control	163	19,983	18,650	.93
	By Indians direct with department permission.	9	2,004	2,155	1.07
Total.....	.....	172	21,987	20,805	.95
Flathead.....	Through department control	466	37,608	21,836	.58
Total, Montana.....	.....	638	59,595	42,641	.72
Nebraska: Omaha.....	Through department control	209	19,311	57,941	3.00
	By Indians direct with department permission.	394	31,108	(1)	.....
Total.....	.....	603	50,419	57,941	1.15
Santee.....	Through department control	160	17,200	³ 12,500	.....
	By Indians direct with department permission.	40	5,300	(1)	.....
	By Indians direct without department permission.	5	400	(1)	.....
Total.....	.....	205	22,900	12,500	.....
Winnebago.....	Through department control	590	33,486	85,270	2.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	291	16,799	47,976	2.85
Total.....	.....	881	50,285	133,246	2.65
Total, Nebraska.....	.....	1,689	123,604	203,687	1.65

¹ Not reported.² Income not reported.³ Partially reported.

TABLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Nevada: Walker River.....	Through department control	2	40	\$200	\$5.00
New Mexico: Jicarilla.....	do.....	464	150,000	6,374	.04
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	do.....	159	13,642	9,076	.67
	By Indians direct with department permission.	15	1,059	614	.58
Total.....		174	14,701	9,690	.66
Fort Totten.....	Through department control	362	23,730	23,730	1.00
Standing Rock.....	do.....	382	121,496	14,307	.12
Total, North Dakota.....		918	159,927	47,727	.30
Oklahoma: Cantonment.....	Through department control	500	80,320	47,915	.60
	By Indians direct with department permission.	155	24,800	(¹)	.....
Total.....		655	105,120	47,915	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho..	Through department control	772	123,466	94,693	.76
	By Indians direct with department permission.	241	52,000	40,560	.78
Total.....		1,013	175,466	135,253	.77
Kiowa.....	Through department control	3,100	496,000	180,000	.36
	By Indians direct with department permission.	60	9,600	6,000	.63
Total.....		3,160	505,600	186,000	.37
Osage.....	By Indians direct with department permission.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Otoe.....	Through department control	785	89,576	73,790	.82
Pawnee.....	do.....	617	75,425	75,728	1.00
	By Indians direct with department permission.	19	3,160	2,600	.73
Total.....		636	78,585	78,328	1.00
Ponca.....	Through department control	513	59,762	53,410	.89
	By Indians direct with department permission.	101	44,252	55,516	1.25
Total.....		614	104,014	108,926	1.04
Kaw.....	Through department control	76	30,082	24,538	.81
Red Moon.....	do.....	21	2,505	1,630	.65
	By Indians direct with department permission.	43	6,038	7,064	1.17
	By Indians direct without department permission.	64	9,513	6,933	.73
Total.....		128	18,056	15,627	.87
Sac and Fox.....	Through department control	299	36,808	52,280	1.41
	By Indians direct with department permission.	33	3,451	8,460	2.45
	By Indians direct without department permission.	4	400	415	1.00
Total.....		336	40,659	61,155	1.50
Seger.....	Through department control	411	56,672	51,114	.90
Shawnee.....	do.....	323	30,136	29,505	.98
	By Indians direct with department permission.	3	120	230	2.00
Total.....		326	30,256	29,735	.98
Five Civilized Tribes....	Through department control	11,338	843,642	1,495,991	1.77
Total, Oklahoma.....		19,478	2,077,728	2,308,372	1.11

¹ Not reported.

BLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oregon:					
Klamath.....	Through department control	171	20,075	\$4,758	\$0.24
Roseburg.....	do.....	10	1,569	225	.14
Siletz.....	By Indians direct with department permission.	4	331	275	.83
Umatilla.....	Through department control	445	41,965	105,420	2.51
	By Indians direct with department permission.	9	628	2,170	3.46
Total.....		454	42,593	107,590	2.53
Total, Oregon.....		639	64,568	112,848	1.72
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River.....	Through department control	25	5,206	1,141	.22
Crow Creek.....	do.....	2	480	220	.46
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	175	51,861	3,233	.06
Rosebud.....	do.....	223	34,349	10,689	.31
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	960	240	.25
Total.....		229	35,309	10,929	.31
Sisseton.....	Through department control	500	70,680	61,677	.87
Yankton.....	do.....	850	72,250	113,688	1.58
Total, South Dakota.....		1,781	235,786	190,888	.81
Utah: Uintah and Ouray....	Through department control	133	7,240	5,590	.77
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	80	2	.03
Total.....		134	7,320	5,592	.76
Washington: Colville.....	Through department control	99	7,476	7,023	.94
	By Indians direct with department permission.	3	240	256	1.08
	By Indians direct without department permission.	20	1,600	1,600	1.00
Total.....		122	9,307	8,879	.95
Spokane.....	Through department control	23	1,550	2,887	1.86
Tulalip.....	do.....	3	288	(¹) 450	.....
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	30		15.00
Total.....		4	318	450	.....
Yakima.....	Through department control	701	47,442	98,772	2.08
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	440	1,760	4.00
	By Indians direct without department permission.	3	240	360	1.50
Total.....		710	48,122	100,892	2.10
Total, Washington.....		859	59,297	113,108	1.92
Wisconsin:					
La Pointe.....	Through department control	5	277	1,551	5.59
Oneida.....	do.....	1	53	106	2.00
Total, Wisconsin.....		6	330	1,657	5.02
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Through department control	124	7,814	4,292	.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	54	4,999	4,304	.86
Total, Wyoming.....		178	12,813	8,596	.67
Grand total.....		28,847	3,109,209	3,466,812	.....

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 49.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.
Total leased through department control.....	27,127	2,878,562.00	\$3,254,940.00
By Indians direct with permission to lease without departmental control.....	1,623	218,454.00	202,014.00
By Indians direct without permission to lease without departmental control.....	97	12,193.00	9,358.00
Grand total.....	28,847	3,109,209.00	3,466,312.00

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	27,605	2,792,798.52	\$3,071,429.61
Total, 1911.....	19,753	2,528,494.75	1,844,370.34
Total, 1900.....	12,592		

¹ Only item reported.

TABLE 50.—Buildings, etc., erected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost.
Albuquerque.....	N. Mex.	Addition to brick dormitory.....	\$10,000.00
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	do.	Mesita day school building.....	4,095.00
Do.....	do.	McCarty's school building.....	4,296.00
Camp McDowell (Salt River day).....	Ariz.	Brick schoolhouse.....	7,559.00
Cass Lake.....	Minn.	Frame cottage and laundry.....	3,700.00
Colorado River.....	Ariz.	Frame schoolhouse.....	10,765.00
Crow.....	Mont.	Bridge, Crow Reservation.....	7,760.00
Fort Belknap.....	do.	Tank and tower.....	2,950.00
Fort Berthold.....	N. Dak.	Demonstration farm barn.....	2,600.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Idaho.	Remodeling schoolhouse.....	4,008.00
Do.....	do.	Heating system.....	5,559.00
Do.....	do.	Water system.....	2,999.20
Fort Peck.....	Mont.	Frame quarters.....	3,842.00
Lower Brule.....	S. Dak.	Steel bridge.....	1,890.00
Pipestone.....	Minn.	Electric lighting plant.....	2,350.00
Rapid City.....	S. Dak.	Extension heating system.....	4,879.00
Red Lake.....	Minn.	Bridge, Red Lake Reservation.....	1,690.00
Red Lake (Cross Lake).....	do.	Heating plant.....	1,895.00
Red Lake.....	do.	do.....	527.00
Salem.....	Oreg.	Addition to schoolhouse.....	12,467.00
Do.....	do.	Oil-burning plant.....	2,508.00
Do.....	do.	Ice-making plant.....	2,615.00
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa.	Steam-heating plant.....	482.50
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	N. Mex.	Cochiti and Santa Clara day-school plants.....	18,545.00
Shoshone (Arapaho).....	Wyo.	Day-school building.....	2,200.00
Western Navajo.....	Ariz.	3 farmers' cottages.....	2,298.15
White Earth.....	Minn.	4 frame cottages.....	6,183.00
Zuni (Zuni day).....	N. Mex.	Frame schoolhouse.....	7,125.00
Total.....			137,787.85

TABLE 51.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, but not completed.*

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost. ¹
Blackfeet.....	Mont....	Brick schoolhouse.....	\$16,254.65
Cass Lake and Bena.....	Minn....	Barn and 2 cottages.....	3,363.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Okla....	Brick dining hall.....	8,842.66
Chilocco.....	do.....	Dairy barn.....	5,615.35
Coeur d'Alene.....	Idaho....	New agency plant.....	31,251.10
Colville.....	Wash....	do.....	¹ 26,196.38
Crow Creek.....	S. Dak....	Heating and lighting plants and 2 cottages.....	21,000.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Cal.....	Water, sewer, and lighting systems and laundry equipment.....	¹ 8,238.03
Fort Bidwell (Likely day).....	do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4,875.00
Genoa.....	Nebr....	Brick dormitories.....	48,000.00
Kiowa (Riverside School).....	Okla....	Brick dormitory.....	17,304.22
Navajo.....	Ariz....	Frame mess hall.....	4,029.68
Nett Lake.....	Minn....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,145.00
Pawnee.....	Okla....	Stone schoolhouse.....	8,980.00
Phoenix.....	Ariz....	Brick office building.....	6,377.96
Pueblo Bonito.....	N. Mex....	Brick schoolhouse.....	10,150.00
Round Valley.....	Cal.....	Frame employees' building.....	7,143.00
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa....	Screen porches.....	5,000.00
Salem.....	Oreg....	Brick industrial building.....	4,645.00
Santa Fe (Santo Domingo day).....	N. Mex....	Schoolhouse and quarters.....	12,000.00
Shoshone.....	Wyo....	Superintendent's quarters.....	5,800.00
Southern Ute.....	Colo....	Tank and tower.....	3,030.00
Standing Rock.....	N. Dak....	Concrete reservoir.....	2,600.00
Tongue River.....	Mont....	Superintendent's quarters.....	¹ 4,000.00
Yankton.....	S. Dak....	Frame dormitory.....	8,997.00
Total.....			276,838.03

¹ Cost to June 30, 1913.TABLE 52.—*Plans for buildings, etc., prepared during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, but not under contract.*

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost. ¹
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	N. Mex....	Paguete school buildings.....	\$12,300.00
Canton Asylum.....	S. Dak....	Brick hospital.....	31,149.00
Cherokee.....	N. C.....	Quarters and laundry.....	10,000.00
Crow (San Xavier).....	Mont....	Quarters.....	2,667.50
Cushman.....	Wash....	Superintendent's quarters.....	6,000.00
Flandreau.....	S. Dak....	Gymnasium building.....	8,000.00
Fort Apache.....	Ariz....	Dormitory.....	18,000.00
Fort Berthold.....	N. Dak....	Employees' quarters.....	4,105.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Idaho....	Plumbing and heating.....	3,205.97
do.....	do.....	Remodeling dormitory.....	8,510.00
Fort Peck.....	Mont....	Frame hospital.....	9,864.00
Fort Totten.....	N. Dak....	Improvements to heating.....	10,000.00
Hayward.....	Wis....	Additions to dormitories.....	18,000.00
Keshena.....	do.....	Dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory building.....	42,000.00
Kiowa (Fort Sill).....	Okla....	Brick hospital.....	40,000.00
Lower Brule.....	S. Dak....	Central heating plant.....	6,370.00
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	Additions to buildings.....	25,250.00
Red Lake.....	Minn....	Frame schoolhouse.....	7,000.00
Shoshone.....	Wyo....	Saw and grist mill.....	9,500.00
Tulalip.....	Wash....	Extension of water system and addition to school.....	16,513.00
Vermillion Lake.....	Minn....	Alterations to dormitory.....	6,000.00
Wahpeton.....	N. Dak....	Brick hospital.....	18,000.00
Warm Springs.....	Oreg....	Bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation.....	12,450.00
White Earth.....	Minn....	Laundry building.....	5,000.00
Yankton.....	S. Dak....	do.....	1,937.00
Total.....			331,821.47

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 53.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.		Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colonies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stallions.	Jacks.	Mules.		Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Arizona:															
Camp Verde.....	25	30	5								1			24	\$914
Colorado River.....	225	210	31		15	34	143	106	9			132		1,310	23,650
Fort Apache.....	2,000	3,000	(1)		30	600	3,493	828	182					400	268,655
Fort Mojave.....	80	120	25			30	3,140	15	3			2		400	16,858
Havasupai.....	299	347		14	19	32	83	34	4	20				100	11,025
Kalabab.....		50					125	110	15						8,500
Leupp.....		900					1,300		40						98,900
Moqui.....	1,400	3,000	100	500	140	110	1,900	2,000	100	15,000	10,000			1,000	413,730
Navajo ¹		160,000			150	1,000	5,240	4,240	520	600,000	30,000				3,240,000
Pima.....	90,500	90,500	14,550		2,000	200	7,700	2,900	300		100,000				
Salt River.....	586	825	70		27	1	308	165	250			25	15	2,500	410,095
San Carlos.....	600	3,000	41		18	60	390	400	20		35	29	2	1,443	40,134
San Xavier.....	2,500	2,100	55	3	200	1,500	5,500	3,000	150			58		500	57,200
Truxton Canyon ²		60						12						3,420	283,195
Western Navajo.....	5,000	5,000	500		200	1,500	1,500	1,000	100	115,000	3,500			600	2,200
Total.....	103,215	269,142	15,377	517	4,799	5,067	26,822	14,810	1,693	842,040	143,536	246	17	11,297	5,288,251
California:															
Bishop.....	125	200			25	40	200	50	6	1,200	100	102	6	1,602	35,596
Campo.....	42	27	13			21	34	34	6				105		7,365
Digger.....	1							25		65		1		24	44
Fort Bidwell.....	130	250	8				30		2			40			310
Fort Yuma.....	260	20	190		30		80		4			30		1,230	17,775
Hoopa Valley.....	45	135			35		300	500	2			920		1,500	13,280
Malik.....	132	137		15		1	349	42	8				21	618	55,375
Pala.....	235	385			12	6	438	55	10	70	6	8		25,291	25,291
Pechanga.....	21	52					17		2		25	133	113	2,374	40,732
Round Valley.....	210	210			9	2	1,050	400	12			1,410	20	400	3,122
Soboba.....	167	106	1		4	1	339	80	8					1,830	65,540
Tule River.....	300	500	6		6		600	100	2	140	150	58	37	1,051	96,812
Volcan ³	224	342					327	226	11			212	260	2,310	58,100
Total.....	1,891	2,364	218	15	124	71	3,824	1,506	73	1,475	281	3,029	562	13,799	388,989

¹ Estimated 1,000 unbranded pony stallions on reservation, valued at \$15,000.² Estimated.³ 1912 report.

TABLE 53.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.		Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colo- nies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stal- lions.	Jacks.	Mules.		Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs.....	200	1,000	52			15	500	40	14	1,250	600		30	\$40,275	
Southern Ute.....		198	9				50	45	8	900	350		504	47,881	
Total.....	200	1,198	61			15	550	85	22	2,150	950		534	88,156	
Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene.....		914	10		2		874	104	15	72	25		4,400	80,565	
Fort Hall.....	2,000	1,800	84				2,940	680	160				3,120	192,800	
Fort Lapwai.....		4,000	150				850	200					3,300	221,460	
Total.....	2,000	6,714	244		2		4,664	984	175	72	25		10,820	494,825	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	55	130	9				9		1				840	14,971	
Kansas:															
Kickapoo.....	171	341	3	2	161		319	516	5		1		3,601	151,062	
Potawatomi.....	150	225	3		40	275	275	450	8				5,400	68,340	
Total.....	321	566	6	2	201	275	594	966	13		1		9,001	219,402	
Michigan:															
Bay Mills.....		4											80	640	
Chippewa, Lake Su- perior.....		45					80						2,725	17,955	
Total.....		49					80						2,805	18,595	
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac.....	10	7					10						500	4,350	
Grand Portage.....	1						4						28	268	
Leech Lake.....	70	220	40				145	35	15	6			722	32,533	
Nett Lake.....	25	15					4	2	1					5,753	
Pipestone (Birch Cool- ey).....	10	30					6	3					20	4,194	
Red Lake.....	200	200	20				300	150	25				160	29,700	
White Earth.....	800	800					1,000		100				5,300	38,960	
Total.....	1,116	1,272	60				1,469	192	143	6			8,970	115,758	

TABLE 53.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.			Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colonies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stallions.	Jacks.	Mules.			Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment.....	150	450	20	.....	50	1	90	10	3	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	1,802	\$39,169
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	285	691	5	.....	292	4	255	124	8	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	4,581	158,253
Kiowa.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	7,500	(1)	10,000	300,000
Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,100	.....	1,335	175,000
Otoe.....	145	200	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	1,857	37,280
Pawnee.....	134	285	.....	.....	.....	104	81	100	5	.....	.....	.....	320	21	3,768	186,120
Ponca.....	122	544	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264	47,789
Red Moon.....	4	80	6	.....	31	2	92	10	6	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	1,765	30,532
Sac and Fox.....	24	245	.....	.....	22	.....	220	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	1,175	30,650
Seger.....	122	330	26	.....	128	.....	1,069	370	23	.....	.....	.....	2,564	.....	10,000	69,580
Seneca.....	.....	940	4	.....	10	.....	552	70	12	.....	.....	.....	554	.....	6,322	168,738
Shawnee.....	220	280	1	.....	32	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,320
Total.....	1,186	4,045	64	.....	573	10,017	2,507	8,184	72	.....	.....	7,519	12,209	184	41,669	1,315,731
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	1,500	1,134	39	.....	30	.....	3,575	800	155	.....	.....	.....	233	.....	725	348,933
Roseburg.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	25,000
Siletz.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	841	17,940
Umatilla.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	12,000
Warm Springs.....	1,500	1,500	150	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	80	3	.....	62,620
Total.....	3,000	2,744	189	2	30	.....	4,113	800	233	.....	700	.....	433	3	1,566	466,493
South Dakota:																
Canton Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10
Cheyenne River.....	8,000	8,000	208	.....	6	.....	3,000	1,000	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2,200	987,890
Crow-Creek.....	1,645	1,280	15	.....	.....	.....	1,544	1,600	15	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	1,080	273,820
Flandreau.....	20	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,200	6,350
Lower Brule.....	600	300	4	.....	2	.....	1,000	500	64	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	1,400	150,625
Pine Ridge.....	7,338	5,689	200	1	24	.....	14,704	5,764	340	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	2,562	1,537,837
Rosebud.....	1,200	4,500	115	1	6	.....	6,000	2,500	250	.....	.....	.....	790	.....	9,003	554,380
Sisseton.....	.....	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	6,560	199,896
Yankton.....	300	1,600	20	.....	4	.....	800	200	30	.....	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	264,510
Total.....	19,603	22,283	562	2	42	.....	27,595	11,564	809	.....	1,018	73	3,086	.....	23,971	3,975,418

Utah:	55	1	1	2	17	8	3	2,453	1	2	18	80	2,061
Shivwits.....	252	19	1	2	2,320	494	32	2,453	1	96	18	1,139	138,338
Umatan and Ouray.....	200				12							300	2,510
Salt Lake, special agent.....	252	20	1	3	2,349	502	35	2,453	1	98	18	1,519	142,929
Total.....													
Washington:													
Colville.....	1,800	112	3	38	42	2,845	100	90		928	2	4,285	613,995
Cushman.....	158	327	2		292	13	11	39		14		2,632	32,155
Neah Bay.....	130									14		535	13,055
Spokane.....	60	600	24		248	45	6			36	2	2,880	37,612
Tulalip.....	75	252			481	34	15	1,437		573	71	4,922	63,849
Yakima.....	(*)	1,400											16,800
Total.....	2,093	7,373	138	3	42	2,937	132	1,566		1,565	75	15,214	777,466
Wisconsin:													
Carter.....	55	62	6									250	6,335
Hayward.....	50	40	2									100	5,460
Keshena.....	159	159	36			35	10			14		5,054	35,192
Lac du Flambeau.....	100	100				180	12	19		210		2,380	14,625
La Pointe.....	99	190				10				75		2,500	89,711
Onondaga.....	(*)	700				217	3			300		4,000	100,000
Red Cliff.....	12	9	1			14	1			18		213	5,785
Total.....	475	1,260	45			1,456	26	19		617		12,527	257,108
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,600	600	184	2		3,804	75	4,000		50	12	175	252,898
Grand total.....	233,586	431,533	24,678	576	7,325	20,161	4,695	1,451,309	319,521	33,056	1,267	195,724	22,777,075

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,053	67,718	\$22,238,242
Total, 1911.....	(*)	530,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		53,961	17,971,209
Total, 1900.....	(*)	353,387	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		57,992	8,187,818
Total, 1890.....	(*)	443,244	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		35,764	6,384,441

* Unknown.

* 1912 report.

* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

* Included with horses.

* Included with cows.

* Included with sheep.

TABLE 54.—Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

States and reservations	Value of stock sold.						Value of stock slaughtered.					Total sold and slaughtered.
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Poultry.	Total.
Arizona:												
Camp Verde.....	\$50	\$4,145		\$128		\$287	\$50	\$750	\$15	\$15		\$780
Colorado River.....	1,080	10,860					6,240	25,000				25,000
Fort Apache.....							10,860	270	12			322
Havasupai.....	595						595	300		\$40		300
Kalabab.....	833						833	1,000	2,300			3,300
Leupp 1.....	1,650	4,000	\$1,400				7,050	1,000	53,406			54,406
Moqui.....		4,000	18,000				22,000	7,600				7,600
Navajo 2.....	700	16,750					16,450	3,750				3,750
Pima.....	859	2,892		55		990	4,796	630		25	100	755
Salt River.....	3,131	4,021	28				7,180	1,320				1,320
San Carlos.....	25,700	41,450		120		410	67,680	10,125			200	10,325
San Xavier.....	3,250	6,900	750			38	10,938	450	37,500		63	38,013
Western Navajo.....												
Total.....	38,448	94,018	20,178	303		1,725	154,672	51,195	93,233	40	403	144,871
California:												
Digger.....						24	24					24
Fort Bidwell.....	1,540	100					1,640	600	500	100	25	1,225
Fort Yuma.....	1,075	470				150	1,695					1,695
Hoopa Valley.....	1,625	3,750		1,500		125	7,000	600		750	70	1,420
Maliki.....	250	1,700					1,950					1,950
Pala.....	850	2,970	420	730	\$72	865	5,907	1,770	190	260	240	2,460
Pechanga.....		70				60	130					130
Round Valley.....		5,956					5,956					5,956
Soboba.....	45	2,750		22	40	30	2,887			77	37	114
Tule River.....	1,650	3,400		540		50	5,640	210	230	200	25	665
Volcan 2.....												
Total.....	7,035	21,166	420	2,792	112	1,304	32,829	3,180	920	1,387	397	5,884
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....	500	325					825		200			200
Southern Ute 2.....												
Total.....	500	325					825		200			200

I Idaho:	2,000	2,980	45	8,310	738	14,023	1,570	80	1,650	14,023
Coeur d'Alene.....	22,700	28,660		160		51,520				53,170
Total.....	24,700	31,590	45	8,470	738	65,543	1,570	80	1,650	67,193
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	695			79		774		140	289	1,063
Kansas:										
Kickapoo.....	415	54,670		10,361	808	66,254	379	1,222	1,631	68,085
Potawatomi.....		12,000		4,500	225	16,725		2,250	3,375	20,100
Total.....	415	66,670		14,861	1,033	82,979	379	3,472	5,206	88,185
Minnesota:										
Grand Portage.....										
Leech Lake.....		1,050				1,050	68		68	68
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....		80		50	200	340	350		350	1,400
Red Lake.....		40		400		940				340
Total.....		1,680		450	200	2,330	418		75	1,015
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....	78,219	226,167	5,338	300		310,024	22,700	150	22,850	332,871
Fort Belknap.....	6,000	1,710				7,710	1,000		1,000	8,710
Fort Peck.....	10,475	31,274			50	41,799	5,075	540	5,615	47,414
Tongue River.....	10,000	51,750				61,750				61,750
Total.....	104,694	310,901	5,338	300	50	421,283	28,775	690	29,465	450,748
Nebraska:										
Santee.....		750		1,000		1,750	2,000	1,500	3,500	5,250
Winnebago.....		1,200		3,500		4,700	100	4,500	5,350	10,050
Total.....		1,950		4,500		6,450	2,100	6,000	8,850	15,300
Nevada:										
Fallon.....				75	125	200				200
Hopah River.....								80	88	88
Nevada.....	519	519			24	543	480		480	1,023
Walker River.....	225	750			310	1,285	400		500	1,785
Western Shoshone.....	600	4,283				4,883	7,025	100	7,025	11,908
Reno, special agent.....				3,000		3,000		600	600	3,600
Total.....	825	5,552		3,075	459	9,911	7,905	680	8,683	18,604

Estimated.

² Not reported.

TABLE 54.—Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value of stock sold.						Value of stock slaughtered.					Total sold and slaughtered.	
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Poultry.		Total.
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	\$2,085	\$10,580	\$6,460	\$228		\$180	\$19,533	\$3,080	\$8,550	\$608	\$90	\$12,278	31,811
Jicarilla.....	2,250	512	3,845				6,607						6,607
Mescalero.....	1,200						1,200		200			200	1,400
San Juan.....	15,600	10,450	16,150				42,200	2,150	120,000			122,150	164,350
Zuni.....		9,290	20,000				29,290	1,975	14,250			16,225	45,515
Total.....	21,135	30,832	46,455	228		180	98,830	7,155	143,000	608	90	150,833	249,683
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	265	2,933		348	\$20		3,566	120		2,750		2,870	6,436
North Dakota:													
Fort Berthold.....	11,850	18,000					29,850	3,000				3,000	32,850
Fort Totten.....	2,000	750					2,750	250				375	3,125
Standing Rock.....	73,000	14,000					87,000	36,300				36,300	123,300
Total.....	86,850	32,750					119,600	39,550			125	39,675	159,275
Oklahoma:													
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	5,625	6,110		1,200		815	13,750	3,490	15	4,500	1,386	9,391	23,141
Otoe.....				40			40			250	75	325	365
Pawnee.....		900					900	750		270	43	1,063	1,963
Ponca.....	3,000	11,815		600		150	15,565	225		340	88	653	16,218
Red Moon.....	60						60						60
Sac and Fox.....	800	380		1,000		150	2,330	120		1,000	250	1,370	3,700
Seneca.....	23,200	35,920	1,250	17,500	48	3,225	81,143						81,143
Total.....	32,685	55,125	1,250	20,340	48	4,340	113,788	4,585	15	6,360	1,842	12,802	126,590
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	19,250	72,000					91,250	20,000			540	20,540	111,790
Warm Springs.....	5,352	6,595		300			12,247	4,500		200		4,700	16,947
Total.....	24,602	78,595		300			103,497	24,500		200	540	25,240	128,737
South Dakota:													
Canton Asylum.....						9	9				4	4	13
Cheyenne River.....	12,500	11,700					24,200	50,250				50,250	74,450
Crow Creek.....	25,520	25,520				200	47,220	3,520		250		3,770	50,990
Lower Brule.....	18,950	9,500		2,550			3,520	5,800				5,800	15,300

Pine Ridge.....	61,590	301,587					363,177	19,745					19,745	382,922
Rosebud.....		6,080					6,080							6,080
Total.....	93,040	354,387		2,550		209	450,186	79,315		250		4	79,569	529,755
Utah:														
Shivwits.....		150					150							150
Uintah and Ouray.....	362	6,635				24	7,071	1,530					1,530	8,601
Total.....	362	6,835				24	7,221	1,530					1,530	8,751
Washington:														
Colville.....	21,250	65,825		500		38	87,613	9,550	80	3,875	330		13,335	101,448
Cushman.....	750	1,150		30		385	2,465	150			50		2,000	2,665
Neah Bay.....		1,000					1,000	200					200	1,200
Spokane.....		3,480		195		225	3,900	1,200		65	110		1,375	5,275
Total.....	50	1,380		84		648	2,162				58		58	2,220
Total.....	22,050	72,835		809		1,296	97,140	11,100	80	3,940	548		15,668	112,808
Wisconsin:														
Hayward.....	3,280	1,980		160		40	5,460							5,460
Keshena.....	4,260	1,100		600		311	6,271	750	24	700	492		1,966	8,237
La Pointe.....		495		300			795							795
Total.....	7,540	3,575		1,060		351	12,526	750	24	700	492		1,966	14,492
Grand total.....	465,841	1,171,719		60,465	180	11,909	1,783,950	284,127	237,472	27,297	6,878		535,774	2,319,724

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Arizona:															
Camp Verde Day School.....	\$2,250	(1)		\$9			\$9	\$430	\$15	\$18	\$150	\$7	\$88	\$216	\$3,183
Colorado River—															
Agency.....	3,540	(2)	\$200		\$50		250	455	1,500	50	1,460	1,367	100	37,175	45,897
Boarding school.....	10,896	\$59,585			5,000		64,585	3,350	3,500	200	1,703	50	510	698	85,492
Total.....	14,436	59,585	200		5,050		64,835	3,805	5,000	250	3,163	1,417	610	37,873	131,389
Fort Apache—															
Agency.....	2,610	15,000	1,000	90	200	\$45	16,335	1,000	2,850	900	3,450	100	150	13,670	41,065
Boarding school.....	10,900	39,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,200	47,700	1,000	7,500	4,000	3,604	100	125	75,379	75,379
Canyon Day School.....	3,700	3,500	40	10	150	20	3,720	250	400	45		40	25		5,180
Gibbee Day School.....	1,000	4,000	50	10	40		4,120	300	600	35		40	30		6,125
East Fork Day School.....	3,500	3,500	40	10	200	20	3,770	200	350	45		30	50		4,945
Total.....	15,710	65,000	3,130	2,620	2,590	2,305	75,645	2,750	11,700	5,025	7,054	310	380	14,120	132,694
Fort Mojave—															
Agency.....		68,872	4,000	1,200	6,000	1,000	81,072	2,560	462	1,067	46	157	1,099		2,831
Boarding school.....									10,371	763	3,476	846	1,826	586	101,500
Total.....		68,872	4,000	1,200	6,000	1,000	81,072	2,560	10,833	1,830	3,522	1,003	2,925	586	104,331
Havasupai—															
Agency.....	298	6,255					6,255	314	1,359	119	360	370			730
Day school.....											980	229	37	126	9,717
Total.....	298	6,255					6,255	314	1,359	119	1,340	599	37	126	10,447
Kaibab—															
Agency.....	60	3,000					3,000		20		1,200	250	10		1,540
Day school.....								100	200		270	100	20	50	3,800
Total.....	60	3,060					3,060	100	220		1,470	350	30	50	5,340
Leupp—															
Agency.....	475	21,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21,900	275	300	(2)	1,920	250	50	350	25,520
Boarding school.....		43,950	2,000	1,000	3,800	2,800	53,550	300	500	1,000	248				55,598
Total.....	475	65,850	2,000	1,000	3,800	2,800	75,450	575	800	1,000	2,168	250	50	350	81,118

Moqui—	4	19,250	(2) 4,700	(2) 2,100	(2) 1,500	(2) 2,500	19,250	1,000	1,295	500	1,957	450	475	220	24,651
Agency.....	605	62,000					72,800	4,000	12,000		950	400	430	50	91,735
Boarding school.....		2,700					2,700	250	500	50			25	10	3,535
Bacabi Day School.....		2,700					2,700	325	375	50			20	15	3,485
Chimopovy Day School.....		2,900					2,900	1,350	2,000	100	50		200	20	6,620
Orabi Day School.....		550					550	900	750	50			25	10	1,885
Polacca Day School.....		1,200					1,200	900	1,300	50			25	150	3,625
Total.....	609	91,300	4,700	2,100	1,500	2,500	102,100	8,325	18,290	800	2,957	850	1,200	475	135,536
Navajo—															
Agency.....	2,000	29,300					30,465	1,800	700	2,000	2,860	900	2,108	5,500	48,333
Boarding school.....	8,050	75,660	(3) 75	(2) 3,500	(2) 4,000	2,000	85,160	5,200	800	1,100	2,330	600	500	2,700	106,440
Chin Lee Boarding School.....	100	61,700		1,000	5,650	5,000	73,350	2,000	750	250	436	40	50	150	77,126
Cornfields Day School.....	40	3,470	(3) 30	10	250		3,760	200	75	25			50		6,150
Totatchi Boarding School.....	150	37,550	300	200	3,000	3,350	44,380	3,750	1,200	250	850	600	500	1,200	52,880
Total.....	10,340	209,750	405	4,710	12,900	11,350	239,115	12,950	3,525	3,625	6,476	2,140	3,208	9,550	290,929
Phoenix Boarding School.....	72,000	255,705	25,000	5,000	14,275	9,225	309,205	10,000	22,175	10,525	10,640	765	800	2,210	438,320
Pima—															
Agency.....		5,500					5,500	150	60		1,140		60		6,910
Boarding school.....	17,900	69,272	12,400		3,000	1,000	85,672	4,000	1,500	1,500	8,352	2,328	105	425	121,782
Blackwater Day School.....	1,250	1,400					1,400	150				10			1,810
Casa Blanca Day School.....	150	1,400					1,400	100					5		1,655
Gila Crossing Day School.....	20	750					750	100							870
Maricopa Day School.....	500	1,200					1,200	150			200	20			1,870
Santan Day School.....	150	5,000			300		5,300	150			1,200	10			5,610
Total.....	18,970	84,522	12,400		3,300	1,000	101,222	4,800	1,560	1,500	9,492	2,368	170	425	140,507
Rice Station Boarding School.....	6,000	58,420		900	1,000	1,000	61,320	1,000	2,500	2,000	15,435	485	140	100	89,020
Salt River—															
Agency.....	3,100	5,225			(2)		5,225	75	650		1,160	860	150	1,700	12,920
Camp McDowell Day School.....	200	1,175			125		300	100					10		610
Lehi Day School.....	400	1,400					1,400	100				15	5	75	1,995
Salt River Day School.....	600	8,185			2,510	2,162	12,857	300			400		10	50	14,217
Total.....	4,300	14,985			2,635	2,162	19,782	575	650		1,560	875	165	1,835	29,742
San Carlos—															
Agency.....	20,000	48,475			1,200	1,700	61,375	600	3,000	2,500	5,715	1,600	25	6,060	100,875
Day School.....	7,100	10,675			100	200	10,975	400	300	200			25		19,000
Total.....	27,100	69,150			1,300	1,900	72,350	1,000	3,300	2,700	5,715	1,600	50	6,060	119,875

* Underestimated last year.

* Included in buildings.

* Included in school.

* Rented quarters.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.					Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting systems.	Water system.	Sewer system.								
Arizona—Continued.	(¹)	(¹)	\$60	\$10	(¹)	(¹)	\$650	\$1,700	\$450	\$950	\$2,100	\$1,100	\$650	\$7,670
	San Xavier—						12	45			36	30		123
	Day school ² .		20	4	\$520	\$160	390	105	25		40	50		10,114
	Tucson Day School.	\$800												
Total.	800	8,000	80	14	520	160	1,052	1,850	475	950	2,176	1,180	650	17,907
Truxton Canyon—	(³)							150						150
	Agency.		8,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	2,500	1,550	500	540	700	121,595
	Boarding school.	74,020												
	Total.	74,020	8,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,150	2,500	1,550	500	540	700	121,745
Western Navajo—	(³)	6,178				(³)			4,000	750		500	1,500	12,928
	Agency.	90,410	(¹)	200	1,500	500	5,000	5,000	1,200	6,130	420	1,096	550	136,306
	Boarding school.	400					300						100	1,435
	Moncopi Day School.													
Total.	24,700	97,223		200	1,500	500	5,300	5,000	5,200	6,880	420	1,596	2,150	150,669
Total Arizona.	200,333	1,231,697	59,915	19,253	61,370	40,992	70,536	93,857	37,567	80,522	16,115	13,209	77,476	2,002,752
California:														
	Bishop—													
	Day school.	6,938			140		490	106		40	25	95	1,150	384
	Big Pine Day School.	5,870					450	50				5	45	6,720
Independence Day School.	400	5,329					425	50	15		30	10	50	6,309
	Total.	1,100	18,137		140		1,365	206	15	40	55	110	1,245	22,413
Campo—														
	Agency.	160					75	680		575	90	15	365	2,755
	Day school.	120	795			1,337	300	562	65	300			423	7,434
	Total.	280	5,120			1,337	375	1,242	65	875	90	15	790	10,189
Digger Agency.	2,640	1,306			50	5	50	93		105	90	280	195	4,814

Fort Bidwell—	45,157	24,290			2,500	800	27,590	2,000		400	200	155	355
Agency—	826	5,000			126		5,126				4,200	195	87,542
Likely Day School.													5,952
Total.....	45,983	29,290			2,626	800	32,716	2,000		400	4,400	350	93,849
Fort Yuma—													
Agency—													
Boarding school.....	12,380	38,893	1,045		812	475	43,315	4,500	334	765	3,605	5,321	5,655
Total.....	12,380	38,893	1,045		812	475	43,315	4,500					70,080
Greenville Boarding School.....	2,100	27,284			1,000		32,884	1,800		765	3,605		75,735
Total.....										100	1,170	30	40,924
Hopala Valley—													
Agency—	1,800	4,850	250				5,100	200					13,790
Boarding school.....	5,300	29,220	250		1,500	2,700	32,670	3,000	450	2,000	2,045	50	47,665
Total.....	7,100	34,070	500		1,500	2,700	38,770	3,200	1,450	2,000	2,045	90	61,455
Maliki—													
Agency—	2,000	1,880			25		1,905		250		1,705	10	8,963
Cabazon Day School.....	400	600					600	25					1,025
Maliki Day School.....	200	3,300			400	700	4,400	500	375		200		7,390
Martinez Day School.....	400	4,350			900	100	5,350	150	40		200		6,245
Total.....	3,000	10,130			1,325	800	12,255	675	665		2,105	10	23,623
Pala—													
Agency—	1,088	1,685			2,500		4,186	98	210		1,050	110	7,582
Rincon subagency.....	20	1,500			150		1,654	100			400	50	2,824
Day school.....	(*)	8,673			997		9,670	590	520		175	170	12,420
La Jolla Day School.....	100	2,315			8	45	3,218	130		20	80	73	3,621
Total.....	1,208	14,174			12	45	18,728	918	730	20	1,625	453	25,947
Pechanga—													
Agency—	(*)	300					300	40	70	25	275	25	1,585
Day school.....	25	1,500			700		2,200	100	60	10	40	20	2,515
Total.....	25	1,800			700		2,500	140	130	45	315	45	4,100
Round Valley—													
Agency—	975	1,055					1,055	700	850		610	375	7,765
Boarding school.....	15,480	38,170			2,000	1,900	44,170	3,000	4,500		2,840	120	72,440
Laytonville Day School.....	100	400					400	100					500
Ukiah Day School.....								100					100
Upper Lake Day School.....								100	200		50		375
Total.....	16,555	39,625			2,000	1,900	45,625	3,900	5,550		3,450	495	81,180
Sherman Institute.....	32,500	249,908	5,000		2,800	8,132	279,606	7,500	9,000	6,000	4,500	1,500	353,106

* Rented.

* 1912 report.

* Included in school.

* Included in building.

* Includes sewer system.

* Included in agency land.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
California—Continued.															
Soboba Agency.....	\$700	\$2,376			\$9,075		\$11,451	\$75	\$450	\$20	\$1,000	\$560	\$250	\$220	\$14,726
Day school.....	1,000	7,558			4,200		12,136	627	20		100		25	75	13,983
Cahuilla Day School.....	1,500	6,801			900		7,701	400	25	45	300		55	50	10,075
Total.....	3,200	16,735		378	14,175		31,288	1,102	495	65	1,400	560	330	345	38,785
Tule River—															
Day school.....	2,600	5,575			1,000	\$150	6,725	200			400	40	50	207	10,222
Auberry Day School.....								94							94
Total.....	2,600	5,575			1,000	150	5,725	294			400	40	50	207	10,316
Volcan 1—															
Day school.....	200	3,586					3,586				400			250	4,300
Captain Grande Day School.....	200	1,850			150	150	2,150	200	50		150	100		800	2,850
Mesa Grande Day School.....	100	2,904					2,904				350			800	4,154
Total.....	500	8,340			150	150	8,640	200	50		900	100		1,050	11,440
Total, California.....	131,171	500,385	\$6,545	8,502	49,921	13,794	579,147	28,019	32,745	9,475	26,935	12,785	3,758	33,841	887,876
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs—															
Agency.....		2,000			250		2,250	530	1,470		900	300	50	200	5,700
Day school.....		100					100	25	275						400
Total.....		2,100			250		2,350	555	1,745		900	300	50	200	6,100
Southern Ute—															
Agency.....	2,373	11,575				800	12,375	1,600	2,500		2,450	500	275	3,921	25,994
Boarding school.....	2,420	20,290	325		900	1,600	23,340	2,500	4,000	400	1,248	200	25	100	34,233
Allen Day School 1.....	140	4,933			160		5,093	200	50	75				25	5,583
Total.....	4,933	36,798	325	225	1,060	2,400	40,808	4,300	6,550	475	3,698	700	300	4,046	65,810
Total, Colorado.....	4,933	38,898	325	225	1,310	2,400	43,158	4,855	8,295	475	4,598	1,000	350	4,246	71,910

[illegible]

⁶ Discontinued.

⁶ Closed.

* Includes sewer system.

3 Included in buildings.

² Includes school site.

1912 report

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.					Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.								
Michigan:														
Bay Mills Day School.....	\$75	\$1,600	.....	\$10	\$5	.....	\$300	\$140	\$120	\$150	\$65	.....	.....	\$2,465
Chippewa, Lake Superior, Agency.....		1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50	2,000
Mount Pleasant Boarding School.....	19,200	137,259	\$8,000	4,000	.....	\$6,000	6,500	6,250	3,000	4,806	2,250	\$400	600	198,265
Total Michigan.....	19,275	140,659	8,000	4,010	5	6,000	6,950	6,390	3,120	4,956	2,315	400	650	202,730
Minnesota:														
Cass Lake Boarding School.....	920	12,928	.....	33	100	.....	1,000	300	1,100	1,040	290	50	50	17,811
Fond du Lac—														
Agency.....	2,000	2,600	.....	.....	125	.....	860	390	.....	1,600	680	20	300	8,575
Day school.....	1,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	300	.....	400	10	.....	.....	3,510
Total.....	3,000	4,200	.....	.....	125	.....	1,060	690	.....	2,000	690	20	300	12,085
Grand Portage Agency:	400	5,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	500	760	.....	183	7,578
Leech Lake—														
Agency.....	2,609	17,175	900	.....	.....	.....	600	3,000	100	950	350	125	5,670	31,479
Subagency.....		1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	40	.....	675	275	15	700	3,109
Boarding school.....	1,555	30,167	595	436	3,035	.....	325	6,300	320	1,930	150	50	250	44,993
Bena Subagency.....		1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	120	.....	400	275	15	550	2,535
Bena Boarding School.....	800	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400
Old Agency Day School.....	277	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2,634
Squaw Point Day School.....	323	2,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	50	.....	2,290	.....	12	.....	2,805
Sugar Point Day School.....	50	2,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	50	.....	.....	.....	12	470	3,047
Total.....	5,614	61,657	1,495	436	3,035	.....	1,850	9,610	100	3,955	1,050	241	7,640	96,683
Nett Lake—														
Agency.....		8,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,315	232	1,590	925	327	.....	15,574
Boarding school.....	3,946	12,273	375	.....	100	150	818	952	547	265	91	69	49	19,635
Total.....	3,946	20,458	375	.....	100	150	818	5,267	779	1,855	1,016	396	49	35,209

Pipestone— Boarding school.....	40,000 450	77,000 1,500	3,000	2,350 1	4,500 15	800	87,650 1,516	3,000 25	3,000 25	2,500	3,560	700	250 1	1,500	142,160 2,017
Birch Cooley Day School.....															
Total.....	40,450	78,500	3,000	2,351	4,515	800	89,166	3,025	3,025	2,500	3,560	700	251	1,500	144,177
Red Lake— Agency.....	1,280	6,970													
Boarding school.....	3,339	42,529			59	200	7,229	550	1,150		3,350		677	607	14,843
Cross Lake Boarding School ¹	1,710	10,037					10,037	1,325	3,649		580	175	75	1,375	54,979
Total.....	6,329	59,536			59	200	59,795	3,875	7,299	1,202	6,489	375	1,102	2,272	18,926
Vermillion Lake School.....	17,280	25,000	(¹)	(¹)	1,000	200	26,200	1,500	5,000	1,350	1,133	100	150	1,500	88,738
White Earth— Agency.....	\$ 39,011	\$ 37,520			2,000		39,520	720	2,765						54,213
Boarding school.....	2,986	30,400			2,500	1,450	35,450	1,898	1,300	700	1,610	130	200	14,750	103,076
Pine Point Boarding School.....	2,186	3,090					3,090	500	625	20	450		25	200	45,014
Wild Rice River Boarding School.....	841	6,360			400	6,760	13,520	500	4,800		980	50	100	14,750	6,896
Beaulieu Day School ²	983	3,250					3,250	190	45				10	65	20,791
Buffalo River Day School ¹	582	3,250													4,513
Elbow Lake Day School.....	1,263	4,600					4,600	215	46		250	25	18	46	3,842
Pembina Day School ²	1,184														6,463
Poplar Grove Day School ²	1,184	3,100					3,100								1,184
Porterville Day School.....	592	900					900	195	74				16	135	4,284
Round Lake Day School.....	74	4,600					4,600	179	51				25	42	1,912
Twin Lake Day School.....	503	5,936					5,936	215							4,971
White Earth Day School.....		780					780	65						45	6,654
Total.....	51,369	103,786	800	300	4,900	8,210	117,996	4,677	9,706	720	9,065	550	604	15,803	210,490
Total Minnesota.....	129,308	371,300	5,670	3,120	13,834	9,560	403,464	18,305	40,897	7,751	29,597	5,531	2,814	29,297	666,984
Montana:— Blackfeet— Agency.....	2,202	22,660					22,660	350	15,000						
Boarding school.....	8,594	60,750					67,450	500	40						44,712
Cut Finger Day School.....	100	4,225	(¹)	(¹)	6,700	(¹)	4,225	125		240	2,674	30	10	50	79,588
Total.....	10,896	87,635			6,700		94,335	975	15,040	240	5,924	130	80	1,130	4,450
Crow— Agency.....	14,616	72,990					87,740	1,400	7,800	30,612	8,260	2,800	1,725	1,100	155,553
Boarding school.....	4,667	36,900				750	41,900	350	6,000		1,400	600	130	1,100	56,167
Prior Creek Day School.....	2,303	25,800				(¹)	29,800	1,000	600		580	200	50	200	34,733
Total.....	21,586	135,690			13,000	5,750	159,440	2,750	13,900	30,612	10,240	3,600	1,925	2,400	246,453

¹ Includes school.² Discontinued.³ 1912 report.⁴ Included in buildings.⁵ Underestimated last year.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.					Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.	
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.									Total value.
Montana—Continued.															
Flathead—															
Agency.....	\$14,639	\$5,980					\$5,980	\$1,200		\$3,150	\$400	\$175	\$151,999	\$178,043	
Flathead Day School.....	700						700	1,350				10		2,600	
Polson Day School ²	900	3,240					3,240							4,590	
Ronan Day School ²		3,240					3,240							3,690	
Total.....	15,539	13,160					13,160	2,550		3,150	400	185	\$151,999	188,923	
Fort Belknap—															
Agency.....	33,200	17,725					21,295	5,488		10,180	4,615	10	955	76,533	
Boarding school.....	4,100	36,167	\$100	\$200	\$3,000	\$570	40,317	2,000	\$200	770	20	140		49,047	
Lodge Pole Day School.....	400	250					250							850	
Milk River Day School ²	400	3,000					3,000							3,400	
Total.....	38,100	57,142	100	200	3,500	3,920	64,862	7,488	200	10,950	4,635	150	955	129,830	
Fort Peck—															
Agency.....	33,197	24,031			8,500		32,531	1,855		4,545	5,740	3,591	3,345	85,944	
Boarding school.....	(³)	33,867	1,700	500	(³)	1,700	37,767	540	600	3,725	440	90	1,060	45,652	
No. 1 day school.....	394	5,741			180		5,921	20	35		50	14	185	7,009	
No. 2 day school.....	400	5,105					5,105	36	65		45	20	110	6,141	
No. 3 day school.....	1,200	4,890					4,890	41	50	275	42	35	120	7,021	
No. 4 day school.....	400	5,070					5,070	60	45				115	6,412	
Total.....	35,591	78,704	1,700	500	8,680	1,700	91,284	2,552	795	8,820	6,362	3,770	4,935	158,179	
Tongue River—															
Agency.....	2,000	4,255					4,255	5,000		24,020	2,000	1,960	4,200	44,235	
Boarding school.....	4,000	35,000					35,000	1,500	1,000	8,305	745	175	100	52,825	
Binney Day School.....	4,000						4,000	300	25		25	25	125	8,700	
Lame Deer Day School.....		50					50	200	25		25	25	25	500	
Total.....	10,000	43,305					43,305	7,000	1,050	32,325	2,795	2,185	4,450	106,260	
Total, Montana.....															
	131,712	415,636	1,800	5,700	31,880	11,370	466,386	48,530	32,897	71,409	17,922	8,295	\$165,869	\$958,395	
Nebraska:															
Genoa Boarding School.....	53,000	124,295	6,495	2,000	7,000	4,000	143,790	29,515	1,200	12,340	1,860			249,205	
Omaha Agency.....	14,100	7,500			100	25	7,625	200		850	350	60		23,560	

Santee— Agency..... Boarding school..... Ponca Day School..... Total.....	9,950 6,600 250 16,550	12,000 1,600 250 13,850	..... ..... ..... 200	200	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	12,200 1,600 250 14,050	40 (⁵) 10 50	6,150 (⁵) 5 6,155	..... ..... ..... .....	1,080 1,080	610 610	5 (⁵) 2,000 2,000 5	145 (⁵) 145	30,180 8,200 265 38,645
Winebago— Agency..... Decorah Day School..... Total.....	6,100 8,200 14,300	45,075 3,955 49,030	(⁵)	(⁵) ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	45,075 3,955 49,030	1,200 200 1,400	900 900	..... ..... .....	2,300 2,300	500 500	2,000 2,000	..... ..... .....	58,075 12,355 70,430
Nevada: Carson Boarding School..... Fallon— Fallon Day School..... Lovelsicks Day School..... Total..... Fort McDermitt Day School..... Moapa River Day School.....	97,950 6,868 2,250 400 2,650 2,360 2,665	194,675 6,495 4,300 4,085 8,385 8,600 2,665	6,495 1,000 100	2,200 500 30 30 30 30 375	7,100 4,000 150 40 190 375	4,025 1,000 125	214,495 52,000 4,450 4,155 8,605 8,730 3,165	9,325 12,300 100 200 300 1,000 250	36,770 2,500 220 100 320 1,225 75	1,200 600 50 50 80	16,570 2,307 325 325 500	3,320 1,068 1,450 1,450 100 100	2,065 1,000 50 20 70 100 10	145 600 225 75 300 75 90	381,840 79,243 9,120 4,950 14,070 14,170 3,690
Nevada— Agency..... Boarding school..... Wadsworth Day School..... Total.....	100 11,925 200 12,225	3,100 40,185 500 43,785	50 20 70	..... 1,000 10 1,010	..... 3,000 100 3,100	..... 800 20 820	3,150 44,985 630 48,785	1,600 2,000 50 3,650	3,200 2,800 6,000	..... 500 500	1,050 2,380 3,430	300 200 500	300 50 350	200 1,200 10 1,410	9,900 66,040 910 76,850
Walker River— Agency..... Day school..... Total.....	1,830 (⁵) 1,830	6,005 6,000 12,005	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	100 100 200	..... ..... .....	6,105 6,100 12,205	350 350 700	250 250 500	..... ..... .....	1,100 1,100	200 200	100 100	..... 40 40	9,935 6,740 16,675
Western Shoshone— Agency..... Boarding school..... Total.....	190 1,655 1,845	9,540 28,010 37,550	..... ..... .....	..... 1,500 1,500	..... 1,500 1,500	..... 100 100	9,540 29,610 39,150	..... 1,500 1,500	900 3,950 4,850	..... 100 100	1,900 2,320 4,220	800 150 950	100 75 175	2,800 300 3,100	16,230 33,660 55,890
Total, Nevada.....	27,778	158,490	1,170	1,570	9,365	2,045	172,640	19,700	15,470	1,330	11,882	4,368	1,805	5,615	260,558

¹ Increase due largely to irrigation and forestry property; not included last year.

² Discontinued.

³ Included in agency.

⁴ Increase due largely to irrigation and forestry property.

⁵ Included in buildings.

⁶ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendences.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Boarding School	\$19,200	\$155,530	(1)	\$2,000	\$6,500	\$8,500	\$172,530	\$9,900	\$6,200	\$2,300	\$2,610	\$1,225	\$250	\$4,225	\$218,440
Albuquerque Pueblo day schools—															
Agency.....	493	7,050				200	7,250	1,625	300		3,550	1,200	425	1,700	16,543
Acoma Day School.....	52	(2)					225	225	125				10	100	502
Acumita Day School.....	(2)	(2)					150	200	75				3	60	263
Enchinal Day School.....	175	(2)					200	175	95				8	160	638
Isleta Day School.....		4,475					4,475	200	60				4	48	4,762
Laguna Day School.....		4,496					4,496	200	40				10	70	4,866
McClary's Day School.....	50	4,235					4,235	200	55				2	75	4,602
Mesta Day School.....	839						185	150	75				10	125	1,234
Paguete Day School.....	100	2,500					2,500	150	50				10	95	2,905
Paraje Day School.....	120	5,500			300		5,800	250	75				30	115	6,390
San Felipe Day School.....	50	(2)					200	200	50				4	125	429
Seama Day School.....															
Total.....	1,929	28,316			300	200	28,816	3,710	1,050		3,550	1,200	516	2,773	43,544
Jicarilla—															
Agency.....	6,000	10,338		40		780	11,158	500	7,056	2,400	2,500	3,676	100	1,500	34,890
Boarding school.....	7,600	48,560		275	4,000	390	53,225	5,251	7,156	445	1,639	1,263	1,372	77,951	77,951
Day school.....		570					570	100					40		7,050
La Jara Day School.....	3,200	3,700					3,700	100					50		
Total.....	16,800	63,168		315	4,000	1,170	68,653	5,951	14,212	2,845	4,139	4,939	1,472	1,590	120,001
Mescalero—															
Agency.....	500	9,750	\$2,000	500	2,500	500	15,250	2,000	3,300		2,015	4,500	600	875	29,040
Boarding school.....	13,800	50,000	7,500	1,500	5,000	2,000	66,000	4,500	5,500	1,100	1,794	1,500	750	475	95,419
Total.....	14,300	59,750	9,500	2,000	7,500	2,500	81,250	6,500	8,800	1,100	3,809	6,000	1,350	1,350	124,459
Pueblo Bonito—															
Agency.....	2,575	23,000			(3)		275	275	953		2,500	75	100	93	3,996
Day school.....					8,500	2,500	34,000	2,800			600	140	275	5,004	47,994
Total.....	2,575	23,000			8,500	2,500	34,000	3,075	2,953		3,100	215	375	5,097	51,990

San Juan—	15,000	30,746				30,746	1,850	6,800			3,732	550	350	2,125	61,153
Agency	16,500	109,134	1,875	1,000	1,000	113,234	5,750	8,050	1,000	3,410	775	80	931	149,730	
Boarding school		7,650		25	50	7,725	200	300							
Tosadena Day School															
Total	33,000	147,530	1,875	1,025	1,050	151,705	7,800	15,150	1,010	7,142	1,325	430	3,056	220,618	
Santa Fe Boarding School	6,960	120,877			2,000	138,877	16,000	5,000	2,000	2,500	700	400	1,000	173,437	
Santa Fe Pueblo day schools—															
Agency	150	5,510				5,510	600	2,000		2,875	2,100	250	500	8,325	
Cochiti Day School							300	70						6,030	
Jemez Day School							300	70						380	
Nambe Day School							300	50				10		360	
Picuris Day School							200	50				5		255	
San Ildefonso Day School	50	6,000				6,000	300	90				10		6,450	
San Juan Day School	100	6,000				6,000	400	70				10		6,580	
Santa Clara Day School	200	13,035				13,035	75	25				10		13,345	
Santo Domingo Day School	110													110	
Sia Day School		2,825				2,825	300	50				15		3,190	
Taos Day School	100	7,600				7,600	500	70				10		8,280	
Total	710	40,970				40,970	3,275	2,545		2,875	2,100	330	500	53,305	
Zuni—															
Agency	1,800														
Boarding school	23,400	52,588	(1)	13,800	(4)	67,788	3,600	6,500	1,500	2,450	6,260	350	18,820	23,079	
Day school	8,000	10,200		100		10,300	800		50	1,430			45	19,195	
Total	33,200	62,788	1,400	13,900		78,088	4,400	6,500	1,550	3,889	6,260	350	19,205	153,502	
Total, New Mexico	128,674	701,929	5,940	41,725	17,920	794,889	60,611	62,410	10,805	33,614	23,964	5,473	39,456	1,159,896	
New York Agency		250				250	143							393	
North Carolina:															
Cherokee—															
Boarding school	4,800	40,000	(1)	950	200	42,550	1,000	4,000	200	1,589	220	160	500	55,019	
Big Cove Day School	44	250				250								294	
Birdtown Day School	60	1,425				1,425	300							1,785	
Total, North Carolina	4,904	41,675	1,400	950	200	44,225	1,300	4,000	200	1,589	220	160	500	57,098	
North Dakota:															
Bismarck Boarding School	5,600	68,217	(1)	2,431	(1)	70,648	3,700	3,100	1,200	2,815	668	42		87,773	
Fort Berthold—															
Agency	6,730	15,761				15,761	773	5,580		10,930	650	278	1,465	42,167	
Boarding school	(6)		(6)				175	1,000	25			32	15	67	
No. 1 day school	320	1,400				1,400	70	40	20			30	15	15	
No. 2 day school		875				875	100	40	18			7	15	10	
No. 3 day school	2,880	990				990	90	67	21		24	5	15	4,092	
Total	10,190	19,026				19,026	1,208	6,727	84	10,930	743	328	1,572	50,808	

1 Included in buildings. 2 Rented. 3 Included in school. 4 Included in water system. 5 Buildings and land belong to Bureau of Catholic Missions.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings.	Buildings and Improvements.				Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.	
			Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.									Total value.
North Dakota—Continued. Fort Totten—															
	Agency.....	\$6,770						\$500		\$1,200	\$700	\$2,000	\$200	\$12,839	
	Boarding school.....	15,580	80,200					3,200	\$20,000	5,220	3,000		300	175,320	
	Total.....	17,049	86,970	20,000	500	15,000	2,500	3,700	20,000	6,420	3,700	2,000	500	188,159	
Standing Rock—															
	Agency.....	35,142	39,505							14,653	6,258	328	8,431	126,244	
	Boarding school.....	7,510	43,000	2,475	80	6,000	500		435	1,952	600	235	1,464	74,187	
	Martin Kenel Boarding School.....	13,152	34,000	1,000	500	4,500	750		400	1,300	475	300	250	64,127	
	Bullhead Day School.....	390	1,400								10	14	35	1,999	
	Cannon Ball Day School.....	780	600								11	15	40	1,596	
	Grand River Day School.....	4,799	25,000	600								50	50	30,649	
	Little Oak Creek Day School.....	1,600	2,200								10	12	35	4,007	
	Porcupine Day School.....	800	1,300								10	14	35	2,309	
	Wakapita Day School.....	200	2,200											2,400	
	No. 1 day school.....	960	700								11	24	40	5,035	
	No. 2 day school.....	1,600												1,600	
	Total.....	66,933	149,905	4,075	580	10,500	1,250		30,586	885	17,905	7,385	992	10,380	314,153
	Turtle Mountain—														
Agency.....		23,910	1,500							1,150	225	20	1,945	34,050	
No. 1 day school.....		124	4,530			500	250		5			10	5	5,029	
No. 2 day school.....		124	4,530			100			5			10	5	5,029	
No. 3 day school.....		117	4,730			150			5			10	5	5,272	
No. 4 day school.....		124	4,530			100			5			10	5	5,029	
No. 5 day school.....	150	5,637	100		100			5			10	5	6,312		
Total. Wahpeton Boarding School.															
	Agency.....	1,989	47,867	1,600		1,050	250		25	1,150	225	70	1,970	60,721	
	Boarding school.....	18,000	133,836	4,991	1,000	11,888	1,000		2,450	4,435	2,295	68	150	186,338	
Total, North Dakota.....															
	Agency.....	119,761	505,821	30,666	2,080	40,869	5,000		24,594	43,655	15,016	3,500	14,572	886,952	
Oklahoma: Cantonment—															
	Agency.....	59,200	2,300							950	290		300	64,990	

Boarding school.....	1,609	19,575	.....	2,000	100	21,675	2,729	5,700	260	4,150	1,101	.....	37,215
Total.....	60,800	21,875	.....	2,000	100	23,975	3,379	7,000	260	5,100	1,391	.....	102,205
Cheyenne and Arapaho— Boarding school.....	82,680	24,241	.....	346	.....	24,587	2,381	1,200	200	1,100	300	150	113,798
	144,000	58,856	.....	2,100	1,638	64,207	4,500	12,750	1,200	4,699	1,700	600	238,156
Total.....	226,680	83,097	.....	2,446	1,638	88,794	6,881	13,950	1,400	5,799	2,000	750	331,954
Chilocco Boarding School.....	300,300	228,075	.....	20,000	5,000	288,075	15,000	15,000	10,000	29,192	3,000	1,000	661,567
Kiowa— Agency.....	69,983	29,343	.....	600	700	30,983	6,000	1,000	.....	3,020	2,500	800	114,446
Fort Sill Boarding School.....	28,886	63,185	.....	500	600	64,765	23,789	6,757	1,172	6,042	2,447	687	135,112
Rainy Mountain Boarding School.....	32,806	30,695	.....	300	480	32,875	20,490	6,531	983	7,089	1,984	706	103,930
Riverside Boarding School.....	30,266	39,925	.....	520	450	41,595	20,721	6,712	1,132	4,359	2,068	707	108,027
Total.....	161,941	163,148	.....	1,670	2,230	170,228	71,000	21,000	3,287	20,510	8,999	2,900	461,515
Osage Boarding School.....	100,000	58,724	.....	500	3,000	71,224	2,100	4,500	2,265	620	185	38	181,827
Otoe— Agency.....	6,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,580	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,880
Boarding school.....	12,480	27,000	.....	500	3,000	35,922	3,000	2,500	2,500	5,791	400	15	63,008
Total.....	12,480	33,580	.....	500	3,000	42,502	3,300	2,500	2,500	5,791	400	15	69,888
Pawnee— Agency.....	4,937	10,970	.....	.....	.....	10,970	1,000	1,000	.....	2,200	.....	1,000	22,252
Boarding school.....	32,000	37,506	.....	3,500	500	41,503	3,100	5,300	2,350	6,915	875	125	97,771
Total.....	36,937	48,476	.....	3,500	500	52,476	4,100	6,300	2,350	9,115	875	1,125	120,033
Ponca— Agency.....	1,550	6,350	.....	.....	.....	6,350	400	850	.....	1,200	150	650	11,300
Boarding school.....	11,578	21,340	.....	950	1,920	27,680	1,250	5,000	1,000	2,535	950	250	51,243
Kaw Day School.....	6,400	17,200	.....	250	20	17,745	450	90	45	200	30	1,000	25,080
Tonkawa Day School.....	6,000	1,250	.....	.....	.....	1,250	70	.....	.....	175	173	15	7,693
Total.....	25,528	46,140	.....	1,200	1,940	53,025	2,170	5,940	1,045	4,110	1,303	435	95,316
Red Moon— Agency.....	50,450	850	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	60	.....	.....	20	.....	930
Day School.....	50,450	11,115	.....	100	30	11,445	1,950	195	130	3,606	300	250	68,551
Total.....	50,450	11,965	.....	100	30	12,295	1,950	255	130	3,606	320	250	69,481

1 Discontinued.

* Total supplies for day schools.

* Abandoned, and buildings sold.

* 1912 report.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.	
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.									
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Sac and Fox—																
Agency.....	\$4,000	\$7,000		\$500		\$7,500	\$775	\$500			\$1,300	\$225	\$100	\$175	\$14,575	
Boarding school.....	6,400	20,000		3,500	\$40	23,540	1,725	4,500	\$350	2,605	300	75			39,495	
Total.....	10,400	27,000		4,000	40	31,040	2,500	5,000	350	3,905	525	175		175	54,070	
Seger—																
Agency.....		800				800				50					910	
Boarding school.....	28,050	48,630	\$150	\$400	1,300	300	50,780	2,500	500	1,735	600	300	4,000		90,465	
Total.....	28,050	49,490	150	400	1,300	300	51,640	2,500	500	1,785	600	300	4,000	4,000	91,375	
Seneca Boarding School.....	5,000	16,375				4,000	20,375	1,800	900	1,669	400		600	600	31,944	
Shawnee—																
Agency.....	700	3,800					3,800	1,000	220		1,000			190	6,910	
Boarding school.....	29,800	40,550	3,000	750	1,100	1,575	46,975	3,250	4,652	900	3,201	1,370	60	3,500	93,708	
Total.....	30,500	44,350	3,000	750	1,100	1,575	50,775	4,250	4,872	900	4,201	1,370	60	3,690	100,618	
Total, Oklahoma ¹	1,049,066	827,295	42,372	5,933	57,471	23,353	956,424	120,430	90,017	25,887	95,403	21,368	7,048	26,170	2,391,813	
Five Civilized Tribes—								6,835	120		530			4,569	12,054	
Union Agency.....																
Cherokee Nation—																
Cherokee Orphan School.....	800	15,933	340	40	637	260	17,210	3,000	3,450	215	1,020	364	40	400	26,499	
Chickasaw Nation—																
Bloomfield Seminary.....	4,000	21,427	554	220	1,157	151	23,509	1,600	1,621	125	1,359	103	84	3,700	36,101	
Collins Institute.....	3,400	4,530			900	250	5,680	2,000	1,300	200	1,636	390	50	200	14,856	
Total.....	7,400	25,957	554	220	2,057	401	29,189	3,600	2,921	325	2,995	493	134	3,900	50,957	
Choctaw Nation—																
Armstrong Male Academy.....	4,800	29,739		544	1,647	75	32,005	3,877	5,887	703	1,833				49,105	
Jones Male Academy.....	2,800	20,000	1,500	500	200	150	22,350	1,000	1,200	150	1,560	350	100		29,510	
Tuskahoma Academy.....	1,920	18,000	1,000	100	1,200	100	20,000	3,000	1,000	800	1,185	90	75	200	28,670	
Wheelock Academy.....	3,200	15,100	500	400	1,000	500	17,500	550	1,682	250	1,142	93	36	200	24,653	
Total.....	12,720	82,839	3,000	1,544	4,047	825	92,255	8,427	9,769	1,903	5,720	533	211	400	131,938	

Creek Nation—	19,000	22,000	600	100	700	150	23,550	700	300	788	165	25	2,250	47,478
Euchee Boarding School..	3,625	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500	3,400	100	404	.....	50	100	28,509
Fufaula Boarding School..	1,380	10,000	.....	500	200	.....	10,700	1,000	400	1,075	465	50	1,000	18,070
Tulahassee Boarding School.....	4,000	4,000	.....	58	151	.....	4,209	1,288	260	451	85	31	.....	10,770
Total.....	28,005	55,500	600	658	1,051	150	57,959	6,388	1,060	2,718	715	156	3,350	104,827
Seminole Nation—	8,000	40,000	500	298	300	100	41,198	600	357	2,188	471	15	100	53,129
Mekuskey Academy.....	56,925	220,229	4,994	2,760	8,092	1,736	237,811	20,936	3,860	15,171	2,576	556	12,719	379,404
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,105,991	1,047,524	47,366	8,693	65,563	25,089	1,194,235	149,280	29,747	110,574	23,944	7,604	38,889	2,771,217
Total, Oklahoma.....	8,588	10,061	.....	500	200	.....	10,761	380	.....	1,680	.....	100	9,411	31,120
Klamath—	14,205	32,610	1,520	1,710	570	760	37,170	2,800	900	6,531	610	100	.....	80,316
Boarding school.....	1,200	1,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649	190	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2,959
Modoc Point Day School.....	45	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	190	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3,093
Yainax Day School.....	150	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,174
No. 1 day school.....	200	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,224
No. 2 day school.....	150	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,174
No. 3 day school.....	24,538	61,942	1,520	2,210	770	760	67,202	3,755	900	8,211	610	235	9,411	133,062
Total.....	88,200	183,196	7,008	3,500	3,500	5,000	202,204	5,243	7,328	5,238	1,080	1,433	1,833	350,670
Roseburg Agency.....	7,746	2,385	.....	.....	110	.....	2,495	1,100	.....	245	1,100	.....	.....	12,985
Siletz—	14,500	10,795	.....	.....	750	1,000	12,545	2,000	100	750	1,093	.....	.....	31,828
Agency.....	40	3,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,258	280	46	20	20	4	10	3,658
Day school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Farm Day School.....	22,286	16,438	.....	.....	860	1,000	18,298	3,380	100	995	2,213	4	10	48,472
Total.....	10	650	.....	.....	50	.....	700	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485
Umatilla—	60,480	39,725	1,000	2,000	2,000	500	45,225	1,800	100	3,291	1,200	200	250	115,546
Agency.....	60,480	40,375	1,000	2,000	2,050	500	45,925	1,975	100	3,291	1,200	200	250	117,031
Boarding school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,160	5,100	.....	.....	600	200	5,100	1,500	500	6,762	770	1,500	4,840	5,100
Warm Springs—	2,100	25,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,975	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,007
Agency.....	14,260	35,219	.....	.....	600	200	36,419	1,700	500	6,762	770	1,500	4,840	6,794
Boarding school.....	209,774	337,170	9,528	8,110	7,780	7,460	370,048	16,453	8,928	24,517	5,873	2,939	19,951	725,969
Sinnasho Day School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.				Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting-system.	Water system.	Sewer system.							
Pennsylvania: Carlisle Boarding School.	\$63,200	\$347,650	\$25,000		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$332,650	\$10,000	\$11,265	\$5,900	\$2,500	\$1,350	\$533,065
South Dakota: Canton Asylum.	13,000	68,040			5,200	5,200	73,240		575	1,224	125	1,140	102,208
Cheyenne River—													
Agency.	78,182	69,800	500	\$25	3,000		73,325	17,100	14,750	1,800	40	8,245	199,062
Boarding school.	7,664	36,650	250	50	3,000	1,000	40,950	20,450	3,427	800	40	450	77,081
No. 1 day school.	2,600	250					250						2,850
No. 2 day school.	5,760	5,000	15	2	100		5,117	140			7	25	11,289
No. 5 day school.	900	2,125	14		100		2,239						3,139
No. 7 day school.	6,427	2,300	18	4	100		2,422	400		12	18	50	9,629
No. 8 day school.	1,600	3,500	22	2	100		3,624	450		18	7	35	6,004
Total.	103,133	119,625	819	83	6,400	1,000	127,927	820	18,177	2,630	112	8,805	309,054
Crow Creek—													
Agency.	4,453	12,900	388				13,288	3,300	6,250	235	153	1,222	29,501
Boarding school.	3,800	32,100	1,350	50	2,700	372	36,572	10,800	1,444	875	100	3,100	58,467
Grace day school.		415					415	35					530
Total.	8,253	45,415	1,738	50	2,700	372	50,275	275	7,694	1,110	253	4,322	88,498
Flandreau boarding school.	128,860	133,159	13,500	3,200	6,000	1,500	157,359	4,600	3,955	1,233	1,250	18,500	232,207
Lower Brule—													
Agency.	6,417	28,450			150		28,600		5,300	1,000	500	1,500	44,967
Boarding school.	5,000	25,305			1,800	600	27,705	2,100	3,645	320			42,270
Total.	11,417	53,755			1,950	600	56,305		8,945	1,320	500	1,500	87,237
Pierre boarding school.	31,000	100,735	3,500	2,000	5,000	3,000	114,235	2,070	2,082	2,000	900	7,675	171,062
Pine Ridge—													
Agency.	* 327,835	33,300			2,000		35,300	200	6,725	200	800	22,000	405,060
Boarding school.	26,925	71,700	10,000	9,000	6,300	3,000	100,000	5,500	5,758	1,310	1,200	500	151,193
No. 1 day school.		1,305					1,305						1,355
No. 3 day school.		2,900					2,900						3,070
No. 4 day school.		2,850					2,850						3,045
No. 5 day school.		2,350					2,350						2,510
No. 6 day school.		2,250					2,250						2,415
No. 8 day school.		2,000					2,000						2,025
No. 8 day school.	800	2,350					2,350						2,470

No. 9 day school.	2,300	10,000	9,000	8,300	3,000	206,705	13,775	16,988	200	12,483	2,005	2,000	22,500	634,916
No. 10 day school.	2,400	15,000	2,000	22,000	6,000	183,000	6,000	4,500	2,000	7,100	925	1,200	2,000	244,825
No. 11 day school.	2,300													
No. 12 day school.	2,300													
No. 13 day school.	2,400													
No. 14 day school.	400													
No. 15 day school.	2,900													
No. 16 day school.	2,400													
No. 17 day school.	2,500													
No. 18 day school.	2,375													
No. 19 day school.	2,800													
No. 20 day school.	2,800													
No. 21 day school.	400													
No. 22 day school.	2,400													
No. 23 day school.	2,425													
No. 24 day school.	800													
No. 25 day school.	2,950													
No. 26 day school.	2,650													
No. 27 day school.	2,600													
No. 28 day school.	2,600													
No. 29 day school.	800													
No. 30 day school.	2,600													
No. 31 day school.	1,800													
Total.	358,260	176,405	10,000	9,000	8,300	206,705	13,775	16,988	200	12,483	2,005	2,000	22,500	634,916
Rapid City Boarding School.	38,100	138,000				183,000	6,000	4,500	2,000	7,100	925	1,200	2,000	244,825
Rosebud—														
Agency.	4,361,643	33,746		380	525	34,651	4,000	4,450	300	9,000	5,000	600	1,000	420,644
Boarding school.	66,480	38,350				42,650	6,000	1,500	2,000	3,372	1,500	1,000	8,000	132,022
Big White River Day School.		3,700				3,700	135	50	15		10	30	35	460
Black Pipe Day School.		1,175				1,175	100	40	10		7	8	8	1,372
Bull Creek Day School.		3,800				3,800	85	182	8		12	30	25	4,915
Corn Creek Day School.		500				1,650	135	64	12		12	30	25	2,428
Cut Meat Day School.		1,600				1,600	175	86	12		10	15	80	2,478
He Dog's Camp Day School.		500				1,900	100	20	8		10	20	125	2,583
Ironwood Day School.		1,000				1,650	172	125	10		8	10	50	3,025
Little Crow's Day School.		1,825				1,825	90	150	14		10	40	50	3,679
Little White River Day School.		900				900	125	85	15		10	15	20	1,170
Lower Cut Meat Day School.		1,575				1,575	115	115	8		15	30	36	1,894
Milk's Camp Day School.		1,750				1,750	125	65	12		10	18	56	4,436
Oak Creek Day School.		1,255				1,255	95	125	10		20	60	50	1,625
Pine Creek Day School.		1,150				1,150	150	190	12		7	93	20	3,122
Red Leaf Day School.		1,215				1,215	100	100	10		12	28	50	1,515
Red Thunder Day School.		1,080				1,080	125	20	8		15	35	40	1,293
Rosebud Day School.		1,040				1,040	60	20					10	1,130
Spring Creek Day School.		1,375				1,375	125	65	14		10	35	30	2,064
Upper Cut Meat Day School.		800				1,975	198	32	12		13	60	30	3,120

* Increase due to increased value per acre, as reported 1913.

* Closed.

* Includes timber reserve.

* Includes \$535 agency property.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
South Dakota—Continued. Rosebud—Continued.	Whirlwind Soldier's Day School.....	\$1,650					\$1,650	\$125	\$40	\$10		\$10	\$25	\$30	\$1,890
	White Thunder Day School.....	1,125					1,125	140	45	12		10	15	42	1,989
	White Lake Day School.....	4,200					4,200	200		25			25		7,700
	Total.....	441,723	\$4,300	\$380	\$525		114,871	12,975	7,619	2,537	\$12,372	6,706	2,197	9,844	610,544
	Sisseton—Agency.....	12,430			110		12,540								19,505
Springfield Boarding School..	Boarding school.....	35,809		835			36,644	1,400	3,000	1,750	2,900	450	60	100	59,504
	Total.....	48,239		835	110		49,184	1,400	3,000	1,750	2,900	450	60	1,365	79,009
	Yankton—Boarding school.....	2,750	2,000	30	1,800		25,305	1,705	2,812	158	560	80	70	219	33,659
	Total.....	18,550					18,550	2,250	1,800		950			4,650	43,415
	Boarding school.....	16,075		350	5,000	200	22,225	2,125	(1)	2,000	1,985	800			43,503
Utah: Shivwits—Agency.....	Day school.....	29,583		350	5,000	200	40,775	4,375	1,800	2,000	2,935	800		4,650	86,918
	Total.....	1,048,839	50,857	17,928	59,785	21,772	1,199,181	74,196	113,923	16,410	79,778	20,483	8,667	82,520	2,680,137
	Total, South Dakota.....														
	Shivwits—Agency.....	250					250	40	270					55	615
	Day school.....	5,620			150		5,770	100	280	10	420	230	8	45	7,563
Utah and Ouray—Agency.....	Utah Boarding School.....	700			150		6,020	140	550	10	420	230	8	100	8,178
	Total.....	5,870													
	Utah and Ouray—Agency.....	69,613			2,950	6,400	45,301	6,751	25,699		3,475	8,058	12,395	250	171,54
	Utah Boarding School.....	32,000			1,300	1,000	34,300	2,000	6,870		1,259	300	130		44,55
	Total.....	69,613			4,250	7,400	79,601	8,751	32,569		4,734	8,358	12,525	250	216,401
Utah.....	Total.....	70,313			4,400	7,400	85,621	8,881	33,119	10	5,154	8,588	12,533	350	224,579

Washington— Colville— School 1.....	54,996	48,335	4,335	500	52,670	8,700	20,000	27	5,500	2,000	500	34,000	178,366
Agency.....	640,000	31,104	1,500	500	33,104	5,090	14,510	13	925	4	100	1,400	695,039
No. 3 day school.....	450	1,152	75		1,227	111	68				13	217	2,117
No. 4 day school.....	1,685	3,785	40		3,825	258	36			4	17	336	6,197
No. 5 day school.....	1,336	2,667	10		2,677	229	52			4	7	246	4,577
No. 6 day school.....	1,450	2,610	150		2,760	216	56			4	12	256	4,783
No. 7 day school.....	925	2,925	375		3,300	199	56			77	16	220	4,923
No. 9 day school.....	850	2,630	25		2,655	226	55			12	13	207	4,045
Total.....	701,692	95,208	6,510	500	102,218	14,939	34,833	275	6,425	2,105	678	36,882	900,047
Cushman— Agency.....	12,313	1,398			1,398	5	40		400		25	1,400	14,181
Boarding school.....	189,710	172,071	9,000	1,700	219,077	6,000	12,000	10,000	1,050	441	25	1,400	439,678
Queets River Day School.....	4,000	960			960	40					25		5,025
Taholah Day School.....	2,966	4,528	325		3,291	153	25			75			3,844
Skokomish Day School.....	1,540	4,528			4,528	200							6,268
Total.....	207,553	181,923	9,325	1,700	229,254	6,398	12,065	10,000	1,450	516	50	1,400	468,096
Neah Bay— Agency.....	150	2,750	350	30	3,130	150	500		350	185	130	100	4,695
Day school.....	75	1,300			1,300	350	350					50	2,165
Quiente Day School.....	100	1,275			1,275	390	350					50	2,165
Total.....	325	5,325	350	30	5,705	920	1,200		350	185	130	200	9,025
Spokane— Agency.....	1,506	750			750	250	900		750		400	8,175	12,731
No. 1 day school 4.....	3,570	2,780			2,780	60	80			90	1,000		7,830
No. 2 day school.....	1,024	3,520			3,520	250	84			120	16		5,134
No. 8 day school.....	639	2,423			2,423	250	56			40			3,458
Total.....	6,739	9,473			9,473	1,000	1,100	250	750	250	1,416	8,175	29,153
Tulalip— Agency.....	16,564	7,465	(5)	(5)	7,465	919			650			3,618	29,216
Boarding school.....	13,677	93,816	(5)	(5)	93,816	8,080	17,469		1,550	1,057	3,436	6,670	149,009
Lummi Day School.....	590	3,475			3,475	299						10	4,244
Port Gamble Day School.....	6,480	700			700	30							7,220
Swinomish Day School.....	3,592	2,010			2,010	50	50			100	100		5,902
Total.....	40,873	107,466			107,466	9,288	17,519	3,195	2,200	1,157	3,595	10,298	195,591

1 Included in agency supplies.

2 Included in agency; overestimated last year.

3 1912 report; discontinued.

4 Includes land reserved for future day schools.

5 Included in buildings.

TABLE 55.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip-ment for indus-trial edu-cation.	Live stock.	Agricul-tural imple-ments.	Other tools and imple-ments.	Miscel-laneous.	Total value.	
		Build-ings.	Heat and power plants.	Light-ingsys-tem.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.									
Washington—Continued.																
Yakima—																
Agency.....	\$7,400	\$8,719		\$1,600	\$4,000	\$450	\$14,769	\$900	\$1,100		\$2,725	\$2,250	\$300	\$23,550	\$52,994	
Boarding school.....	18,948	33,500		1,900	4,000	450	40,750	4,300	3,700	\$1,300	2,055	1,125	200	1,700	74,078	
Total.....	26,348	42,219	900	3,500	8,000	900	55,519	5,200	4,800	1,300	4,780	3,375	500	25,250	127,072	
Total, Washington.....	983,540	441,614	30,010	10,696	24,185	3,130	509,635	37,755	71,517	15,020	15,955	7,588	6,369	82,205	1,729,584	
Wisconsin:																
Carter Agency.....								261	35		525			530	1,351	
Hayward—																
Boarding school.....	13,800	72,990	2,000	1,000	1,700	2,000	79,690	1,500	1,500	1,250	4,000	750	225	1,200	103,915	
Lac Courte Oreille Day School.....	480	500					500				450	150	200	25	1,805	
Total.....	14,280	73,490	2,000	1,000	1,700	2,000	80,190	1,500	1,500	1,250	4,450	900	425	1,225	105,720	
Keshena—																
Agency.....	200	29,625		4,500			34,125	1,250	7,500		1,800		400	168,875	728,150	
Boarding school.....	11,020	26,573			1,530	675	28,778	350	4,500	500	2,410	200	200	100	48,658	
Neopit Day School.....								220	50						270	
Stockbridge No. 1 Day School ²	50	900					900	100	100						1,150	
Stockbridge No. 2 Day School.....	25	1,800					1,800	100	150						2,075	
Total.....	11,295	58,898		4,500	1,530	675	65,603	2,020	12,300	500	4,210	200	600	682,975	779,703	
Lac du Flambeau Boarding School.....	4,911	48,910	6,000	1,250	5,000	2,000	63,160	5,000	4,000	1,000	2,700	320	925	2,000	84,016	
La Pointe—																
Agency.....	3,617	1,225					1,225	100	250		475	75	50	400	6,192	
Odanah Day School.....									100						100	
Total.....	3,617	1,225					1,225	100	350		475	75	50	400	6,292	
Oneda—																
Boarding school.....	5,000	43,478	3,500	1,500	2,900	500	51,878	3,218	6,840	700	1,464	190	260	400	69,950	
No. 2 day school.....	200	500					500	35							735	
Total.....	5,200	43,978	3,500	1,500	2,900	500	52,378	3,253	6,840	700	1,464	190	260	400	70,685	

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Designation.	School.	Agency.	Ware- houses.	Liquor sup- pression.	Allotting.	Irrigation Service, property, and irri- gation plants.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Total.
Buildings and improvements:								
Buildings.....	\$7,406,467	\$1,182,537						\$8,589,004
Heat and power plants.....	355,073	7,373						362,446
Lighting systems.....	100,286	13,199						113,485
Water systems.....	409,815	62,035						471,850
Sewer systems.....	187,687	14,595						202,282
Total.....	8,459,328	1,279,739						9,739,067
Lands.....	3,347,686	1,535,301						4,882,987
Furniture and fixtures.....	513,979	93,272						607,251
Supplies on hand.....	669,751	240,725	\$2,884	\$650			\$34,742	910,476
Equipment for industrial education.....	182,109	45,056						227,165
Live stock.....	401,373	242,507						643,880
Agricultural implements.....	107,048	93,788						200,836
Other tools and implements.....	48,245	48,007						96,252
Miscellaneous.....	179,574	1,131,952			\$8,984	\$9,854,542		11,176,552
Grand total.....	13,909,393	4,710,347	2,884	650	18,984	9,854,542	34,742	28,521,542

¹ For total property for allotting service, see grand total, Table 56.² For total property of Irrigation Service, see grand total, Table 56.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde.....		\$5					\$3,178	\$3,183
Colorado River.....	\$4,390	325	\$466	\$36,708	\$5,257	\$3	84,240	131,389
Fort Apache.....	19,000	4,720			2,180	15,165	91,629	132,694
Fort Mojave.....	1,806	6,666			2,456		98,403	104,331
Havasupai.....	695	35					9,717	10,447
Kaibab.....	350	50			1,360		3,580	5,340
Leupp.....	13,050	7,150		1,900	3,545		55,473	81,118
Moqui.....	14,001	9,380			1,525		110,630	135,536
Navajo.....	41,400	17,940	120		979	4,713	225,777	290,929
Phoenix.....		30,725					407,595	438,320
Pima.....	6,150	3,580			31,937		98,840	140,507
Rice Station.....		4,650					84,370	89,020
Salt River.....	5,490	295			7,727		16,230	29,742
San Carlos.....	74,780	5,870			11,500	8,725	19,000	119,875
San Xavier.....	2,335	850		35	4,450		10,237	17,907
Truxton Canyon.....		6,440		600		100	114,605	121,745
Western Navajo.....	5,665	6,900			34,714		103,390	150,669
Total.....	189,112	105,581	586	39,243	107,630	28,706	1,531,894	2,002,752
California:								
Bishop.....							22,413	22,413
Campo.....	2,735	165			105		7,184	10,189
Digger.....	4,814							4,814
Fort Bidwell.....		4,325	150		505		88,869	93,849
Fort Yuma.....							75,735	75,735
Greenville.....		3,985			735		36,204	40,924
Hoop Valley.....	7,700	2,035			9,400	4,100	38,220	61,455
Malki.....	1,827	90		3,944	3,667		14,095	23,623
Pala.....	9,121	1,809		356	5,761		8,900	25,947
Pechanga.....	1,585						2,515	4,100
Round Valley.....	2,585	950		100		4,130	73,415	81,180
Sherman Institute.....	24,115				54,088		274,903	353,106
Soboba.....	6,601	555		9,000	1,240		21,389	38,785
Tule River.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	300	10,016	10,316
Volcan.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11,440	11,440
Total.....	36,468	38,029	150	13,400	75,501	8,530	685,298	857,876
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....	2,820	880			2,200		200	6,100
Southern Ute.....	18,975	775		2,571	3,473		40,016	65,810
Total.....	21,795	1,655		2,571	5,673		40,216	71,910
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	12,991	1,040				34	277	14,342
Fort Hall.....	45,685	10,800			5,400		147,823	209,708
Fort Lapwai.....		26,840			59,695	1,273	43,581	131,389
Total.....	58,676	38,680			65,095	1,307	191,681	355,439
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		125			415		38,198	38,738
Kansas:								
Haskell Institute.....	13,635	22,638					415,975	442,248
Kickapoo.....		225					67,533	67,758
Potawatomi.....	9,900						21,308	21,208
Total.....	13,535	22,863					494,816	531,214
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....							2,465	2,465
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	100						1,900	2,000
Mount Pleasant.....		11,600			31,546		155,119	198,265
Total.....	100	11,600			31,546		159,484	202,730
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....							17,811	17,811
Fond du Lac.....	7,835	500				240	3,510	12,085
Grand Portage.....	7,395	137				46		7,578
Leech Lake.....	29,558	1,636			4,900	1,410	59,179	96,683
Nett Lake.....	15,493						19,716	35,209
Pipestone.....		6,425					137,752	144,177
Red Lake.....	8,618	779			6,337		73,004	88,738

¹ 1912 report.² Included in school.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Vermilion Lake.....		\$350					\$53,863	\$54,213
White Earth.....	\$83,076	20,000					107,414	210,490
Total.....	151,975	29,827			\$11,237	\$1,696	472,249	666,984
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	39,120	2,370			3,062		84,198	128,750
Crow.....	88,988	9,410		\$30,612	25,345	1,200	90,898	246,453
Flathead.....	22,094	555		131,094	1,075	8,725	25,380	188,923
Fort Belknap.....	30,810	1,050		4,580	40,092		53,298	129,830
Fort Peck.....	63,187	6,265	\$1,786		14,706		72,235	158,179
Tongue River.....	28,400	1,945		1,400	9,200	3,290	62,025	106,260
Total.....	272,599	21,595	1,786	167,686	93,480	13,215	388,034	958,395
Nebraska:								
Genoa.....		5,452					243,753	249,205
Omaha.....	23,560							23,560
Santee.....	24,615	460			4,955		8,615	38,645
Winnebago.....	58,075						12,355	70,430
Total.....	106,250	5,912			4,955		264,723	381,840
Nevada:								
Carson.....							79,243	79,243
Fallon.....		225			1,464		12,381	14,070
Fort McDermitt.....	1,965	290		75	1,790		10,050	14,170
Moapa River.....		45		80			3,565	3,690
Nevada.....	9,900						66,950	76,850
Walker River.....	4,225	1,100		560	4,050		6,740	16,675
Western Shoshone.....	12,225	1,425		380	2,200		39,660	55,890
Total.....	28,315	3,085		1,095	9,504		218,589	260,588
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	10,300	8,975			30,335		168,830	218,440
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,470	7,870			7,204		27,000	43,544
Jicarilla.....	18,303	5,710		215	7,516	3,145	85,712	120,601
Mescalero.....	20,163	3,272			7,830	6,480	86,714	124,459
Pueblo Bonito.....	18,525	1,431					32,034	51,990
San Juan.....	29,923	9,036			24,599	3,080	153,980	220,618
Santa Fe.....	8,325	4,760					213,667	226,742
Zuni.....		1,310		18,820	8,319	350	124,703	153,602
Total.....	107,009	42,354		19,035	85,803	13,055	892,640	1,159,896
New York Agency.....	393							393
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		500					56,598	57,098
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....							87,773	87,773
Fort Berthold.....	17,964	1,640	373		22,190		8,641	50,808
Fort Totten.....	4,269	2,422			19,468		162,000	188,159
Standing Rock.....	84,756	7,605	1,410		35,024		185,358	314,153
Turtle Mountain.....	23,465	5,725			4,860		26,671	60,721
Wahpeton.....	8,185	185			30,198		146,770	185,338
Total.....	138,639	17,577	1,783		111,740		617,213	886,952
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	1,350	300	100		64,690		35,765	102,205
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	23,961	1,450			88,387		238,156	351,954
Chilocco.....							661,567	661,567
Kiowa.....	40,503	5,871					415,141	461,515
Osage.....		40,075					141,752	181,827
Otoe.....	6,880						63,008	69,888
Pawnee.....	21,982	300					97,771	120,053
Ponca.....	18,270	200					76,846	95,316
Red Moon.....		670					68,811	69,481
Sac and Fox.....	13,622	953					39,495	54,070
Seger.....	1,520	2,710			7,400		79,745	91,375
Seneca.....		195					31,749	31,944
Shawnee.....	6,760	150					93,708	100,618
Total ²	134,848	52,874	100		160,477		2,043,514	2,391,813

¹ Agricultural implements.² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency.....	\$12,054							\$12,054
Cherokee Nation—								
Cherokee Orphan School.....							\$26,499	26,499
Chickasaw Nation—								
Bloomfield Seminary.....		\$46					36,055	36,101
Collins Institute.....		125					14,731	14,856
Choctaw Nation—								
Armstrong Male Academy.....							49,105	49,105
Jones Male Academy.....		60					29,450	29,510
Tuskahoma Academy.....							28,670	28,670
Wheelock Academy.....							24,653	24,653
Creek Nation—								
Euclache Boarding School.....		280			\$10,115		37,083	47,478
Eufaula Boarding School.....		79			2,775		25,655	28,509
Nuyaka Boarding School.....							18,070	18,070
Tallahassee Boarding School.....							10,770	10,770
Seminole Nation—								
Mekuskey Academy.....							53,129	53,129
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.....	12,054	590			12,890		353,870	379,404
Total, Oklahoma.....	146,902	53,464	\$100		173,367		2,397,384	2,771,217
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	3,645	2,865		\$7,453	25,523	\$13,360	80,216	133,062
Roseburg.....			33				1,800	1,833
Salem.....	4,295	26,553			99,345		220,477	350,670
Siletz.....	12,886	515					35,071	48,472
Umatilla.....		600			70,361	860	45,210	117,031
Warm Springs.....	5,295	1,975			4,496	5,079	58,056	74,901
Total.....	26,121	32,508	33	7,453	199,725	19,299	440,830	725,969
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....		25,920			109,900		397,245	533,065
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.....	(1)	100,984			1,224			102,20
Cheyenne River.....	143,472	4,600	6,515		44,475		109,992	309,054
Crow Creek.....	22,440	2,160	175		4,725		58,998	88,498
Flandreau.....							232,207	232,207
Lower Brule.....	39,922	5,616		500			41,199	87,237
Pierre.....	4,450			8,500	37,032		121,080	171,062
Pine Ridge.....	2 396,750	6,550	735		42,298	1,025	187,558	634,916
Rapid City.....	4,340	6,650			50,250		183,585	244,825
Rosebud.....	420,644	7,110					182,790	610,544
Sisseton.....	19,505						59,504	79,009
Springfield.....							33,659	33,659
Yankton.....	42,675	740					43,503	86,918
Total.....	1,094,198	134,410	7,425	9,000	180,004	1,025	1,254,075	2,680,137
Utah:								
Shiwiwits.....	305	310					7,563	8,178
Uintah and Ouray.....	128,546	1,930		28,448	8,058	4,560	44,859	216,401
Total.....	128,851	2,240		28,448	8,058	4,560	52,422	224,579
Washington:								
Colville.....	130,444	750	6,000		24,150	16,800	8 721,903	900,047
Cushman.....	14,671	11,500					442,525	468,696
Neah Bay.....	4,195	500					4,330	9,025
Spokane.....	3,856	825	150			7,900	16,422	29,153
Tulalip.....	29,216	7,150					159,225	195,591
Yakima.....	28,075	3,950	2,135	18,150	6,824	4,105	63,833	127,072
Total.....	210,457	24,675	8,285	18,150	30,974	28,805	1,408,238	1,729,584

1 Included in health.

2 Includes timber reserve.

3 Includes sanatorium, now abolished.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Wisconsin:								
Carter.....	\$1,351							\$1,351
Hayward.....	1,805	\$5,240			\$19,235	\$25	\$79,415	105,720
Keshena.....	41,775	7,344				1679,031	51,553	779,703
Lac du Flambeau.....		1,600					82,416	84,016
La Pointe.....	5,792	100			245	55	100	6,292
Oneida.....		1,450					69,235	70,685
Red Cliff.....	450	255			590	1,155	742	3,192
Tomah.....		4,447					145,934	150,381
Wittenberg.....							58,730	58,730
Total.....	51,173	20,436			20,070	680,266	488,125	1,260,070
Wyoming:								
Shoshone.....	91,275	3,213	\$1,818	\$12,493	1,170	1,600	150,745	262,314
State totals.....	2,874,343	636,249	21,966	318,574	1,325,847	802,064	12,640,697	18,619,740
Miscellaneous: ²								
Warehouses.....	2,884							2,884
Liquor suppression.....	650							650
Allotting service.....			8,984					8,984
Irrigation service.....				9,854,542				9,854,542
Indian Office.....	34,742							34,742
Grand total.....	2,912,619	636,249	30,950	10,173,116	1,325,847	802,064	12,640,697	28,521,542

¹ Forestry property not included in 1912 report.² See recapitulation, Table 55.³ 1912 report includes sanatorium at Colville, now abolished.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Arizona:										
Camp Verde.....					\$400	\$50	\$225	\$914		\$1,589
Colorado River.....	\$384,750			\$3,200	1,800	1,800	1,000	23,650	\$600	1,416,000
Fort Apache.....				1,600	1,200	1,200	2,000	268,655	500	274,155
Fort Mojave.....	377,375		\$2,695	3,000	600	360	12,000	16,858		412,888
Harasupai.....				1,800	188	50	60	11,025	570	13,673
Kaiabab.....				1,200	300	200	300	8,500	200	10,700
Leupp.....				1,800	200	3,000	3,000	93,900	1,500	102,400
Moqui.....				40,000	500	3,000	5,000	413,750		464,250
Navajo.....				16,000	4,000	5,000	22,000	3,240,000	1,200	3,283,200
Phoenix.....			1,404							1,404
Pima.....				24,000	5,000	40,000	33,500	410,095	20,000	532,595
Salt River.....	894,100			15,257	5,400	4,087	13,237	40,134	1,200	885,415
San Carlos.....				11,000	(*)	5,000	2,000	57,200		75,200
San Xavier.....	1,078,500	\$7,000		103,000	7,000	25,000	28,000	293,195	2,000	1,543,695
Truxton Canyon.....				2,500	(*)	300	2,500	2,200		7,500
Western Navajo.....				5,000	1,000	1,200	9,000	406,175	1,000	423,375
Total.....	2,614,725	7,000	4,099	228,357	25,768	90,247	135,822	5,288,251	28,770	8,453,039
California:										
Bishop.....				10,000	(*)	2,500	6,000	35,596	(*)	409,296
Campo.....	415,200			175	25	65	200	7,875		7,359
Digger.....				220	75	20	45	44		
Fort Bidwell.....	427,000	30,000		6,500	2,000	1,000	3,000	17,775	1,000	488,275
Fort Yuma.....				3,000	1,800	1,600	1,100	13,880		830,380
Greenville.....			132							132
Hoop Valley.....	118,000	1,800,000	14,471	16,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	55,375		2,013,846
Malik.....	129,192			12,419	2,640	8,741	6,770	23,291		55,861
Pala.....				9,120	6,531	3,710	3,976	40,732	450	193,711
Pechanga.....	2,349			750	250	250	500	3,122		7,221
Round Valley.....	385,048	75,000	3,889	20,000	5,000	3,500	8,500	65,540		571,477
Soboba.....				5,910	950	1,125	3,470	36,812	550	45,817
Tule River.....			1,156	5,000	(*)	1,000	2,000	58,100		67,256
Volcan.....								29,357		29,357
Total.....	2,295,789	1,905,000	19,648	89,094	23,271	26,511	33,561	383,989	2,000	4,793,863

1 Underestimated last year.

2 Furniture included in homes, etc.

3 Included with wagons, etc.

4 Overestimated last year.

5 1912 report; only item reported.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Colorado:										
Navajo Springs.....	1 \$308,300	\$12,000	\$4,499 32,344	\$350 8,000	\$50 2,500	\$50 500	\$300 3,500	\$39,015 47,701	.....	\$44,264 414,845
Total.....	308,300	12,000	36,843	8,350	2,550	550	3,800	86,716	.....	459,109
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,879,071	132,354	50,275	125,000	15,000	10,000	11,000	80,565	\$1,500	2,304,765
Fort Hall.....	2 2,956,200	.....	2,977	80,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	192,800	20,000	3,286,977
Fort Lapwai.....	15,446,040	27,500	107,654	68,000	37,000	78,000	25,000	221,460	10,000	6,020,654
Total.....	10,281,311	159,854	160,906 3,095	273,000 7,500	57,000 500	98,000 1,200	56,000 800	494,825 14,971	31,500 75	11,612,396 28,141
Iowa:										
Sac and Fox.....	1,526,100	.....	118,863	84,650	18,000	16,000	21,500	151,062	.....	1,936,175
Kickapoo.....	1,195,160	.....	50,067	80,000	(*)	5,000	10,000	68,340	.....	1,408,567
Potawatomi.....	2,721,260	.....	168,930	164,650	18,000	21,000	31,500	219,402	.....	3,344,742
Total.....	5,442,460	.....	237,859	228,650	36,000	26,000	63,000	438,702	.....	6,155,184
Michigan:										
Bay Mills.....	1,200	.....	.....	5,000	500	200	500	640	.....	8,040
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,119,664	51,901	52,477	14,000	6,001	8,000	6,000	17,955	9,000	284,998
Total.....	120,864	51,901	52,477	19,000	6,501	8,200	6,500	18,595	9,000	293,038
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac.....	188,000	244,000	216,160	7,500	2,500	100	400	4,350	100	683,110
Grand Portage.....	89,060	24,400	8,919	1,500	500	50	.....	268	.....	123,097
Leech Lake.....	271,810	209,431	89,902	57,300	13,300	2,650	9,025	32,533	2,175	688,126
Nett Lake.....	305,937	132,580	15,482	8,850	(*)	400	1,500	5,753	.....	470,502
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	54,000	.....	.....	4,500	800	200	300	4,194	.....	63,994
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	19,879	90,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	29,700	10,000	182,579
White Earth.....	3,986,063	1,076,793	29,020	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38,960	(*)	5,133,866
Total.....	4,897,900	1,687,204	379,362	169,650	27,100	16,400	21,625	115,758	12,275	7,327,274
Montana:										
Blackfoot.....	4,606,200	.....	.....	85,000	25,000	3,000	10,000	634,420	10,000	5,373,620
Crow.....	4,355,167	2,000	87,808	81,315	20,000	32,039	32,070	361,686	.....	4,972,085
Flathead.....	3,234,295	904,485	26,368	85,000	15,000	50,000	(*)	930,000	.....	5,245,148
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	6,736	27,000	3,000	10,000	9,000	101,250	.....	156,986

Fort Peck.....	3,576 ¹	136,000	19,000	11,500	12,890	379,465	3,000	4,405,561
Tongue River.....	7,984	30,000	6,000	20,000	45,000	450,100	5,000	561,984
Total.....								
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	62	254,430	(¹)	75,000	25,000	163,782	.....	4,319,523
Santee.....	1,291,500	10,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	30,150	1,000	1,391,658
Winnebago.....	5,346,097	128,821	12,000	18,485	13,650	124,936	.....	6,036,560
Total.....								
Nevada:								
Fallon.....	120,580	6,000	(²)	350	900	3,465	.....	131,295
Fort McDermitt.....	38,850	4,700	(³)	600	1,800	5,200	2,500	53,650
Moapa River.....	.....	1,200	300	600	200	1,935	2,000	6,235
Nevada River.....	116	5,280	(²)	600	1,200	9,154	.....	16,350
Walker River.....	465	9,150	(³)	2,500	2,700	18,905	.....	322,720
Western Shoshone.....	289,000	12,000	1,000	2,500	4,500	118,550	2,000	140,550
Reno, special agent.....	293,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	24,900	.....	393,900
Total.....								
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	741,430	83,330	6,300	12,150	31,300	182,109	6,500	1,070,700
Jicarilla.....	62,715	195,500	94,500	15,000	30,000	276,385	10,000	684,100
Mescalero.....	316,683	12,000	2,000	2,750	6,000	54,732	.....	1,654,265
Pueblo Bonito.....	561,500	6,900	(²)	6,500	7,000	67,570	1,000	88,970
San Juan.....	.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	608,510	.....	1,170,010
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	.....	75,000	5,000	5,000	13,000	2,186,550	50,000	2,335,536
Zuni.....	.....	35,000	5,000	1,000	20,000	141,250	.....	202,250
Total.....								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	940,898	426,400	114,500	34,250	98,000	3,498,792	64,000	6,437,906
Fort Berthold.....	.....	31,250	10,000	1,130	5,550	30,044	2,000	104,559
Fort Totten.....	1,183,653	185,000	48,500	45,000	56,000	332,850	24,000	1,885,988
Standing Rock.....	1,084,341	40,000	10,000	45,000	2,000	104,350	3,000	1,329,226
Turtle Mountain.....	13,561,634	160,000	27,000	43,000	45,000	1,474,000	15,000	15,812,001
Total.....								
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	20,501,633	335,000	95,500	143,000	113,000	2,043,351	57,000	24,069,810
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	781,190	71,000	5,000	30,000	(¹)	39,169	25,000	1,019,119
Chilocco.....	3,064,000	112,230	10,000	29,461	12,880	138,253	10,000	3,625,430
Kiowa.....	13,524,210	700,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	300,000	5,000	15,627,462

¹ Underestimated last year.² Not reported.³ Included in homes.⁴ Unknown.⁵ Included with implements.⁶ Not reported last year.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclu- sive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, im- plements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Ozage.....	\$11,573,500	(1)	\$240,521	\$375,000	(2)	\$15,000	\$100,000	\$175,000	.....	\$12,479,021
Otoe.....	1,778,977	\$63,000	93,229	60,500	\$4,500	10,000	8,000	37,280	.....	2,038,986
Pawnee.....	1,623,370	12,000	110,468	80,425	(2)	5,515	11,400	47,789	\$3,500	1,890,967
Ponca.....	3,700,530	6,000	205,478	169,730	6,375	16,145	14,370	186,120	4,145	4,308,893
Red Moon.....	484,046	.....	.....	9,000	3,000	9,000	2,000	20,832	1,000	524,678
Red Moon.....	1,183,755	.....	111,663	84,000	11,312	9,089	7,750	36,650	.....	1,444,219
Sac and Fox.....	1,514,330	.....	106,338	100,000	5,109	7,635	14,000	69,580	.....	1,816,992
Seger.....	606,980	.....	6,087	148,150	4,200	8,050	41,900	168,738	1,000	1,075,105
Seneca.....	2,181,964	.....	45,434	151,500	(2)	33,000	20,500	76,320	.....	2,508,718
Total.....	42,506,852	81,000	1,801,473	2,061,535	99,496	218,495	253,000	1,315,731	49,645	48,387,227
Five civilized Tribes.....	173,850,523	(3)	1,441,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	175,292,441
Total of Oklahoma.....	216,357,375	81,000	3,243,391	2,061,535	99,496	218,495	253,000	1,315,731	49,645	223,679,668
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	1,047,600	540,000	39,852	82,500	9,000	22,500	21,800	348,833	3,000	2,115,185
Roseburg.....	492,000	1,800,000	9,214	40,000	50,000	40,000	20,000	25,000	10,000	2,486,214
Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897
Siletz.....	398,000	22,000	32,895	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	17,940	.....	470,835
Umatilla.....	3,375,780	4,200	98,295	56,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	4,000	3,573,275
Warm Springs.....	605,524	25,000	6,082	11,000	1,000	6,500	2,000	62,620	3,000	722,706
Total.....	5,918,904	2,391,200	187,215	189,500	69,000	75,000	51,800	466,493	20,000	9,369,112
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	.....	24,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,368
South Dakota:										
Canton Asylum.....	.....	.....	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1,113
Cheyenne River.....	6,652,982	.....	149,595	325,000	25,000	40,000	42,000	981,340	13,000	8,228,897
Crow Creek.....	2,144,736	.....	103,278	70,000	12,000	21,000	19,000	273,820	6,000	2,649,884
Flandreau.....	.....	.....	4,710	18,000	2,000	5,000	6,350	6,500	500	38,560
Lower Brule.....	1,497,200	10,800	60,529	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	146,625	5,000	1,770,154
Pierre.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Pine Ridge.....	11,032,655	50,000	157,476	131,300	10,000	46,450	10,000	1,537,937	7,500	13,013,318
Rosebud.....	17,205,380	.....	857,389	654,241	15,000	120,000	75,000	3,554,380	.....	19,481,390
Sisseton.....	9,295,843	.....	234,015	227,925	13,750	28,750	93,837	193,896	.....	10,101,016
Yankton.....	4,120,000	.....	638,496	50,000	20,000	30,000	17,000	264,510	25,000	5,165,006
Total.....	51,948,776	60,800	2,206,609	1,496,466	132,750	296,200	265,837	3,964,568	57,000	60,449,306

Utah:	Shivwits	Uintah and Uray	Salt Lake, special agent	500	100	500	2,061	50	5,211
	1,552,760	57,031	2,000	2,000	8,969	17,065	138,358	1,000	1,821,903
	1,552,760	57,031	44,720	2,500	9,069	17,565	142,929	1,050	1,829,624
Total:	2,087,040	449,013	200,100	31,000	75,305	30,900	613,995	27,060	4,103,413
Washington:	854,113	32,424	51,200	18,900	2,650	5,340	32,155	31,523	1,856,347
Colville:	14,650	.....	31,140	10,360	6,540	8,565	13,055	535	88,845
Cushman:	923,380	9,724	40,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	34,612	2,000	1,425,296
Neah Bay:	2,690,657	87,649	55,100	18,900	7,550	8,800	63,849	1,200	3,260,705
Spokane:	10,285,990	237,608	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,800	(1)	10,684,773
Tulalip:	16,855,830	816,418	377,540	89,160	97,045	61,605	774,466	62,318	21,419,379
Yakima:									
Total:	594,500	23,044	2,800	600	700	325	6,335	.....	33,804
Wisconsin:	225,725	34,015	5,000	(2)	1,500	700	5,460	300	732,745
Carter:	585,517	2,290	56,000	(2)	3,000	10,000	35,192	2,000	108,462
Hayward:	1,306,240	231,870	150,000	10,000	2,000	4,500	14,625	7,500	559,370
Keshena:	151,680	2,340,506	200,000	50,000	10,000	30,000	89,711	10,000	3,744,434
Lac du Flambeau:		12,604	40,000	40,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	.....	1,688,844
La Pointe:		78,861	40,000	18,000	3,000	1,000	5,785	3,500	341,896
Onelia:		22,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,640
Red Cliff:			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah:			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:	2,863,662	2,745,830	507,800	118,600	30,200	66,525	257,108	23,300	7,232,145
Wyoming:	1,625,629	29,845	12,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	227,748	5,000	1,908,222
Shoshone:	368,890,835	7,515,208	7,515,208	1,021,996	1,404,671	1,410,400	22,701,935	449,453	426,361,626
Grand total:									

¹ Not reported.
² Included with homes.
³ 1912 report.

⁴ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
⁵ Included in value of land.

⁶ Overvalued 1912 report.
⁷ As reported by superintendents.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Arizona:						
Camp Verde.....						\$1,589
Colorado River.....	\$1,745,500	\$22,500	\$56,481		\$1,824,481	2,240,481
Fort Apache.....	15,441,140	3,500,000	33,793		8,974,933	9,249,088
Fort Mojave.....						412,888
Havasupai.....	15,000				15,000	28,673
Kaibab.....	174,000				174,000	184,700
Leupp.....	15,550				15,550	117,950
Moqui.....	167,432				167,432	631,682
Navajo.....	12,500,000	7,500,000			20,000,000	23,288,200
Phoenix.....						1,404
Pima.....	2,525,880	65,000			2,590,880	3,123,475
Salt River.....	331,180				331,180	1,216,595
San Carlos.....	21,485,111	603,250	158,146		2,246,507	2,321,707
San Xavier.....	81,599	1,500	427		83,526	1,627,221
Truxton Canyon.....	900,580	76,800	36,001		1,013,381	1,020,881
Western Navajo.....	1,759,673				1,759,673	2,183,048
Total.....	27,142,645	11,769,050	284,848		39,196,543	47,649,582
California:						
Bishop.....						469,296
Campo.....	81,855				81,855	89,730
Digger.....						359
Fort Bidwell.....		15,000			15,000	503,275
Fort Yuma.....	56,000	16,000	2,273		74,273	904,653
Greenville.....						132
Hoopa Valley.....	159,000	425,000			584,000	2,597,846
Maki.....	1,057,260				1,057,260	1,113,121
Pala.....	30,952	1,600			32,552	226,263
Pechanga.....	10,700				10,700	17,921
Round Valley.....	320		700		1,020	572,497
Soboba.....	176,700				176,700	225,517
Tule River.....	108,000	65,000	1,691		174,691	241,947
Volcan.....	83,125	(*)			83,125	112,482
Total.....	1,763,912	522,600	4,664		2,291,176	7,075,039
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	21,971,500			\$1,260	21,972,760	2,017,024
Southern Ute.....				180	180	415,025
Total.....	1,971,500			1,440	1,972,940	2,432,049
Florida: Seminole.....						
	111,746				111,746	111,746
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....			408,402		408,402	2,713,167
Fort Hall.....	2751,571	460,000	53,163		21,264,734	4,551,711
Fort Lapwai.....	118,100	742,500	12,349		872,949	6,893,603
Total.....	869,671	1,202,500	473,914		2,546,085	14,158,481
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....						
	290,912	5,000	400,608		696,520	724,661
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....			136,117		136,117	2,072,292
Potawatomi.....			302,433		302,433	1,711,000
Total.....			438,550		438,550	3,783,292
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....						8,040
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....						284,998
Total.....						293,038
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....			404,086		404,086	1,067,196
Grand Portage.....	280,205	16,042	169,347		265,594	390,691
Leech Lake.....			845,233		845,233	1,533,359
Nett Lake.....			338,093		338,093	808,595
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....						63,994
Red Lake.....	912,271	1,124,300	1,316,351		3,352,922	3,535,501
White Earth.....	34,972	10,000	2,561,779		2,606,751	7,740,617
Total.....	1,027,448	1,150,342	5,634,889		7,812,679	15,139,953

¹ Underestimated last year. ² Overestimated last year. ³ Only item reported 1912. ⁴ Included in lands.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913.*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....	\$3,169,100	\$120,000	\$295,443	.....	\$3,584,543	\$8,958,163
Crow.....	5,531,107	21,600	878,153	.....	6,430,860	11,402,945
Flathead.....	4,920,395	4,475,314	58,953	.....	9,454,662	14,699,810
Fort Belknap.....	3,739,600	192,000	2,915	.....	3,934,515	4,091,501
Fort Peck.....	6,931,398	60,000	11,792	.....	7,003,190	11,403,751
Tongue River.....	2,680,000	600,000	62,877	.....	3,342,877	3,906,961
Total.....	26,971,600	5,468,914	1,310,133	.....	33,750,647	54,468,131
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	92,200	1,240	73,858	.....	130,298	4,449,821
Santee.....	.....	.....	8,593	.....	81,593	1,473,251
Winnebago.....	31,100	.....	30,040	.....	398,140	6,434,700
Total.....	123,300	1,240	485,491	.....	610,031	12,357,772
Nevada:						
Fallon.....	22,800	.....	.....	.....	22,800	154,095
Fort McDermitt.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	62,650
Moapa River.....	110,300	.....	.....	.....	10,300	16,535
Nevada.....	639,000	.....	.....	.....	639,000	655,350
Walker River.....	37,390	.....	.....	.....	37,390	360,110
Western Shoshone.....	750,000	.....	17,576	.....	767,576	908,126
Reno, special agent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,900
Total.....	1,468,490	.....	17,576	.....	1,486,066	2,556,766
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,856,716	55,000	.....	.....	1,911,716	2,595,816
Jicarilla.....	141,231	30,000	23,913	.....	195,144	1,849,409
Mescalero.....	619,800	4,500,000	.....	.....	5,119,800	5,208,770
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,875,000	(2)	.....	.....	1,875,000	3,045,010
San Juan.....	3,930,000	45,000	.....	.....	3,975,000	6,310,536
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	221,723	19,382	.....	.....	241,105	443,355
Zuni.....	783,000	22,500	.....	.....	805,500	1,108,275
Total.....	9,427,470	4,671,882	23,913	.....	14,123,265	20,561,171
New York: New York Agency			76,326	.....	76,326	76,326
North Carolina: Cherokee	621,639	140,000	14,791	.....	776,430	880,989
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	1,157,784	.....	247,339	.....	1,405,123	3,291,111
Fort Totten.....	.....	.....	25,146	.....	25,146	1,354,372
Standing Rock.....	1,189,163	.....	758,708	.....	1,947,871	17,760,772
Turtle Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,041,695
Total.....	2,346,947	.....	1,031,193	.....	3,378,140	27,447,950
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	.....	.....	713,911	.....	713,911	1,733,030
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,625,430
Chillico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,637
Kiowa.....	10,000	.....	4,292,686	.....	4,302,686	19,930,148
Osage.....	12,000	.....	7,024,565	.....	7,036,565	19,515,586
Otoe.....	6,480	.....	102,709	.....	109,189	2,168,175
Pawnee.....	.....	.....	232,458	.....	232,458	2,123,425
Ponca.....	4,800	.....	130,323	.....	135,123	4,444,016
Red Moon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524,678
Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	518,804	.....	518,804	1,963,023
Seger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,816,992
Seneca.....	6,005	.....	.....	.....	6,005	1,081,110
Shawnee.....	2,933	.....	.....	.....	2,933	2,511,651
Total.....	42,218	.....	13,015,456	.....	13,057,674	61,444,901
Five Civilized Tribes—						
Union Agency.....	\$22,863,058	2,365,542	.....	.....	25,228,600	200,521,041
Cherokee Nation.....	(4)	(4)	607,431	.....	607,431	607,431
Chickasaw Nation.....	(4)	(4)	657,547	.....	657,547	657,547
Choctaw Nation.....	(4)	(4)	2,390,128	.....	2,390,128	2,390,128
Creek Nation.....	(4)	(4)	2,695,677	.....	2,695,677	2,695,677
Seminole Nation.....	(4)	(4)	2,182,553	.....	2,182,553	2,182,553
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.....	22,863,058	2,365,542	8,533,336	.....	33,761,936	209,054,377
Total, Oklahoma.....	22,905,276	2,365,542	21,548,792	.....	46,819,610	270,499,278

¹ Overestimated last year.² Includes \$15,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.³ Unknown.⁴ See Union Agency.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	\$3, 257, 000	\$23, 160, 000	\$249, 361	.....	\$26, 666, 361	\$28, 781, 546
Roseburg.....	2, 000	.....	.....	.....	2, 000	2, 488, 214
Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897
Siletz.....	8, 000	195, 000	27, 237	.....	230, 237	701, 072
Umatilla.....	214, 800	14, 200	233, 645	.....	462, 645	4, 035, 920
Warm Springs.....	663, 853	2, 280, 000	2, 853	.....	2, 946, 706	3, 669, 412
Total.....	4, 145, 653	25, 649, 200	513, 096	.....	30, 307, 949	39, 677, 061
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 368
South Dakota:						
Canton Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 113
Cheyenne River.....	1, 519, 258	.....	1, 148, 508	\$6, 550	2, 674, 316	10, 903, 213
Crow Creek.....	46, 619	.....	186, 389	.....	233, 008	2, 882, 842
Flandreau.....	60, 000	.....	.....	.....	60, 000	98, 560
Lower Brule.....	112, 000	.....	106, 669	4, 000	222, 669	1, 992, 823
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Pine Ridge.....	1, 665, 223	100, 000	982, 776	.....	2, 747, 999	15, 761, 317
Rosebud.....	1, 619, 300	.....	3, 102, 522	.....	4, 721, 822	24, 203, 212
Sisseton.....	.....	.....	609, 673	.....	609, 673	10, 710, 689
Yankton.....	.....	.....	277, 152	.....	277, 152	5, 442, 158
Total.....	5, 022, 400	100, 000	6, 413, 689	10, 550	11, 546, 639	71, 995, 945
Utah:						
Shivwits.....	15, 000	.....	.....	.....	15, 000	20, 211
Uintah and Ouray.....	548, 400	34, 875	4, 240, 253	.....	4, 823, 528	6, 645, 431
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 510
Total.....	563, 400	34, 875	4, 240, 253	.....	4, 838, 528	6, 668, 152
Washington:						
Colville.....	¹ 7, 372, 120	4, 714, 480	664, 844	.....	12, 751, 444	16, 854, 857
Cushman.....	843, 054	4, 213, 272	141, 407	.....	5, 197, 733	7, 054, 080
Neah Bay.....	22, 650	275, 000	580	.....	298, 230	387, 075
Spokane.....	² 835, 085	817, 875	187, 520	3, 000	1, 843, 480	3, 268, 776
Tulalip.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	3, 260, 787
Yakima.....	1, 763, 550	3, 398, 450	19, 500	.....	5, 181, 500	15, 866, 273
Total.....	10, 836, 541	13, 419, 077	1, 013, 851	3, 000	25, 272, 469	46, 691, 848
Wisconsin:						
Carter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33, 804
Hayward.....	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	733, 745
Keshena.....	³ 1, 947, 513	6, 038, 840	2, 061, 362	.....	10, 047, 715	10, 156, 197
Lac du Flambeau.....	92, 245	3, 050	114, 628	.....	209, 923	769, 293
La Pointe.....	89, 827	570, 635	.....	.....	660, 462	4, 404, 896
Onelda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 688, 844
Red Cliff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341, 826
Tomah.....	.....	.....	534, 355	.....	534, 355	556, 995
Total.....	2, 130, 585	6, 612, 525	2, 710, 345	.....	11, 453, 455	18, 685, 600
Wyoming: Shoshone.	960, 664	11, 250	31, 779	60, 150	1, 063, 843	2, 972, 065
Grand total.....	120, 701, 799	73, 123, 997	46, 668, 701	75, 140	240, 569, 637	666, 931, 263

¹ Included timber last year.² Overestimated last year.³ The report for 1911 erroneously gave the value of land as \$8,755,200, the value of the timber having been included by mistake.

TABLE 59.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913.¹

States and superintendences.	Supervision of Indians.				Education.				Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.					
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Arizona:	1	\$1,000	3	\$720	1	\$720	1	\$300	1	\$480														
Camp Verde School.	1	1,400	2	900	3	2,100	2	1,540	6	3,720	2	1,720	3	\$1,300	1	\$900								
Colorado River Agency.	1	1,600	2	2,100	7	4,980	4	2,020	12	4,880	2	1,820	5	4,600	7	4,960								
Fort Apache Agency.	1	1,600	4	2,920	17	4,548	8	4,320	7	4,220	2	1,820	1	1,700										
Fort Apache Agency.	1	1,600	3	2,800	3	2,160	2	1,840	7	4,220	1	1,700	1	1,000										
Fort Mojave Agency.	1	1,400	1	600	1	300	1	720	1	780														
Havasupai School.	1	1,200	2	324	3	720	2	1,600	4	2,400	1	600	2	1,800										
Kaibab School.	1	1,700	2	1,720	3	2,280	2	1,600	4	2,400	1	600	2	1,800										
Leupp Agency.	1	1,800	7	1,428	4	2,980	17	7,560																
Moqui Agency.	1	1,800	3	3,040	12	2,436	6	4,600	22	11,320	9	6,820	3	3,000										
Navajo Agency.	1	1,800	3	3,900	13	2,712	5	3,420	11	6,440	5	3,500	4	2,000	2	2,300								
Phoenix Agency.	2	4,550	6	5,880	16	12,060	19	11,980	11	6,440	3	3,300	7	6,780										
Pima Agency.	1	3,000	2	1,920	11	7,860	3	2,440	12	5,400	4	3,300	7	6,780										
Pima Agency.	3	3,500	12	2,580	5	3,300	3	2,200	6	3,780	1	600	2	1,080										
Rice Station schools.	1	1,800	1	900	5	3,300	3	2,200	3	900														
Salt River schools.	1	1,400	2	960	4	924			3	900	1	600	3	1,380										
Salt River Agency.	1	2,250	2	960	4	924	3	2,220	2	1,140	2	1,020	1	600										
San Carlos Agency.	1	1,400	2	2,400	15	3,300	4	2,640	2	840	3	2,400	9	6,840	6	4,240								
San Carlos Agency.	1	1,400	1	600	9	1,692	2	1,380	2	1,900	5	2,700	3	3,800										
San Xavier Agency.	1	1,500	1	720	2	480																		
Truxton Canyon School.	1	1,500	2	1,620	4	2,940			6	3,120	2	1,920	2	1,920										
Truxton Canyon Agency.	1	1,500	2	1,620	11	2,232																		
Western Navajo schools.	1	1,500	2	1,620	11	2,232																		
Western Navajo Agency.	1	1,500	2	1,620	11	2,232																		
Total.	18	30,900	47	43,810	113	25,416	90	64,160	75	52,840	119	59,620	48	38,160	59	50,440	19	15,500	70	27,920	658	408,766	305	116,556

¹ Positions actually filled.

TABLE 59.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.		
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.		Number.			Salary.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.			
California:																									
Bishop schools	1	\$1,000			3	\$1,080	3	\$2,280			3	\$900	1	\$720							11	\$5,980	4	\$1,380	
Campo School	1	1,400	1	\$333	1	80	1	720			1	300			1	1,000			1	\$160	7	3,713	4	1,200	
Digger Agency	1	1,400					5	3,360			6	2,500							2	1,140	15	9,400	2	600	
Fort Bidwell schools			1	720	2	480							2	1,000							6	3,180	2	480	
Fort Bidwell Agency	1	1,300	2	1,720	6	1,644	4	2,760	1	\$900	6	3,180	2	1,600		1,840			3	780	27	15,724	10	2,664	
Fort Yuma School	1	1,700		1,000			3	1,860			5	2,640	4	1,920					1	500	15	9,620	3	1,520	
Greenville School	1	1,700	1	720			6	4,380	2	1,260	7	3,640							4	1,080	21	12,880	12	6,320	
Hoop Valley Agency	1	1,800	1	1,000	6	1,188			2	1,320	2	600	3	2,220			2	\$1,900	5	1,440	19	9,068	13	4,008	
Hoop Valley Agency	1	1,200	1	600			2	1,440	2	360	2	600							2	1,440	6	3,840	1	300	
Maliki Agency			7	1,452			3	1,920			2	900							2	1,200	18	6,612	10	2,282	
Pala Agency			4	900			3	1,920			2	900							2	1,200	6	4,420	2	1,020	
Pala Agency			1	900															1	600	11	6,918	7	3,018	
Pechanga School	1	1,000					1	600													4	2,560	7	960	
Round Valley schools	1	2,000	2	1,320			5	3,360	1	720	6	3,020							2	600	18	11,620	6	2,880	
Round Valley Agency			1	1,100	3	720							3	2,080	1	720			1	900	10	6,000	4	1,200	
Sherman Institute	1	2,600	6	5,920			12	8,400	7	5,240	14	8,640	2	1,500		1,900			8	3,260	52	37,460	11	6,440	
Soboba schools	1	1,600					2	1,620			2	600							2	800	5	3,820	2	600	
Soboba Agency			1	1,000	9	1,932			2	375			2	1,800					1	780	17	7,087	13	3,687	
Tule River schools	1	1,000					2	1,440			1	300	4	1,620			1	900		1	10	5,500	1	240	
Tule River schools	1	1,200	1	600	7	1,668	2	1,320			2	840	1	1,200					1	600	15	7,428	9	2,808	
Volcan schools																									
Total	14	20,800	20	16,933	50	11,492	51	35,460	17	10,175	57	28,060	31	19,740	15	13,080	6	5,080	33	13,040	294	173,860	118	42,707	
Colorado:																									
Navajo Springs School	1	1,500					1	660			1	300									3	2,460			
Navajo Springs Agency			1	720	3	720							2	1,320	2	1,620			1	300	9	4,680	4	1,020	
Southern Ute schools	1	1,400					4	2,650	1	780	5	2,280									11	7,110	2	1,200	
Southern Ute Agency			2	2,100	3	1,260			2	1,560			2	1,200	2	1,920			2	660	13	8,700	7	3,740	
Total	2	2,900	3	2,820	6	1,980	5	3,310	3	2,340	6	2,580	4	2,520	4	3,540			3	960	36	22,930	13	5,960	

Idaho:	Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	1	1,500	2	1,800	4	1,284	7	4,680	6	4,700	13	7,720	8	1,300	2	1,800	1	750	1	600	13	9,834	6	2,584
	Fort Hall School.....	1	1,900	2	1,920	4	2,700	1	1,900	6	3,720	1	900	1	600	1	720	1	300	17	12,820	3	1,620		
	Fort Hall Agency.....	1	1,800	3	3,140	11	2,172	1	1,820	1	1,820	1	1,820	1	1,400	4	3,420	3	1,920	21	13,372	15	4,692		
	Fort Lapwai School.....	1	1,800	2	1,800	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	1,000	1	1,000	3	3,020	1	600	15	5,320		
	Fort Lapwai Agency.....	1	1,800	3	2,425	6	1,680	2	1,680	7	4,000	3	4,000	3	2,280	2	1,560	5	2,340	15	9,445	8	3,740		
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....		1	1,800	1	1,200	2	1,200	2	1,680	7	4,000	3	4,000	3	2,280	2	1,560	5	2,340	15	9,445	3	1,100		
Total.....		4	7,000	13	12,285	21	5,136	7	4,680	6	4,700	13	7,720	8	7,300	10	8,500	4	3,770	11	5,820	97	66,911	72	13,736
Iowa:	Sac and Fox schools.....	1	1,400	1	600	4	984	2	1,440	2	1,440	2	600	1	480	1	720	1	600	6	4,040	8	2,964	5	1,164
	Sac and Fox Agency.....	1	1,400	1	600	4	984	2	1,440	2	1,440	2	600	1	480	1	720	1	600	6	4,040	8	2,964	5	1,164
	Total.....	1	1,400	1	600	4	984	2	1,440	2	1,440	2	600	1	480	1	720	2	780	14	7,004	5	1,164		
Kansas:	Haskell Institute.....	1	2,100	11	11,820	18	12,580	11	8,680	15	8,615	2	1,680	4	3,260	5	2,960	67	51,695	8	5,100				
	Kickapoo schools.....	1	1,500	3	2,520	2	1,200	1	720	5	2,160	1	300	2	1,780	16	10,720	6	3,240						
	Potawatomi schools.....	1	1,600	2	1,320	3	1,800	...	...	3	...	...	1	600	10	6,000							
	Potawatomi Agency.....	1	900	1	900	1	300	...	...	...	...	1	300	1	300	5	3,000	2	600				
	Total.....	3	5,200	17	16,560	1	300	23	15,580	12	9,400	23	11,675	4	2,280	7	6,240	8	4,400	98	71,635	18	9,840		
Michigan:	Bay Mills School.....	1	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	2	1,200	...	...		
	Chippewa, Lake Superior Agency.....	1	1,100	1	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000	...	...			
	Mount Pleasant School.....	1	2,000	3	2,520	...	6	4,020	5	3,160	12	6,500	3	2,000	3	1,800	...	2	800	35	22,860	11	5,780		
	Total.....	3	4,000	4	3,420	...	6	4,020	5	3,160	13	6,800	3	2,000	3	1,800	...	2	800	39	26,060	11	5,780		
Minnesota:	Cass Lake School.....	1	900	...	...	...	2	1,200	...	...	...	4	1,440	...	...	...	...	7	3,540	3	1,200		
	Fond du Lac School.....	1	1,400	1	1,200	...	1	720	...	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	4	3,620	...	...		
	Fond du Lac Agency.....	1	1,200	2	750	3	900	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	600	2	1,800	2	2,300	10	6,350	4	1,500
	Grand Portage School.....	1	1,200	...	...	...	1	720	...	...	...	1	300	...	600	1	720	1	600	3	2,280	2	960
	Grand Portage Agency.....	1	1,800	1	900	1	360	5	3,360	1	720	6	2,640	2	1,000	3	2,700	7	9,000	4	1,540	36	24,348		
	Leech Lake schools.....	1	1,800	1	900	1	360	5	3,360	1	720	6	2,640	2	1,000	3	2,700	7	9,000	4	1,540	36	24,348		
	Leech Lake Agency.....	1	1,200	4	4,100	14	3,108	1	600	2	1,800	1	300	2	2,100	3	2,700	7	9,000	4	1,540	36	24,348		
	Nett Lake School.....	1	1,200	1	600	1	300	...	1	720	3	900	1	480	11	5,520	4	1,440	
	Nett Lake Agency.....	1	1,650	3	2,550	...	4	2,580	4	3,020	8	3,860	2	1,200	2	1,500	...	26	16,970	10	6,140	26	16,970	10	6,140
	Pipestone schools.....	1	1,600	2	1,500	...	2	1,740	...	...	...	9	4,410	1	600	1	600	3	1,200	18	11,110	13	6,270
	Red Lake schools.....	1	1,600	2	1,500	...	2	1,740	...	...	...	9	4,410	1	600	1	600	3	1,200	18	11,110	13	6,270
	Red Lake Agency.....	1	1,500	3	2,520	14	3,108	5	3,520	1	200	2	1,620	3	3,360	1	400	14	9,060	7	3,700	
	Vermillion Lake School.....	1	1,500	2	1,320	...	3	1,740	1	900	5	2,480	...	1	720	...	1	600	...	1	400	14	9,060	7	3,700
	White Earth schools.....	2	3,700	6	4,600	...	13	8,120	3	1,900	20	8,900	9	6,020	1	600	...	1	800	58	35,760	27	13,060		
	White Earth Agency.....	...	7	7,640	16	4,320	...	2	1,440	2	1,080	3	3,400	4	3,800	5	3,600	2	1,080	41	26,360	24	9,480		
	Total.....		10	14,950	34	29,310	50	12,276	32	20,780	19	14,020	57	25,710	20	15,840	18	14,780	21	19,760	20	8,240	281	175,666	141	62,206

¹ Special agent in charge.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and superintendences.	Supervision of Indians.				Education.				Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.				
	General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.			
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.											Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Montana:																							
Blackfeet schools.....	1	\$1,800	1	\$1,000	5	\$3,180	1	\$720	6	\$2,900	3	\$2,760	6	\$4,980	8	\$4,170	2	\$600	16	\$10,200	8	\$3,600	
Blackfeet Agency.....	4	3,900	11	2,472	4	2,580	4	2,580	7	3,740	1	1,500	1	600	.....	.....	5	2,640	41	23,502	33	15,402
Crow schools.....	1	2,600	1	600	3	2,160	1	720	7	4,345	2	2,000	14	10,943	.....	.....	3	1,500	18	13,420	6	3,380
Crow Agency.....	5	5,620	14	3,588	6	4,345	6	4,345	1	900	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7,360	57	33,856	37	17,228
Flathead School.....	1	2,000	2	2,200	1	720	1	900	1	300	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,320	7	7,320	.....	.....
Flathead Agency.....	3	3,500	11	3,108	3	2,640	3	2,640	5	2,420	2	1,920	5	4,380	3	2,880	1	225	26	16,733	14	5,433	
Fort Belknap schools.....	1	2,250	1	1,200	2	1,440	1	720	5	2,420	2	1,920	8	5,120	.....	.....	3	1,440	11	8,280	3	1,520
Fort Belknap Agency.....	3	3,200	8	1,788	4	3,840	4	3,840	9	3,880	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	17,308	28	17,308	16	5,588
Fort Peck schools.....	1	1,850	2	1,920	7	4,860	1	720	9	3,880	2	2,300	4	4,080	.....	.....	1	240	22	14,070	6	3,540
Fort Peck Agency.....	3	3,100	11	2,388	9	5,020	9	5,020	6	2,680	2	2,300	4	4,080	.....	.....	8	3,820	37	20,708	22	7,028
Tongue River schools.....	1	1,900	2	1,720	5	3,300	1	840	6	2,680	4	2,960	17	11,880	4	3,700	3	1,140	17	11,460	4	2,000	
Tongue River Agency.....	5	5,400	15	3,372	1	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,340	49	29,492	29	11,472
Total.....	6	12,400	32	33,360	70	16,716	23	15,660	33	23,765	34	15,920	16	15,240	55	41,983	15	10,750	45	206,349	178	76,191	
Nebraska:																							
Genoa School.....	1	2,000	4	3,340	.....	.....	6	4,980	8	4,600	2	1,380	3	2,480	.....	.....	2	1,020	33	24,640	7	4,560
Sanjee School.....	1	1,700	3	2,803	1	180	1	720	1	300	1	1,000	2	2,040	.....	.....	1	600	10	9,043	4	2,500
Winnebago School.....	1	2,100	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,000	.....	.....
Winnebago Agency.....	5	4,340	3	900	2	1,620	2	1,620	.....	.....	2	1,980	2	1,920	.....	.....	3	1,080	17	11,840	7	2,700
Omaha Subagency.....	3	3,320	3	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,080	9	6,620	4	1,380
Total.....	3	5,800	15	13,803	7	2,100	8	5,440	9	7,320	9	4,900	5	4,360	8	7,640	8	3,780	72	55,143	22	11,140	
Nevada:																							
Carlson School.....	1	2,000	4	3,660	6	3,780	5	3,600	9	4,980	2	1,380	2	1,680	2	1,020	31	22,100	6	3,220
Fallon schools.....	1	1,000	1	600	2	1,320	2	600	2	600	2	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,920	2	600
Fort McDermitt School.....	1	1,200	1	600	1	720	1	300	1	300	1	500	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,580	2	1,260
Moapa River schools.....	1	1,500	1	600	3	552	1	720	.....	.....	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,672	3	552
Nevada schools.....	1	1,300	.....	.....	4	2,160	5	2,300	5	2,300	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6,480	3	1,500
Nevada Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,404	2	1,260	.....	.....	2	1,720	3	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8,704	7	1,764
Walker River School.....	1	1,250	1	600	2	1,320	1	1,260	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,670	.....	.....

Walker River Agency.....	1	1,400	4	804	1	840	1	1,880	3	1,860	4	2,100	2	1,720	2	1,620	9	4,984	6	2,364	
Western Shoshone School.....																	8	5,360	1	500	
Western Shoshone Agency.....																			5	1,224	
Total.....	7	9,650	11	8,280	20	4,704	19	11,880	9	6,600	23	11,080	11	7,840	10	8,520	113	69,994	35	12,984	
New Mexico:																					
Albuquerque School.....	1	2,250	3	3,100				8	5,920	5	3,140	10	5,520	2	1,420	1	780	34	23,570	12	5,980
Albuquerque Pueblo schools.....	1	2,000						11	8,350			10	3,180	1	700			25	15,430	12	4,630
Albuquerque Pueblo Agency.....																					
Jicarilla schools.....	2	2,000	6	2,640										8	5,100	2	2,200	19	12,660	11	4,920
Jicarilla Agency.....	1	1,800	1	1,000				6	4,200	1	900	7	3,200	1	600			18	12,000	5	2,800
Mescalero School.....	1	1,900	2	1,700	9	2,280		3	2,460	3	2,460	5	2,620	3	2,100	2	1,800	34	18,400	25	9,520
Mescalero Agency.....	1	1,900	2	2,100	3	780		3	2,460	4	3,580	2	2,620	1	1,500	3	2,680	9	6,980	3	1,920
Pueblo Bonito School.....	1	1,600						2	1,440	1	1,000	2	960					14	11,640	4	1,680
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	1	1,100	6	2,400				1	840	1	840			3	1,600	3	3,000	15	5,000	1	300
San Juan schools.....	1	2,300						4	3,060	4	2,380	9	4,500	1	900			21	9,420	8	3,180
San Juan Agency.....	1	2,300	3	2,640	14	2,952		4	3,060	4	2,380	9	4,500	1	900			21	14,140	7	3,120
Santa Fe schools.....	2	5,200	5	4,300				20	14,040	6	4,020	17	7,080	1	1,200	5	4,800	38	19,252	25	8,032
Santa Fe Agency.....	1	1,080	3	960				3	960					6	5,360	2	1,620	58	38,000	15	6,270
Zuni schools.....	1	1,600	1	1,000				3	1,980	2	1,440	6	3,240					2	10,580	5	1,920
Zuni Agency.....	1	1,600	1	900	2	480								2	1,820	3	2,620	15	9,660	9	5,240
																		9	6,300	4	1,680
Total.....	9	18,650	23	21,320	43	12,492	57	41,450	32	22,900	66	30,300	30	22,840	23	21,000	9	7,460	330	213,032	
New York: New York Agency.....	(1)																		146	61,192	
North Carolina: Cherokee schools.....	1	1,600	2	1,720	2	600	8	4,200	3	1,980	7	3,720	1	1,200	2	1,440			2	1,200	
North Dakota:																					
Bismarck School.....	1	1,300						2	1,140	1	645	5	2,380	1	400			12	6,585	5	2,425
Fort Berthold schools.....	1	1,800						5	3,180	4	2,820	7	2,700					15	8,920	1	400
Fort Berthold Agency.....	1	2,000	2	1,920	10	2,208		8	4,820	9	5,820	16	7,420	2	1,920	9	6,000	31	16,368	22	7,788
Fort Totten schools.....	1	2,000	4	3,820				3	2,440	3	2,440	2	1,440	3	2,040	2	1,440	3	1,600	45	6,840
Fort Totten Agency.....	1	2,000	3	2,440	3	720		14	8,950	3	2,120	18	7,540	2	2,200	13	8,630	45	26,430	6	2,520
Standing Rock schools.....	1	2,000	2	2,200				6	6,380	32	7,812			2	2,200	13	8,630	45	26,430	13	5,770
Standing Rock Agency.....	1	1,625	6	6,380	32	7,812		5	3,600	7	2,998	5	1,500	1	1,200	4	2,220	11	6,725	50	15,720
Turtle Mountain schools.....	1	1,600	4	4,000	8	1,848		2	1,280	3	2,040	6	2,940	1	1,200	4	2,220	11	6,725	1	720
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	1	1,600	2	1,320				2	1,280	3	2,040	6	2,940	1	1,200	4	2,220	11	6,725	12	4,348
Wahpeton School.....	1	1,600	2	1,320				2	1,280	3	2,040	6	2,940	1	1,200	4	2,220	11	6,725	9	3,720
Total.....	6	10,325	24	22,920	53	12,588	36	22,950	27	16,443	57	24,480	13	10,600	32	21,590			272	151,476	
Oklahoma:																					
Cantonment School.....	1	1,450	1	840															11	6,220	
Cantonment Agency.....	1	1,450	4	3,500	2	600		1	600										15	9,200	
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1	1,800	2	1,880				3	2,040	2	1,220	6	3,200	1	660	1	900			19	12,740

1 Special agent in charge.

TABLE 59.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.				Education.				Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.					
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.																								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	8	\$7,440	1	\$300	12	\$8,780	9	\$6,660	11	\$6,060	.....	.....	4	\$3,480	8	\$4,500	.....	.....	4	\$1,260	25	\$16,980	14	\$6,960
Chilocco School.....	1	\$2,750	6	5,360	.....	.....	16	9,760	4	3,000	27	12,760	2	1,800	5	4,420	.....	.....	7	3,320	53	39,150	19	10,620
Kiowa Schools.....	1	2,150	9	8,560	.....	.....	16	9,760	4	3,000	27	12,760	2	1,800	5	4,420	.....	.....	6	2,880	65	40,270	17	8,860
Kiowa Agency.....	12	12,200	16	4,320	1	300	2	1,200	7	3,880	1	660	7	4,660	7	5,640	.....	.....	3	1,560	48	29,680	27	13,080
Osage School.....	2	4,550	3	3,480	.....	.....	4	2,700	3	2,460	7	3,380	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,200	22	18,430	7	4,940
Osage Agency.....	14	15,000	5	4,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,220	24	20,600	12	10,680
Otoe School.....	1	1,500	1	720	3	1,860	1	860	1	840	5	2,380	1	600	1	720	.....	.....	1	480	13	8,260	3	1,680
Otoe Agency.....	2	1,620	2	480	.....	.....	1	840	1	840	5	2,380	1	600	1	720	.....	.....	1	600	7	4,860	2	480
Pawnee School.....	1	1,800	2	1,660	2	1,380	1	720	6	2,910	1	720	1	600	1	720	.....	.....	2	880	16	10,670	6	2,920
Pawnee Agency.....	3	3,000	2	480	.....	.....	1	720	1	720	6	2,910	1	600	1	720	.....	.....	1	500	11	7,760	3	1,260
Ponca Schools.....	1	1,800	2	1,800	3	2,460	3	2,460	7	2,860	1	720	3	1,900	3	2,340	.....	.....	1	480	17	11,300	6	2,800
Ponca Agency.....	4	3,620	1	300	.....	.....	1	600	1	1,000	7	2,860	3	1,920	2	1,800	.....	.....	2	900	13	9,540	4	1,920
Red Moon School.....	1	1,250	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	2	700	1	720	.....	.....	1	540	4	2,890	.....	.....
Red Moon Agency.....	1	720	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	700	1	720	.....	.....	1	300	6	2,680	2	540
Sac and Fox School.....	1	1,650	1	900	3	1,860	1	860	5	2,420	1	840	1	1,000	2	1,920	.....	.....	2	840	13	8,510	2	800
Sac and Fox Agency.....	5	3,960	1	540	.....	.....	3	1,860	1	840	5	2,420	1	1,000	2	1,920	.....	.....	2	840	13	8,510	2	800
Seger School.....	1	1,600	.....	.....	3	2,100	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	2	1,920	.....	.....	1	540	11	8,680	4	2,000
Seger Agency.....	3	2,560	2	480	.....	.....	3	2,100	5	2,660	.....	.....	1	600	2	1,920	.....	.....	1	540	12	8,160	2	2,000
Seneca School.....	2	2,000	.....	.....	2	1,320	1	840	6	3,260	1	840	2	1,320	2	1,620	.....	.....	1	540	13	7,900	8	4,140
Seneca Agency.....	1	1,400	2	2,000	.....	.....	1	840	6	3,260	1	840	2	1,320	2	1,620	.....	.....	1	540	15	10,460	5	2,420
Shawnee School.....	2	2,500	1	240	.....	.....	1	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	1	660	.....	.....	2	580	4	2,580	1	780
Shawnee Agency.....	1	1,000	3	780	.....	.....	3	1,860	6	2,780	1	840	1	400	1	660	.....	.....	2	580	17	10,240	4	1,500
Shawnee Agency.....	2	1,800	3	780	.....	.....	3	1,860	6	2,780	1	840	1	400	1	660	.....	.....	2	580	17	10,240	4	1,500
Total.....	14	24,700	92	86,820	37	13,500	57	37,620	33	24,360	96	47,090	35	22,680	44	33,020	.....	.....	54	24,190	462	313,980	171	91,590
Five Civilized Tribes—																								
Union Agency.....	1	4,500	144	181,940	25	9,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,480	189	213,160	42	26,260
Commissioner.....	1	5,000	58	70,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,870	77	82,380	.....	.....
Schools—Supervisor.....	1	2,100	9	10,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	11	12,810	.....	.....

Cherokee Nation—	1	1,225	1	720		4	2,700		4	2,060	2	1,080	1	720			1	480	14	8,985		500
Cherokee Orphan School.....						1	500												1	500		
Hildebrand School.....																						
Total.....	1	1,225	1	720		5	3,200		4	2,060	2	1,080	1	720			1	480	15	9,485	1	500
Chickasaw Nation—																						
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1	1,200	1	720		5	3,015		4	1,815	2	960					2	1,080	15	8,790		
Collins Institute.....	1	1,200	1	720		3	1,980		3	1,455	2	960	1	600			1	140	12	7,055		
Total.....	2	2,400	2	1,440		8	4,995		7	3,270	4	1,920	1	600			3	1,220	27	15,845		
Choctaw Nation—																						
Armstrong Male Academy.....	1	1,500	1	720		4	2,700		720	5	2,460	2	960	1	720				16	10,200	2	2,400
Jones Male Academy.....	1	1,500	1	720		4	2,700		720	4	1,815	2	960	1	720				15	9,555	1	720
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	1	1,500	1	720		5	2,925		720	5	2,370	2	960						16	9,615		
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy ..	1	1,500	1	720		4	2,340		540	5	2,220	2	960						15	8,700	1	720
Total.....	4	6,000	4	2,880		17	10,665		2,700	19	8,865	8	3,840	2	1,440		4	1,680	62	38,070	4	3,840
Creek Nation—																						
Buchee Boarding School.....	1	1,200	1	720		5	3,150				2	960	1	720					15	8,925		
Bufoaula Boarding School.....	1	1,200	1	720		5	2,925				2	960							14	8,175		
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	1	1,200	1	720		5	2,880				2	960							15	8,580		
Tulahassee Boarding School.....	1	1,200	1	720		5	3,090				1	600							13	7,980	1	600
Total.....	4	4,800	4	2,880		20	12,045				7	3,480	1	720			3	1,800	57	33,660	1	600
Seminole Nation—																						
Mekukey Academy	1	1,200	1	720		5	3,150		600	5	2,460	1	960	1	720				15	9,810	1	450
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	15	27,225	223	271,320	25	9,240	55	34,055	5	3,300	53	24,590	22	11,280	18	18,200			37	16,010	453	31,850
Total Oklahoma.....	29	51,92	531	535,140	62	22,74	011	271,67	538	27,66	014	971,68	057	33,96	062	51,220			91	40,200	221	123,440
Oregon:																						
Klamath Schools.....	1	1,650	1	800		8	5,640		1	720	10	4,100	1	1,200			2	1,140	24	15,250	1	480
Klamath Agency.....									2	1,900			3	2,440	3	3,000	6	480	25	18,800	13	6,960
Roseburg Agency ²	1	2,100	7	5,700		13	8,200		7	6,100	12	6,940	3	2,280	2	1,580			48	5,700	4	
Salem School.....	1	2,100	7	6,860															36,000	12	8,100	
Siletz Schools.....	1	1,450				2	1,440												2,890	1	720	

* Supervisor in charge.

† Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 59.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Supervision of Indians.				Education.				Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.			
	General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.		
Oregon—Continued.																						
Siletz Agency.....	2	\$1,320	7	\$1,680							1	\$1,200	1	\$780	1	\$900	2	\$1,100	12	\$5,880	9	\$3,180
Umatilla School.....	1	\$1,800			3	\$1,920			5	\$2,540				1	750			13	8,880	6	3,320	
Umatilla Agency.....	1	1,800	3	2,940	4	804					1	600	1	700	1	1,000	1	500	11	6,744	5	1,304
Warm Springs Schools.....	1	1,600	1	720	4	2,760	2	\$1,440	6	2,720			1	720	2	2,000	2	720	17	10,680	6	2,820
Warm Springs Agency.....	2	1,720	6	1,728			1	840			2	1,820	3	2,640	2	2,000	1	100	17	10,848	10	4,548
Total.....	5	8,600	24	23,340	24	6,432	30	19,960	13	11,000	33	16,300	11	9,540	12	10,100	12	5,980	174	121,622	63	31,432
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	1	2,650	11	10,700			19	14,940	11	9,070	15	9,400	4	2,820			8	4,170	73	56,210		85,500
South Dakota:																						
Canton Asylum.....	1	2,500							1	720	4	2,140	1	1,300			11	4,920	19	12,540	1	500
Cheyenne River Schools.....	1	2,100							1	720	12	4,740	3	2,720			1	540	30	19,880	12	6,580
Cheyenne River Agency.....	5	5,760	27	6,156	9	6,660			6	3,780	6	3,060	3	1,800	7	5,340	9	3,720	57	26,556	45	14,436
Crow Creek Schools.....	1	1,800			5	3,360								1	600			15	10,140	3	1,180	
Crow Creek Agency.....	4	3,900	9	1,848			6	3,060			2	1,920	4	3,340			3	1,440	28	15,508	17	6,288
Flandreau School.....	1	2,000	3	3,000			10	7,200	5	3,880	12	5,800	2	1,320	2	1,560	6	2,780	41	27,540	13	6,100
Lower Brule School.....	1	1,600	1	1,000	4	1,164	3	1,980			5	2,520					2	1,100	12	8,200	1	660
Lower Brule Agency.....	3	3,100					3	1,680					1	1,100			3	1,200	18	11,184	10	3,744
Pierre School.....	2	2,000			3	1,920			3	2,440	7	3,500	1	720			1	620	20	14,060	5	2,620
Pine Ridge Schools.....	1	2,500			32	22,620	4	2,740	35	12,080	3	3,300	2	1,440			1	800	83	49,640	17	9,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	9	8,680	47	10,920			8	4,080			16	8,600	2	1,620			14	5,260	99	41,660	82	25,240
Rapid City School.....	1	2,000			6	3,840			10	4,920	2	1,260	3	1,440			3	1,140	31	20,220	8	3,120
Rapid City Agency.....	1	2,450			30	21,240	4	2,880	26	9,140	2	1,800	1	600			3	1,380	71	43,810	10	6,800
Rosebud Schools.....	8	7,420	39	9,180			4	2,560			3	2,340	8	6,800			7	2,820	70	32,160	50	14,160
Rosebud Agency.....	1	1,600	3	2,580			3	1,860	1	720	6	2,940	1	600			4	1,500	19	11,800	11	5,480
Sisseton School.....	4	3,640	1	480													1	360	7	5,200	7	5,200
Sisseton Agency.....	1	1,500			1	600			4	1,700							1	720	7	4,300	2	920
Springfield School.....	1	1,800			3	1,860			5	2,580							1	500	14	9,000	2	900
Yankton School.....	6	5,320	3	720			2	1,440					1	1,000			2	700	16	10,800	6	2,020
Yankton Agency.....																						
Total.....	12	23,850	65	61,960	130	30,468	105	73,140	52	33,760	132	55,120	28	23,680	53	37,000	3	2,580	77	32,920	657	374,478
Total.....																						
</																						

Utah:		1	\$1,000					1	\$660		2	\$1,100		1	\$150		3	\$1,810											
Shilwits School.....																	3	1,424	2	\$324									
Shilwits Agency.....																	4	1,380	1	240									
Skull Valley School.....	(1)																11	6,900	4	2,100									
Utah School.....	(2)																												
Utah and Ouray Agency.....																	32	24,160	13	6,340									
Total.....		1	1,000	6	6,500	9	2,724	5	2,250	7	5,580	5	2,600	6	4,720	10	7,320	54	35,674	20	9,004								
Washington:																													
Colville Schools.....		1	2,000		1,200				6	4,320							16	10,720	1	600									
Colville Agency.....		7	6,450	8	1,920				1	1,000							30	21,970	13	5,120									
Cushman Schools.....		1	2,000		5,400				9	7,320	4						35	27,300	7	3,760									
Cushman Agency.....		3	5,400	9	2,004				3	3,840	9	4,740	2				72	17,864	9	2,004									
Neah Bay Schools.....		1	1,800						4	2,640							7	4,640	2	200									
Neah Bay Agency.....		1	600	3	624												5	1,944	4	1,344									
Spokane Schools.....		1	1,500						3	2,160							7	4,560											
Spokane Agency.....		2	2,100	6	1,188												12	6,808	6	1,188									
Tulalip Schools.....		2	3,200		720				3	5,760							26	18,760	7	3,660									
Tulalip Agency.....		4	7,760	10	1,836				1	2,060	7	3,860	1				20	20,276	13	4,116									
Yakima School.....		1	2,250						4	2,580	2						17	12,150	3	1,520									
Yakima Agency.....		7	6,940	7	1,548				1	720	2	2,940	1				27	17,868	10	4,048									
Total.....		7	12,750	33	32,650	43	9,120	34	24,780	13	10,580	31	14,240	9	7,380	20	17,380	219	146,860	75	27,560								
Wisconsin:																													
Carter Superintendency.....		1	1,600		487												3	2,477											
Hayward Schools.....		1	1,650	3	2,320				7	4,290	2	1,440	7	3,020	2	1,700		24	15,170	8	4,310								
Hayward Agency.....		2	5,100														1	390	3	980									
Keshena Schools.....		3	2,520	10	1,280				6	3,900	1	900	6	3,300			15	380	5	2,460									
Keshena Agency.....		1	1,600	3	2,400				7	4,780	2	900	4	2,720	3	2,760	37	19,610	30	13,790									
Lac du Flambeau School.....		1	1,600	3	648				4	2,580	2	1,560	6	3,000	1	720	1	1,770	30	13,060									
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....		1	2,750														1	480	19	1,920									
La Pointe School.....		1	1,840						2	1,080							9	5,268	7	2,860									
La Pointe Agency.....		4	4,700	3	1,560												4	6,670											
Oneida Schools.....		2	1,820	1	240				5	3,300	2	1,260	11	4,400	1	600	2	14,915	7	4,440									
Oneida Agency.....		1	1,400														25	14,160	14	5,280									
Red Cliff School.....		1	1,820														2	2,600											
Red Cliff Agency.....		2	3,485	1	360				3	1,920	12	5,580	1	300			8	5,340	2	1,080									
Tomah School.....		1	2,000						3	2,460	3	1,920	6	2,880	1	600	3	19,345	10	3,760									
Wittenberg School.....		1	1,400						3	1,920	2	1,320	6	2,880	1	360	2	10,220	7	3,000									
Total.....		10	19,350	25	20,912	22	5,048	33	20,430	19	13,180	51	23,380	12	7,900	15	12,500	228	145,505	98	44,270								
Wyoming:																													
Shoshone Schools.....		1	2,500		2,280				6	3,840	2	1,720	9	3,900			1	480	22	15,920									
Shoshone Agency.....		8	7,624	13	3,480				3	2,800	1	300	3	2,024	6	5,460	2	1,980	40	25,568									
Total.....		1	2,500	10	9,904	13	3,480	6	3,840	5	4,520	10	4,200	3	2,024	7	6,660	62	41,488	25	9,940								
Grand total.....		153	268,200	736	751,847	743	186,796	711	482,115	408	290,993	912	430,085	326	242,664	430	346,603	5,046	3,318,533	2,022	841,351								
																		1				Special agent in charge.							
																						2				Supervisor in charge.			

21716—14—18

TABLE 60.—*Miscellaneous field employees.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Inspection.....	1	\$3,000	8	\$15,300	9	\$18,300
Liquor.....	1	2,000	16	19,720	17	21,720
Construction.....	1	3,000	4	7,300	5	10,300
Health.....	1	3,000	19	26,400	20	29,400
Schools.....	1	3,000	6	8,900	7	11,900
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	2	2,700	3	5,700
Stock raising.....	1	2,000			1	2,000
Employment.....	1	2,000	4	4,020	5	6,020
Forestry:						
Forester and assistant forester.....	2	6,100			2	6,100
Headquarters at Washington, D. C.....			4	5,300	4	5,300
Field supervising officers.....			6	13,300	6	13,300
Menominee.....	1	2,000	19	22,450	20	24,450
Special agents.....	10	19,050	4	3,360	14	22,410
Purchasing Agent of land for California Indians.....	1	3,652			1	3,652
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians.....	1	2,000			1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Total.....	24	55,302	92	128,750	116	184,052
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	4	6,700	5	10,700
Superintendents of irrigation.....	6	13,600			6	13,600
Total.....	7	17,600	4	6,700	11	24,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1	2,000	21	30,660	22	32,660
Arizona:						
Pima.....	1	1,500	2	1,920	3	3,420
Salt River.....	1	1,200	15	1,405	6	2,605
San Carlos.....	1	1,650	15	3,463	6	5,113
San Xavier.....	1	780			1	780
Total.....	4	5,130	12	6,788	16	11,918
California: Miscellaneous work.....	1	2,000	39	38,880	40	40,880
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	720			1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1	2,000	6	4,995	7	6,995
Montana:						
Crow.....	1	1,600	9	8,620	10	10,220
Fort Belknap.....	1	2,000	14	1,118	5	3,118
Tongue River.....	1	1,200	13	1,830	4	3,030
Total.....	3	4,800	16	11,568	19	16,368
Nevada:						
Walker River.....	1	1,200			1	1,200
Western Shoshone.....	1	562	1	338	2	900
Total.....	2	1,762	1	338	3	2,100
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	1	2,000	5	4,780	6	6,780
Warm Springs.....	1	129	1	69	2	198
Total.....	2	2,129	6	4,849	8	6,978
Utah: Uintah.....	1	2,000	12	10,112	13	12,112
Washington: Yakima.....	1	2,100	22	21,119	23	23,219
Wyoming: Wind River.....	1	2,100	13	10,960	14	13,060
Grand total.....	25	44,341	152	146,969	177	191,310
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Special allotting agents.....			11	32,142	11	32,142
Appraising commissioners.....			7	25,564	7	25,564
Competency commissioners.....			2	4,000	2	4,000
Surveyors, etc., at large.....			16	16,507	16	16,507
Arizona: Colorado River.....	1	1,080	3	1,350	4	2,430
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1	1,440	4	1,490	5	2,930
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	1	1,000	2	990	3	1,990

¹ All temporary positions.² 18 were temporary positions.³ 1 temporary position.⁴ 5 were temporary positions.

TABLE 60.—*Miscellaneous field employees—Continued.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	1	\$2,160			1	\$2,160
Pine Ridge.....	1	2,160	4	\$3,420	5	5,580
Total.....	2	4,320	4	3,420	6	7,740
Washington:						
Colville.....	(¹)		18	20,640	18	20,640
Yakima.....	1	1,080	3	3,360	4	4,440
Total.....	1	1,080	21	24,000	22	25,080
Grand total.....	6	8,920	70	109,463	76	118,383
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Chicago.....	1	2,200	² 30	18,520	31	20,720
New York.....	(³)		⁴ 9	8,225	9	8,225
Omaha.....	1	2,000	⁴ 4	3,260	5	5,260
St. Louis.....	1	2,000	⁴ 5	4,160	6	6,160
San Francisco.....	1	2,000	4	4,520	5	6,520
Total.....	4	8,200	52	38,685	56	46,885

¹ Special allotting agent in charge.² 20 were temporary positions for six months.³ Clerk in charge.⁴ 1 temporary position.TABLE 61.—*Recapitulation of all Indian-Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School.....	2,796	\$1,864,254
Agency.....	2,250	1,454,279
Field irrigation and supervising force.....	116	184,052
Irrigation service.....	177	191,310
Allotment service.....	76	118,383
Warehouses.....	56	46,885
Indian Office employees exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	1,222	284,559
Grand total.....	5,693	4,143,722

¹ The number of employees in Table 1 includes 15 field employees detailed to the Washington office.

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances.*

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		\$2,000.00	\$118.39	\$1,881.61
Expenses of Indian Commissioners.....		4,000.00	3,204.47	795.53
General expenses, Indian Service.....		125,000.00	104,717.08	20,282.92
Indian schools, support.....		1,420,000.00	1,324,490.51	95,509.49
Indian school and agency buildings.....		480,000.00	305,368.72	174,631.28
Indian school, transportation.....		82,000.00	70,116.02	11,883.98
Industrial work and care of timber.....		400,000.00	354,278.30	45,721.70
Irrigation, Indian reservations.....	\$90,816.06	335,700.00	301,447.38	125,068.68
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	98,945.44	75,869.00	77,364.00	97,450.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	184,779.02	15,220.98
Pay of interpreters.....		1,200.00	525.94	674.06
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		10,000.00	8,883.05	1,116.95
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		285,000.00	258,727.08	26,272.92
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		90,000.00	76,531.73	13,468.27
Sanitary investigations among Indians.....		10,000.00	5,129.27	4,870.73
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		75,000.00	68,886.58	6,113.42
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	42,945.51	250,000.00	209,979.03	82,966.48
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		9,000.00	5,809.95	3,190.05
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Chocataw, Oklahoma.....	17,769.69	10,520.00	17,769.69	10,520.00
Crow, Montana.....	10,733.50	6,000.00	6,197.43	10,536.07
Pawnee, Oklahoma.....	7,005.41	30,000.00	29,291.00	7,714.41
Seneca of New York.....	2,671.89	6,000.00	5,995.87	2,676.02
Six Nations of New York.....	101.07	4,500.00	3,696.02	905.05
Support of—				
Bannock, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,895.33	104.67
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	32,389.02	2,610.98
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,614.28	385.72
Chippewa of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	3,948.89	51.11
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,753.78	246.22
Coen d'Alene, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,532.20	467.80
Confederated Bands of Ute—				
Employees, etc., Utah.....		23,740.00	22,601.51	1,138.49
Subsistence, Utah.....		30,000.00	23,007.96	6,992.04
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,105.62	894.38
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	298,673.88	31,326.12
California.....		57,000.00	47,349.21	9,650.79
Nevada.....		18,500.00	15,288.96	3,211.04
Support of Indians of—				
Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.....		13,000.00	12,421.73	578.27
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		9,000.00	7,268.32	1,731.68
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	18,163.89	1,836.11
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	12,350.54	2,649.46
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,133.86	866.14
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		35,000.00	31,008.99	3,991.01
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,759.64	240.36
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,831.73	168.27
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,520.85	479.15
Support of—				
Kansa Indians, Oklahoma.....		1,500.00	1,175.00	325.00
Kickapoo, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,953.91	46.09
Makah, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,504.64	495.36
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho, Montana.....		85,000.00	76,664.14	5,335.86
Pawnee, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		6,600.00	6,421.18	178.82
Pawnee, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	6.87	493.13
Pawnee, schools, Oklahoma.....		10,000.00	8,643.04	1,356.96
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	6,379.61	1,620.39
Potawatomi, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	5,063.46	1,936.54
Quapaw, education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	896.48	103.52
Quapaw, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	363.69	136.31
Quinalt and Quileutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	715.79	284.21
Sac and Fox of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Seminole in Florida.....		9,846.00	1,348.09	8,497.91
Shoshoni, employees, etc., Wyoming.....		6,000.00	5,284.15	765.85
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		12,000.00	11,718.18	281.82
Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota.....		5,000.00	4,837.69	162.31

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
Support of—Continued.				
Sioux of different tribes—				
Employees, etc.		\$100,000.00	\$94,557.01	\$5,442.99
Subsistence and civilization, South Dakota		350,000.00	265,369.52	84,630.48
Sioux, Yankton tribe, South Dakota		14,000.00	12,969.23	1,030.77
Spokane, Washington		1,000.00		1,000.00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, Oregon		3,000.00	2,581.15	418.85
Wichita and affiliated bands, Oklahoma		5,000.00	3,644.91	1,355.09
Yakima and other Indians, Washington		3,000.00	2,454.71	545.29
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.		56,900.00	55,559.83	1,340.17
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings	\$24,949.34	10,000.00	34,898.93	50.41
Bismarck, N. Dak.		22,700.00	15,341.05	7,358.95
Carlisle, Pa.		152,000.00	145,709.68	6,290.32
Carlisle, Pa., heating plant		8,769.86	8,769.86	
Carson City, Nev.		56,100.00	50,516.00	5,584.00
Cherokee, N. C.		32,000.00	25,485.69	6,514.31
Cherokee, N. C., buildings	6,938.50	6,000.00	2,097.62	10,840.88
Chilocco, Okla.		90,500.00	85,171.07	5,328.93
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		300,000.00	296,368.47	3,631.53
Flandreau, S. Dak.		66,500.00	60,642.40	5,857.60
Flandreau, S. Dak., buildings		8,000.00	6,588.21	1,411.79
Fort Mojave, Ariz.		38,400.00	33,950.59	4,449.41
Fort Totten, N. Dak.		74,500.00	65,120.21	9,379.79
Genoa, Nebr.		58,100.00	53,912.61	4,187.39
Genoa, Nebr., buildings	38,877.88	10,000.00	606.88	48,271.00
Hampton, Va.		1,690.85	1,690.85	
Hayward, Wis.		39,170.00	33,041.35	6,128.65
Hayward, Wis., buildings		18,000.00		18,000.00
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.		17,860.00	14,715.50	3,144.50
Lawrence, Kans.		138,750.00	133,579.67	5,170.33
Mount Pleasant, Mich.		61,275.00	55,879.21	5,395.79
Mount Pleasant, Mich., claim of John E. Meyer		116.37	116.37	
Phoenix, Ariz.		128,400.00	119,010.51	9,389.49
Pierre, S. Dak.		39,000.00	37,364.58	1,635.42
Pierre, S. Dak., irrigation system		4,000.00	2,815.38	1,184.62
Pipestone, Minn.		46,175.00	43,320.41	2,854.59
Rapid City, S. Dak.		57,500.00	55,081.12	2,418.88
Rapid City, S. Dak., heating plant	7,056.93	5,352.07	12,409.00	
Riverside, Cal.		104,350.00	100,856.74	3,493.26
Salem, Oreg.		111,000.00	106,346.48	4,653.52
Salem, Oreg., buildings	15,000.00	6,000.00	13,875.68	7,124.32
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		58,500.00	55,999.62	2,500.38
Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming		35,025.00	30,888.66	4,136.34
Tacoma, Wash.		50,000.00	47,852.73	2,147.27
Tomah, Wis.		52,950.00	47,060.54	5,889.46
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.		22,200.00	18,768.81	3,431.19
Wahpeton, N. Dak.		33,500.00	32,540.49	959.51
Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings	52,097.27	12,500.00	43,388.98	21,208.29
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		200,000.00	199,651.86	348.14
Appraisal and sale of improvements on coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma (reimbursable)		5,000.00	1,857.10	3,142.90
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		30,000.00	22,529.80	7,470.20
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., buildings		15,000.00		15,000.00
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, Cal. and Ariz.		1,000.00		1,000.00
Bridge across the Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg.		15,000.00	27.14	14,972.86
Bridge across the San Juan River, at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.		1,000.00	75.00	925.00
Bridge on Old Red Lake Agency Road across Clearwater River, Minn.	1,000.00	700.00		1,700.00
Bridges, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.		1,000.00	344.66	655.34
Buildings, etc., Flathead Agency, Mont. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	3,000.00	37,000.00
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz.		25,000.00	24,059.56	940.44

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Education, Sioux Nation, S. Dak.	\$61,228.62	\$200,000.00	\$167,772.53	\$93,456.09
Granada irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.		35,000.00	12,219.84	22,780.16
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses—treaty of June 22, 1855.		38,035.00	38,035.00	.....
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, Cal. and Ariz. (reimbursable).....		52,362.62	52,362.62	.....
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	500.00	35,000.00	33,764.36	1,735.64
Irrigation, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).....	48,915.64	15,000.00	42,145.20	21,770.44
Irrigation, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.		15,000.00	14,791.53	208.47
Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	152,485.60	100,000.00	180,650.67	71,834.93
Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	146,413.70	200,000.00	194,122.67	152,291.03
Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	106.10	100,000.00	20,333.67	79,772.43
Irrigation system, Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	131.77	15,022.45	15,154.22	.....
Irrigation system, Papago Reservation, Ariz.		5,000.00	4,928.37	71.63
Irrigation, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).....	77,529.81	75,000.00	34,523.67	118,006.14
Irrigation system, Wind River (diminished) Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	13,365.02	50,000.00	27,855.16	35,509.86
Irrigation, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	882.79	15,000.00	15,062.34	820.45
Line riders, northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,440.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.		20,000.00	9,441.85	10,558.15
Pay of employees:				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho.....		2,200.00	1,986.10	213.90
Mackinac Agency, Mich.		2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
New York Agency, N. Y.		2,250.00	2,250.00	.....
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.		1,080.00	1,080.00	.....
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.		2,060.00	2,060.00	.....
Seneca Agency, Okla.		1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Shawnee Agency, Okla.		900.00	900.00	.....
Pay of Indian agent, Utah.		1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
Pay of physician, Shivwits School, Utah.		500.00	499.99	.01
Payment of drainage assessments, Indian lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	21,793.41	18,206.59
Payment to—				
N. D. Brayton, physician, Pima Reservation, Ariz.		726.67	726.67	.....
Confederate Bands of Utes (reimbursable).....		100,000.00	99,957.65	42.35
Clarence J. Stacy, supervisor of ditches, Pima Reservation, Ariz.		660.00	660.00	.....
Tillamooks and other Indians of Oregon.		66,000.00	.....	66,000.00
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes.		15,000.00	13,910.04	1,089.96
Reimbursement of Peter Mocketmy, a Coeur d'Alene Indian, Idaho.		500.00	500.00	.....
Relief of Indians in Utah.		10,000.00	6,267.06	3,732.94
Relief of Kickapoos in Mexico.		15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.		200,000.00	26,748.25	173,251.75
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	478.47	9,521.53
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,525.36	474.64
Sale of unallotted lands, Omaha Reservation, Nebr. (reimbursable).....		3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Sawmill, etc., Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	7,731.25	12,268.75
Surveying Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.		5,000.00	4,952.84	47.16
Water supply, Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,876.42	123.58
Total.....	918,467.54	9,084,755.89	7,844,323.28	2,158,900.15

TABLE 63.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1912.....	\$13,110.10
Receipts:	
July, 1912.....	\$81.60
August, 1912.....	1.50
September, 1912.....	8,127.20
October, 1912.....	5,004.10
November, 1912.....	9,848.41
December, 1912.....	3,664.85
January, 1913.....	362.44
February, 1913.....	116.02
March, 1913.....	1,241.18
April, 1913.....	703.16
May, 1913.....	31.45
June, 1913.....	355.09
	<u>29,537.00</u>
Total on hand and received.....	42,647.10
Disbursed and deposited during year:	
July, 1912.....	8,071.10
August, 1912.....	3.10
September, 1912.....	5,001.60
October, 1912.....	7.50
November, 1912.....	11.35
December, 1912.....	76.60
January, 1913.....	32.10
February, 1913.....	124.90
March, 1913.....	5,137.75
April, 1913.....	55.17
May, 1913.....	1,640.40
June, 1913.....	345.54
	<u>20,507.11</u>
Balance June 30, 1913.....	22,139.99

TABLE 64.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Received during fiscal year 1913.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1913.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
General provisions.....	\$281,531.58	\$1,962,329.74	\$2,243,861.32	\$1,688,253.80	\$555,607.52
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	496,860.90	860,263.89	1,357,124.79	856,961.03	500,163.76
Supports (gratuities).....	137,381.98	777,846.00	915,227.98	765,583.40	149,644.58
Schools and school buildings.....	948,084.65	4,215,595.61	5,163,680.26	4,277,380.54	886,299.72
Trust funds and interest.....	38,828,773.67	9,683,700.10	48,512,473.77	8,434,327.41	40,078,146.36
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	2,568,675.65	4,489,248.60	7,057,924.25	¹ 3,373,552.23	² 3,684,372.02
Miscellaneous.....	8,768,560.56	4,301,390.33	13,069,950.89	7,434,017.75	³ 5,635,933.14
Total.....	52,029,868.99	26,290,374.27	78,320,243.26	⁴ 26,830,076.16	51,490,167.10

¹ The \$3,373,552.23 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$1,509,158 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-70).

² Includes \$1,959,308.12 balance of proceeds of sale of unallotted lands of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

³ Includes proceeds of sale of Indian lands (other than Five Civilized Tribes), \$4,209,315.35; irrigation funds, \$521,560.23; surveying and allotting Indian reservations, \$89,088.20, and other miscellaneous funds, \$815,969.36.

⁴ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1913 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, amounts placed in Oklahoma banks (see note 1), transfers, and disbursements on account of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1913 and former years.

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	33	do.....	45,943.03	9,413.50	30,210.52	25,146.01
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....	25	Mar. 2, 1889	5,327.76		30,355.50	4,972.26
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	33	Apr. 23, 1904	38,204.19	127,833.63	110,476.74	55,561.08
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	35	May 30, 1906	564	720.00	1,320.00	3,017.80
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	33	Apr. 21, 1904	224	2,299.87	1,358.68	25,572.85
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.....	27	June 17, 1882	52	2,076.61	34.39	68,684.85
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	34	Apr. 21, 1906	124	62,104.17	1,596.76	1,078,375.07
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	33	Apr. 23, 1904	258	1,179,954.45	311,924.73	515,700.49
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	34	Mar. 2, 1907	1230	553,130.74	49,443.08	306,169.41
Siox Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	32	Feb. 20, 1904	50		86,873.33	142,153.28
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	25	Mar. 2, 1889	888		58,423.85	19,987.28
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	28	Feb. 20, 1895	678	137,946.64	4,236.51	14,308.41
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	35	May 29, 1908	458	15,302.68	4,624.60	8,289.01
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	30	Feb. 23, 1899	909		13,901.08	3,650.99
Surplus White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	34	June 21, 1906	377	12,901.65	9,288.44	53,634.92
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	34	Mar. 1, 1907	1032	3,439.32	211.67	82,438.47
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	35	Apr. 30, 1908	77	46,922.97	7,211.00	30,657.79
Utah and White River Ute lands.....	32	May 27, 1902	263	10,628.73	285,081.31	7,009.87
Wichita ceded lands.....	33	Mar. 3, 1905	1069	56,575.40	28,075.00	53,884.88
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	28	Mar. 2, 1895	804	2,455.57	58,389.18	17,285.14
Indian money, proceeds of labor—	33	Mar. 3, 1905	1016		43,300.00	
Cherokee, unallotted lands.....	34	Apr. 26, 1906	143	26,130.07	34,455.07	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, Oklahoma.....	36	Mar. 3, 1911	1070		10.40	
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.....	22	Mar. 2, 1883	590		345,343.21	307,141.86
Choctaw, unallotted lands.....	24	Mar. 2, 1887	463	39,331.95	613,153.12	1,594,472.74
Choctaw, unallotted lands.....	34	Apr. 26, 1906	1070	217,949.19	1,839,455.83	22,898.62
Choctaw, town lots.....	36	Mar. 3, 1883	1070	19,873.48	20,867.65	1,371.53
Creek, town lots.....	22	Mar. 2, 1887	590	454,452.41	102.30	40,599.82
Creek, unallotted lands.....	24	Apr. 26, 1906	463	26,597.48	136,003.34	10,291.68
Grande Ronde Indians.....	34	Mar. 3, 1911	143	10,268.68	475.00	2,402.56
Seminole unallotted lands.....	33	Apr. 26, 1906	1070	1,056.12	10,300.00	
Total.....	34		143	6,116,309.47	5,139,389.28	26,200,548.45

1 Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 66.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1913.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 235.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 236, 614	920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	26, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	16, p. 720	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.	15, p. 652	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated.	19, p. 256; 15, p. 658.	85,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	11, p. 729	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.	do.	10,000
Do.....	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	do.	500
Do.....	Pay of physician.	Estimated.	do.	5,400
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smithshop during the pleasure of the President.	do.	11, p. 730	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 425.	1,500
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	12, p. 1172	200
Shoshoni and Bannock:		Feb. 19, 1831.	4, p. 442	6,000
Shoshoni.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	15, p. 676	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do.	do.	1,000
Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	7, p. 46	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated; art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	15, p. 638	1,600
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated; art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do.	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	Estimated; act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and June 30, 1913.	19, p. 256; 25, p. 894	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	27, p. 139	1,000

220				
Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Winuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta Bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop..	Estimated; art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 621.....	
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated; art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	.....do.....	30,000
Total.....				630,560

TABLE 67.—Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	{ June 6, 1900 Mar. 3, 1901	31 31	678 1062	\$965,514.93	\$48,275.75
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	{ June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906 Mar. 27, 1908	34 34 35	213 550 49		
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896	29	354	256,259.50	10,250.38
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	194,331.80	9,716.59
Cherokee orphan fund	do.	21	70	32,851.38	1,642.51
Cherokee school fund	do.	21	70	270,530.41	13,526.52
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1024	593,119.07	29,655.95
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	103,472.71	3,104.18
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	{ May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	677,419.29	20,322.58
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	{ Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896	25 29	642 17	4,995,438.82	249,771.94
	June 27, 1902	32	400		
	May 29, 1908	35	455		
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Choctaw orphan fund	do.	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund	do.	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	334,154.94	10,024.65
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	386,916.57	11,607.50
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,516,731.65	140,669.27
Creek general fund	{ Apr. 1, 1880 May 27, 1902	21 32	70 249	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
Crow 4 per cent fund	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352		
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund	do.	33	352	100,000.00	4,000.00
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	50,000.00	2,000.00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 6, 1900	31	672	28,850.44	1,154.02
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	2,504.78	100.19
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	217,537.68	6,526.13
Kansas consolidated fund ¹	July 1, 1902	32	638	170.81	8.54
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	126,957.61	6,347.88
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	29	328	89,115.65	4,455.78
Klamath fund	June 21, 1906	34	367	3,397.57	169.88
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	127,035.12	6,351.76
Menominee fund	do.	21	70	645.84	32.29
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	153,039.38	7,651.97
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	1,737,550.67	86,877.53
North Carolina Cherokee, payment to	Aug. 15, 1876	19	197	2,854.88	142.74
Omaha fund	{ June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882	17 22	391 341	15,804.75	790.24
Osage fund ¹	July 15, 1870	16	362		
Oto and Missouri fund	May 19, 1872	17	90	6,697,722.86	334,886.14
	June 16, 1880	21	292		
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		
Pawnee fund	{ Apr. 10, 1876 Apr. 22, 1890	19 26	28 60	224,126.88	11,206.34
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	442		
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	97,365.28	2,920.96
Potawatomi education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	66,125.12	3,306.25
Potawatomi general fund	do.	21	70	40,063.14	2,003.16
Potawatomi mills fund	do.	21	70	46,085.41	2,304.27
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin fund	Apr. 4, 1910	36	289	9,030.17	451.51
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	180,758.00	9,037.90
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	125,299.17	5,011.97
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	1,000,000.00	30,000.00
Round Valley general fund ²	{ Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1006	699.69	33.98
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	29	331		
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	10,334.96	516.75
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa	Mar. 3, 1904	35	803	16,200.35	810.02
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma	Apr. 4, 1910	36	289	386,878.20	19,343.91
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma	do.	35	803	497,036.02	24,851.80
Seminole general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		

¹ The "Osage fund" and "Kansas consolidated fund" have been segregated and are carried on the books of the Indian Office to the credit of individual members of the tribes.

² The "Round Valley general fund" will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved Oct. 1, 1890 (20 Stat. L., 658), and of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1005).

TABLE 67.—Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Vol- ume.	Page.		
Seminole school fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	\$500,000.00	\$25,000.00
Seminole of Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	806	528,770.00	26,438.50
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	48,842.60	2,442.13
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	do.....	21	70	1,565.31	78.26
Seneca of New York fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	800	11,931.22	596.56
Shoshoni and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	6,521.83	326.09
Siletz general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	13,948.76	697.44
Sioux funds:					
Cheyenne River.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	302,444.15	15,122.21
Crow Creek.....	do.....	25	895	148,262.64	7,413.13
Flandreau.....	do.....	25	895	36.33	1.82
Lower Brule.....	do.....	25	895	35,955.02	1,797.75
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	25	895	834,085.48	41,704.27
Ponca.....	do.....	25	895	458.00	22.90
Rosebud.....	do.....	25	895	689,030.56	34,451.53
Santee.....	do.....	25	895	122.85	6.14
Standing Rock.....	do.....	25	895	478,638.95	23,991.95
Tongue River.....	do.....	25	895	48,075.07	2,403.75
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1039	603,719.36	30,185.97
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908	35	463	200,560.95	6,016.83
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	71,522.30	3,576.11
Uinta and White River Ute fund.....	May 24, 1888	25	157	18,499.01	924.95
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	243	193,700.59	9,685.03
Umatilla school fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	297	22,078.71	1,103.93
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	455,493.67	22,774.68
Winnebago fund, Nebraska.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	798	344,932.19	17,246.61
	July 1, 1912	37	187		
Winnebago fund, Wisconsin.....	do.....	{	35	534,354.74	26,717.74
		{	37		
Yankton Sioux fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	276,504.33	13,825.22
Total.....				38,045,686.30	1,767,506.92

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....		\$44,897.22
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	\$52,860.57	
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		17,650.00
Cherokee national fund.....		129,869.30
Cherokee orphan fund.....		329,970.00
Cherokee school fund.....		262,266.45
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....		111,394.86
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	33,672.07	
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	230,598.59	
Chickasaw national fund.....		6,367.03
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	612,513.86	
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....		44,101.14
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	124,777.45	
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.....	3,516,731.65	
Crow fund.....		6,614.05
Crow 4 per cent fund.....	100,000.00	
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund.....	50,000.00	
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....		6,533.91
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		3,940.94
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	44,005.59	
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		397.87
Iowa fund.....		170.54
Kansas consolidated fund.....		11,908.66
Klamath fund.....		7,946.55
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa fund.....		38.35
Menominee log fund.....	1,369,742.55	
Menominee 4 per cent fund.....		1,079,079.40
North Carolina Cherokee, payment to.....	14,790.96	
Omaha fund.....	1,356.06	
Osage fund.....		1,699,588.68
Osage school fund.....		119,911.53
Pawnee fund.....		107,400.07
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....		14,576.10

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913—Continued.*

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ponca fund.....		\$865.92
Potawatomi education fund.....		392.80
Potawatomi general fund.....		956.68
Potawatomi mills fund.....		88.52
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....		54,541.21
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	\$29,420.23	
Round Valley general fund.....		147.40
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	7.05	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....		1,891.11
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa.....		2,688.06
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma.....		60,171.48
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund.....		5,886.63
Seneca of New York fund.....		1,741.86
Shoshoni and Bannock fund.....	370.00	
Siletz general fund.....		2,554.00
Sioux fund—		
Cheyenne River.....		24,837.06
Crow Creek.....		6,547.68
Flandreau.....		5.19
Lower Brule.....		2,267.30
Pine Ridge.....		51,895.78
Rosebud.....		651.35
Standing Rock.....		20,202.77
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....		65,886.87
Umatilla general fund.....		35,422.62
Umatilla school fund.....		5,760.72
Ute 5 per cent fund.....		4,167.55
Winnebago fund.....		879,286.93
Winnebago fund, Nebraska.....	344,932.19	
Winnebago fund, Wisconsin.....	534,354.74	
Yankton Sioux fund.....		15,334.40
Total.....	7,060,133.56	5,248,714.54
Net increase.....		1,811,419.02
	7,060,133.56	7,060,133.56

INTEREST-BEARING FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS AND HELD IN TRUST JULY 1, 1913.

	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3 and 5 per cent.
		Vol- ume.	Page.		
Devils Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	327	\$111.82	\$3.35
Grande Ronde minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	13,937.01	696.85
Iowa minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	69,752.09	3,487.60
Kickapoo minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	27,653.08	1,382.65
Omaha minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	14,797.23	739.86
Otoe and Missouri minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	99,248.02	4,962.40
Potawatomi minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	61,699.08	3,084.95
Quapaw minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.....	34	327	258.16	7.74
Red Lake Chippewa minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.....	34	327	1,182.10	35.46
Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.....	34	327	65,460.35	1,963.81
Sac and Fox of the Missouri minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	3,422.71	171.13
Sioux fund—					
Flandreau minors'.....	do.....	34	327	1,594.20	79.71
Ponca minors'.....	do.....	34	327	458.00	22.90
Santee minors'.....	do.....	34	327	2,825.57	141.28
Sisseton and Wahpeton minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	7,198.91	359.94
Tonkawa minors' fund.....	do.....	34	327	4,075.64	203.78
Total.....				373,673.97	17,343.41

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913—Continued.*

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS, AND HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Tribe and fund.	Decrease.
Devil's Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	\$7.55
Grande Ronde minors' fund.....	1,752.78
Iowa minors' fund.....	6,513.30
Kickapoo minors' fund.....	341.39
Omaha minors' fund.....	4,326.58
Otoe and Missouri minors' fund.....	6,203.54
Potawatomi minors' fund.....	2,788.68
Quapaw minors' 3 per cent fund.....	129.10
Red Lake Chippewa minors' 3 per cent fund.....	1,926.94
Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	17,447.80
Sioux fund—	
Flandreau minors'.....	159.42
Ponca minors'.....	229.00
Santee minors'.....	245.70
Sisseton and Wahpeton minors' fund.....	371.36
Total decrease.....	42,443.14

RECAPITULATION.

	Principal.	Annual interest.
Tribal interest-bearing funds.....	\$38,045,686.30	\$1,767,506.92
Minors' interest-bearing funds.....	373,673.97	17,343.41
Total.....	38,419,360.27	1,784,850.33

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$166,786.43				\$77,571.23	\$244,357.66
Arapaho in Wyoming.....		\$32,725.00		\$14,234.26		46,959.26
Bannocks, Wyoming.....		5,000.00				5,000.00
Blackfeet, Montana.....	10,919.87			7,436.37		18,356.24
Cherokee, Oklahoma.....	41,434.73			3,822.20	34,535.07	79,792.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	35,106.52		\$35,000.00	740.40	33,682.47	104,529.39
Chickasaw, Oklahoma.....	10,790.18			67,106.34	613,153.12	691,049.64
Chippewa in Minnesota.....	222,425.76				1,805,861.39	1,028,287.15
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		4,000.00			211.67	4,211.67
Chippewa of Red Lake, Minn.....	74.30			72,454.60	49,443.08	121,971.98
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	37,006.91		44,006.91
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.....			11,000.00			11,000.00
Choctaw, Oklahoma.....	15,014.84	10,520.00		87,868.46	1,860,323.03	1,973,726.33
Coeur d'Alene.....	9,987.90	3,000.00			127,335.48	140,323.38
Colorado River Indians.....				4,926.94	7,211.00	12,137.94
Colville.....				4,469.26	6,807.94	11,277.20
Creek, Oklahoma.....	123,647.30			13,453.76	136,105.64	273,206.70
Crow, Montana.....	6,231.94	6,000.00		79,578.81	378,721.85	470,532.60
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			7,000.00			7,000.00
Fort Hall Indians.....			30,000.00	434.50		30,434.50

¹ Proceeds of land and timber

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Indians in—						
Arizona and New Mexico.....			\$330,000.00	\$44,965.31		\$374,965.31
California.....			57,000.00	59.88		57,059.88
Nevada.....			18,500.00	7,094.59		25,594.59
Indians of—						
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces.....			13,000.00			13,000.00
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....			9,000.00	4,343.71	\$127,833.63	141,177.34
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.....	\$91.30		20,000.00	3,448.73		23,540.03
Fort Berthold Reservation, Mont.....	6,582.43		15,000.00	22,368.22	105,349.49	149,300.14
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....			35,000.00	17,675.72	720.00	53,395.72
Fort Yuma Reservation, Cal.....					2,299.87	2,299.87
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.....	773.30				475.00	1,243.30
Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations, Oreg.....			4,000.00			4,000.00
Klamath Reservation, Oreg.....	6,502.62		6,000.00	9,751.55		22,254.17
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.....					34.39	34.39
San Carlos Reservation, Wyo.....				59,713.54		59,713.54
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....					58,389.18	58,389.18
Iowa.....	3,700.73					3,700.73
Jicarilla, New Mexico.....				23,970.49		23,970.49
Kaibab.....				3.60		3.60
Kansa.....	6,636.62		1,500.00			8,136.62
Kickapoo.....	6,019.35		2,000.00			8,019.35
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa, Michigan.....	33.18					33.18
Makah.....			2,000.00			2,000.00
Malki.....				170.15		170.15
Menominee.....	82,888.12			382,827.12		465,715.24
Navajo.....				1,327.11		1,327.11
Nez Perce in Idaho.....	142.74			767.48		910.12
North Carolina Cherokee.....				115.93		115.93
Northern Cheyenne.....		\$52,275.00				52,275.00
Omaha.....	1,593.85			1,152.00	1,356.06	4,101.91
Osage.....	391,741.12			786,245.44	1,534.58	1,179,521.14
Otoe and Missouri.....	22,708.85					22,708.85
Pawnee.....	13,320.87	47,100.00				60,420.87
Pima.....				620.50		620.50
Ponca in Oklahoma and Nebraska.....	3,341.33		8,000.00			11,341.33
Potawatomi, Kansas.....	7,979.92				14,308.41	22,288.33
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin.....	9,037.90					9,037.90
Potawatomi of Wisconsin.....			7,000.00			7,000.00
Puyallup.....	6,977.73				9,288.44	16,266.17
Quapaw.....	11.38	1,500.00				1,511.38
Quinalt and Quileute.....			1,000.00			1,000.00
Round Valley Indians, California.....					1,418.71	1,418.71
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa.....	19,960.75			3,905.00		23,865.75
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Oklahoma.....	27,362.77					27,362.77
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	171.14	200.00				371.14
Seminole in Oklahoma.....	101,475.17			1,275.16	11,646.44	114,396.77
Seminole in Florida.....			9,846.00			9,846.00
Seneca and Shawnee.....	78.26					78.26
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, New York.....	2,569.35					2,569.35

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Seneca of New York.....	\$652. 40	\$6,000. 00	-----	\$2,329. 82	-----	\$8,982. 22
Shoshoni and Bannock.....	318. 95	-----	-----	-----	\$410. 00	728. 95
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....	-----	6,000. 00	\$12,000. 00	14,213. 22	-----	32,213. 22
Siletz, Oregon.....	818. 14	-----	-----	-----	-----	818. 14
Sioux of—						
Different tribes.....	-----	562,000. 00	88,000. 00	-----	366,593. 26	1,016,593. 26
Cheyenne River.....	32,343. 53	-----	-----	50,434. 38	233,495. 99	316,273. 90
Crow Creek.....	8,976. 08	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,976. 08
Devils Lake.....	6. 00	-----	5,000. 00	-----	9,413. 50	14,419. 50
Flandreau.....	86. 99	-----	-----	-----	-----	86. 99
Lower Brule.....	1,850. 94	-----	-----	6,381. 89	1,590. 76	9,823. 59
Pine Ridge.....	46,600. 53	-----	-----	5,337. 62	2,667. 84	54,605. 99
Ponca, Nebraska.....	54. 24	-----	-----	-----	-----	54. 24
Rosebud.....	72,488. 44	-----	-----	116. 00	341,353. 34	413,957. 78
Santee.....	151. 89	-----	-----	-----	-----	151. 89
Standing Rock.....	32,658. 33	-----	-----	30,240. 88	324,497. 87	387,397. 08
Tongue River.....	2,403. 76	-----	-----	19,294. 79	-----	21,698. 55
Yankton Reservation.....	14,256. 08	-----	14,000. 00	-----	-----	28,256. 08
Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	30,557. 96	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,557. 96
Six Nations of New York.....	-----	4,500. 00	-----	-----	-----	4,500. 00
Spokane.....	-----	1,000. 00	-----	91. 00	4,624. 60	5,715. 60
Stockbridge.....	3,576. 12	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,576. 12
Tonkawa.....	203. 78	-----	-----	-----	-----	203. 78
Truxton Canyon Indians.....	-----	-----	-----	13,693. 00	-----	13,693. 00
Tule River Indians.....	-----	-----	-----	1,757. 98	-----	1,757. 98
Ute, Confederated Bands of.....	162,028. 45	38,740. 00	15,000. 00	-----	62,491. 23	278,259. 68
Ute, Uintah, etc.....	924. 96	-----	-----	6,698. 05	285,081. 31	292,704. 32
Ute, Southern.....	-----	-----	-----	4,895. 02	4,236. 51	9,131. 53
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.....	11,541. 38	-----	3,000. 00	51. 50	12,138. 70	26,731. 58
Warm Springs Indians.....	-----	-----	4,000. 00	2,765. 74	-----	6,765. 74
Wichita and affiliated bands.....	-----	-----	5,000. 00	-----	2,157. 39	7,157. 39
Winnebago, Nebraska.....	18,855. 89	-----	-----	54. 75	-----	18,910. 64
Winnebago, Wisconsin.....	25,108. 45	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,108. 45
Yakima and other tribes, Washington.....	-----	-----	3,000. 00	16,907. 33	-----	19,907. 33
Total.....	1,830,583. 84	780,560. 00	77,846. 00	1,940,596. 91	6,116,369. 47	11,445,956. 22

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912.....	\$1,740,296. 27	\$594,560. 00	\$969,000. 00	\$1,694,081. 95	\$4,475,489. 24	\$9,473,427. 46
Total, 1911.....	1,911,909. 28	1,177,566. 45	707,145. 39	2,051,015. 21	6,010,642. 17	11,858,278. 50
Total, 1900.....	1,387,349. 37	270,648. 82	712,625. 00	797,209. 92	-----	5,599,833. 11
Total, 1898.....	1,419,213. 25	3,114,207. 70	738,525. 00	304,942. 55	-----	5,576,888. 50

TABLE 69.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	5	\$1,130.15	\$5,650.79
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	4	263.03	1,052.14
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	26	186.23	4,843.18
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	125	173.22	21,653.40
Nebraska: Santee.....	Poncas.....	12	79.90	958.86
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	81	368.12	29,408.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	166		61,329.26
Red Moon.....	do.....	9		3,283.76
Seger.....	do.....	56		20,834.59
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	127	394.14	50,056.14
Osage.....	Osage.....	* 1	943.91	943.91
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	546	3,244.64	1,771,577.10
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	161	617.95	99,490.98
Total.....		53	1,174.24	62,234.85
Total.....		1,200		2,099,158.71
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	27	277.77	7,499.99
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	180	297.87	53,612.09
Total.....		207		61,112.08
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	182	142.35	25,808.68
Crow Creek.....	do.....	39	192.11	7,492.34
Lower Brule.....	do.....	15	182.57	2,738.55
Pine Ridge.....	Oglala-Sioux.....	394	134.20	52,874.80
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	48	263.55	12,650.53
Do.....	do.....	326	5.98	1,951.39
Rosebud.....	do.....	6	140.48	842.88
Total.....		1,010		104,359.17
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Utes.....	17	245.15	4,167.55
Grand total.....		2,606		2,302,955.88

¹ Five per cent.² Four per cent.TABLE 70.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks.*¹

Tribes.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Total Mar. 3, 1911, to June 30, 1913.	Principal and interest, fiscal year 1913.
Choctaw.....	\$2,204,949.00	\$119,659.21	\$2,324,608.21	\$567,439.24
Chickasaw.....	927,990.45	39,482.68	967,473.13	365,803.13
Cherokee.....	266,628.70	16,585.27	283,213.97	33,965.85
Creek.....	1,047,350.00	41,851.40	1,089,201.40	611,309.23
Seminole.....	27,271.30	1,372.93	28,644.23	11,254.55
Total.....	4,474,189.45	218,951.49	4,693,140.94	1,589,772.00

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1053-1070), in 213 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 71.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago warehouse.....	113,091	32,890,082	\$610,732.60	3	483	\$165.90
New York warehouse.....	6,596	514,808	200,655.89	5	51	186.85
Omaha warehouse.....	55,320	6,171,223	220,188.69	6	179	162.75
St. Louis warehouse.....	48,751	16,783,631	290,970.73			
San Francisco warehouse.....	21,929	1,816,129	66,103.22			
Total.....	245,687	58,175,873	1,388,651.13	14	713	515.50

	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
Chicago warehouse.....	1,988	3,771	\$3,394.25	92	2,418	2,510
New York warehouse.....	1,028	2,666	2,786.33	316	83	399
Omaha warehouse.....	90	210	153.33	238	566	804
St. Louis warehouse.....	297	446	392.82	568	610	1,178
San Francisco warehouse.....				31	180	211
Total.....	3,403	7,093	6,726.73	1,245	3,857	5,102

Total number of shipments.....	249,104
Total weight.....	58,183,679
Total value.....	\$1,395,893.36

INDEX.

A.	Page.
Accountants, expert, employed.....	27
Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs..	279
Accounts, Indian Service, complicated.....	27
Agency lands, how used.....	92
Agriculture:	
acreage cultivated.....	110
books on, furnished schools.....	8
cooperation with Department of.....	8
employees.....	265
experimentation.....	8
fairs.....	10
reimbursable appropriations to promote..	9
value of implements.....	238, 257
<i>See also</i> Farming.	
Allotments:	
acreage and number.....	41, 88, 206
acreage irrigated.....	204
disposition of, by will.....	37
employees.....	274
Indians allotted.....	60
Indians and lands unallotted.....	2, 60, 70, 88
Indians holding patents to.....	60
leases of.....	216
on land grants, relinquishment by rail- road.....	37
prohibited in Arizona and New Mexico..	42
sales of.....	257
value property used in allotment work..	253
Annuities due Indians.....	282
Apache released from military custody....	34
Appropriations:	
for Indian Service.....	1, 35, 276, 279
school, since 1876.....	181
Art, native.....	38
Asphalt, mining.....	213
Attorneys, probate, employment.....	6
Areas of Indian lands.....	70, 88
B.	
Banks, deposits Indian moneys in.....	27, 257, 262
Basketry.....	38, 123, 129
Beadwork.....	123, 129
Bees, kept by Indians.....	221
Births, number.....	136
Blankets:	
making.....	123, 129
prize.....	38
Bookkeeping, system for Indian Bureau...	36
Buildings:	
erected in 1913.....	219
Government, valuation.....	230
plans made.....	220
under construction.....	220
Bureau of Mines prevents waste in oil drill- ing.....	39

C.	Page.
Cattle. <i>See</i> Live stock.	
Chippewa:	
commission to enroll.....	36
timber.....	15
Choctaw and Chickasaw coal leases.....	37
Choctaw pine lands, sales.....	16
Churches among Indians.....	63
<i>See also</i> Religious and missions.	
Citizen's dress, Indians who have adopted ...	63
Citizens, Indians who are.....	63
Claims:	
Indian, submission to Court of Claims...	7
saving of time in settlement.....	26
Coal, leases for mining.....	37, 213
Colorado River reserve, allotments.....	41
Colville reserve, allotments.....	41
Commissioner Indian Affairs, account.....	279
Conferences, educational.....	24
Cooperation with other bureaus.....	8, 39
Correspondence, Indian Office, increase.....	5, 44
Crimes:	
against Indian women, unpunished.....	25
committed by Indians.....	68
Crops raised:	
value.....	92, 103
quantities and value.....	115
under irrigation, value.....	204
D.	
Deaths, number.....	136
Demonstration farms.....	184
Diphtheria, low death rate.....	19
Disbursements for Indian Service.....	276, 279
Divorce of Indians, courts without jurisdic- tion.....	24
Domestic Science employees, number and salaries.....	265
Drainage districts on allotments in Oklahoma	36
Drunkenness. <i>See</i> Liquor.	
E.	
Education. <i>See</i> Schools.	
Efficiency of employees.....	23
Employees:	
furnished heat and light.....	24
Indian, number and earnings.....	130, 265
industrial instructors.....	182
inspection service.....	274
irrigation service.....	274
liquor service.....	274
methods to increase efficiency.....	23
one-half day weekly allowed certain.....	24
promotions for efficiency.....	23
school and agency, salaries.....	265
school, number.....	167
warehouse.....	275

	Page.		Page.
Employees in Indian Office.		Health—Continued.	
need of additional.....	6	investigations by Surgeon General.....	18
since 1899.....	44	value of equipment for.....	253
Employment of Indians.....	25, 130	<i>See also</i> Sanatoria.	
English language:		Heating and power plants, valuation.....	230
Indians who use.....	63	Heirship cases:	
teaching of.....	21	adjudication.....	2, 30
Enrollment with Indian tribes.....	26	appropriation for determining.....	35
Experimentation farms.....	184	fee to cover cost of determining.....	31
		Hopi refuse to send children to school.....	33
F.		Horses. <i>See</i> Live stock.	
Fairs, agricultural.....	10	Hospital buildings and patients.....	145
Farmer's institutes.....	10	Housing of Indians:	
Farming:		character of dwellings.....	136
demonstration and experimentation		deplorable.....	4
farms.....	184	value of dwellings.....	257
district farmers employed.....	7	I.	
improvement in methods.....	8	Implements, agricultural, value.....	238, 257
irrigated land cultivated by Indians.....	201	Incomes of Indians.....	103, 287
leases.....	10, 214	Indian Bureau:	
number of Indian farmers.....	110	appropriation to investigate.....	35
value of equipment for.....	253	increase in work.....	38
<i>See also</i> Agriculture.		increase in work and employees compared.....	44
Fires, forest.....	15	to provide a system of bookkeeping.....	36
Five Civilized Tribes:		Indian money, proceeds of labor.....	103
estates of minors.....	6	Individual Indian money:	
funds in banks.....	290	deposits in banks.....	28, 257
"restricted" and not "restricted".....	34	expenditures.....	27
Forestry:		payment of interest.....	27
employees.....	265	Industrial instruction:	
forest fires.....	15	cost and output.....	182
reforestation, Menominee reserve.....	17	value of equipment for.....	230
value of property.....	253	Industries:	
<i>See also</i> Timber.		appropriation to encourage.....	35
Fort Berthold allotments.....	41	engaged in, by Indians.....	123
Fort Hall allotments.....	41	Inheritance cases. <i>See</i> Heirship.	
Funds:		Inherited lands, sales of.....	207
Five Civilized Tribes, in banks.....	290	Inspection force, salaries.....	274
Indian, in bank.....	27, 257	Irrigation:	
Indian, in Treasury.....	262	areas cultivated.....	201, 204
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	103	areas irrigable.....	201
individual Indian. <i>See</i> Individual Indian		employees.....	274
Moneys.		expenditures for.....	6, 18, 198
reimbursable, to promote agriculture....	9	Indians benefited by.....	204
Funds, trust:		legal water rights of Indians.....	17
and tribal, segregating.....	7	reimbursement for expense of maintenance.....	18
belonging to minors.....	285	value of property.....	253
interest on.....	103	Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....	10
pro rata shares settled.....	290	use of irrigated lands.....	204
tribal, interest-bearing.....	285	use tribal funds for.....	5
Furniture:		value crops raised under.....	204
belonging to Indians, value.....	257	Yakima Reservation.....	36
Government, value.....	230	J.	
G.		Jicarilla sawmill burned.....	16
Geronimo Apaches, released from military		K.	
custody.....	84	Klamath timber, sale of.....	16
Goats. <i>See</i> Live stock.		L.	
Gravel leases.....	214	Lace making.....	38, 124, 129
Grazing:		Lands:	
acreage used by Indians.....	120	agency and school, how used.....	92
lands utilized for.....	6	agricultural acreage.....	110
leases.....	10, 11, 214	Indian, valuation.....	257, 262
H.		opened for settlement since 1898.....	99
Health:			
conditions deplorable.....	3		
employees, salaries.....	265		
illustrated lectures on.....	19		

Land sales:	Page.	Missions among Indians—Continued.	Page.
allotted lands.....	207	number of missionaries.....	63
amount received.....	28	attendance of Indians at schools.....	20, 154
delay in approval.....	28	capacity of schools.....	161
proceeds.....	103	<i>See also</i> Churches and religious.	
receipts and disbursements.....	280	Mixed-blood population.....	46
Leases:		Mules. <i>See</i> Live stock.	
allotted lands.....	216	Murderers of Supt. Stanley convicted.....	25
coal.....	37	N.	
farming and grazing.....	10, 214	Navaho, appropriation for schools.....	35
income of Indians from.....	103	Noncompetents, sales of lands of.....	207
mining.....	28, 29, 213	O.	
Osage oil.....	29	Oil:	
Shoshone Reservation.....	11	advance in price.....	28
tribal lands.....	214	investigation on Quinaielt Reservation.....	28
Utah and Ouray Reservation.....	10	Osage leases.....	29
Leave, educational, granted teachers.....	24	pipe-line rights of way.....	40
Legislation needed.....	7	production.....	213
Liabilities of United States to Indians.....	282	Shoshone Reservation leases.....	29
Libraries at schools.....	178	waste in drilling.....	39
Lighting systems, valuation.....	230	Opening of Indian lands.....	99
Liquor:		Osage oil leases.....	29
conviction for sale of tiswin.....	12	Overtime work in Indian Office.....	5
sale to Indians in Minnesota under State laws.....	12	P.	
sale to Pueblos.....	12	Patents in fee:	
seizures of.....	186	issued to Indians.....	40, 210, 211
use by employees prohibited.....	13	issued to missionary organizations.....	98
wines for sacramental purposes.....	14	Peyote classed as an intoxicant.....	14
Liquor service:		Physical training in schools.....	22
arrests for drunkenness.....	68	Pine Ridge reserve, allotments.....	41
conference of officers.....	14	Pipe lines, rights of way.....	40
convictions and sentences obtained.....	186	Population, Indian:	
dangers of.....	12, 13	by tribes.....	46
disposition of cases.....	185	by States.....	45
employees.....	274	from 1759 to 1913.....	44
general operations.....	12	number mixed bloods.....	46
fee deputies employed.....	185	school.....	46, 154
officers killed or wounded.....	12	under Federal supervision.....	60
operations in Oklahoma.....	12	Potawatomi in Wisconsin, purchase allotments.....	36
Live stock:		Pottery.....	38, 123, 129
belonging to Indians, value.....	221, 257, 262	Poultry. <i>See</i> Live stock.	
Government, valuation.....	230	Power and heating plants, valuation.....	230
sold and slaughtered.....	226	Property:	
<i>See also</i> Stock.		Government, valuation.....	230, 253
Logging. <i>See</i> Timber.		Indian, valuation.....	103, 257, 262
Lummi Reserve allotments.....	41	Pro rata shares, tribal trust funds.....	290
M.		Public schools:	
Marriages among Indians:		among Five Civilized Tribes.....	23
by tribal customs.....	63	attendance, Indian children.....	20, 154
legal.....	24, 63	capacity.....	161
plural.....	63	payment of tuition for Indians in.....	22, 23
Menominee mill.....	16	Pueblo:	
Mescal. <i>See</i> Peyote.		lands subject to taxation.....	33
Military drill in schools.....	22	lands to be held in trust.....	32
Minerals, production and royalty.....	213	lands not "Indian country".....	12
Mining:		opposition to education.....	33
leases.....	28, 29, 213, 215	Purchase of supplies.....	26
on Executive order reservations.....	7	Q.	
Minors:		Quinaielt:	
estates.....	6	allotments.....	42
unsatisfactory condition of probate matters.....	35	oil fields.....	28
Misdemeanors by Indians.....	68	R.	
Missions among Indians:		Railroads:	
lands patented to.....	98	across Indian lands.....	39
lands temporarily assigned to.....	98	relinquishment lands for allotment.....	37

Rations:	Page.	Stock—Continued.	Page.
Indians receiving.....	147	Indians engaged in raising.....	120
value of those issued.....	103, 147	sold, value.....	103
Receipts and disbursements, Indian Service..	279	See also Live stock.	
Religious, Indians who have embraced Chris- tianity.....	63	Supplies, purchase.....	26
See also Churches and missions.		Swine. See Live stock.	
Reservations:		T.	
areas not allotted or specially reserved...	70	Taxation:	
authority for establishing.....	70	Pueblo lands.....	33
Rights of way over Indian lands.....	39	unrestricted Indian lands exempt.....	23
Road building.....	11	Timber:	
S.		amount and value.....	14
Sales of Indian lands. See Land sales.		cost of care and protection.....	193
Sanatoria:		logging on Chippewa reservations.....	15
buildings and patients.....	145	quantity and value on each reservation..	187
four in operation.....	18	sold, value.....	103
Sanitary. See Health.		valuation.....	2, 257, 262
Sawmills, timber cut.....	190	See also Forestry.	
School and schools:		Tiswin classed as intoxicating liquor.....	12
appropriations since 1876.....	181	Trachoma:	
attendance.....	154, 167, 181	number of cases.....	142
capacity.....	161, 167	prevalence.....	4, 19
children eligible and ineligible for.....	154	Traders' claims against Indians.....	37
children not enrolled.....	154	Treaty liabilities to Indians.....	103, 232
children unprovided with.....	3, 161	Truckee-Carson allotments.....	41
employees, number.....	167	Tuberculosis:	
employees, salaries.....	265	deaths from.....	3, 136
essays of pupils on Home building.....	22	establishing sanatorium in New Mexico..	36
industrial instruction.....	182	prevalence.....	18, 142
in sanatoria.....	19	Tulapai. See Tiswin.	
lands, how used.....	92	Typhoid fever becoming frequent.....	19
libraries.....	178	U.	
military drill.....	22	Uintah and Ouray:	
opposition of Pueblos to.....	33	inheritance cases.....	31
physical training.....	22	leases.....	10
population.....	46, 154	Union agency, character of work.....	34
public. See Public schools.....	20	Utes, Wiminuche, exchange of lands.....	35
reading circles.....	23	V.	
types of.....	20	Valuations of property. See Property.	
value of property.....	253	Vital statistics.....	136
visual instruction.....	22	Vocational training.....	21
vocational training.....	21	W.	
Self-supporting, Indians who are.....	147	Wages of Indians.....	103
Seminole of Florida, lands for.....	31	Wagons belonging to Indians, value.....	257
Sewer systems, valuation.....	230	Warehouses:	
Sheep. See Live stock.		employees.....	275
Shoshone:		volume of business.....	291
allotments.....	42	Water rights, conservation of.....	5
heirship cases.....	31	Water systems, valuation.....	230
leases.....	11, 29	White Earth allotments.....	42
Smallpox.....	19	Wills of Indians.....	37
Standing Rock reserve:		Wind River. See Shoshone.	
allotments.....	42	Winnebago in Wisconsin, distribution of funds.....	36
sale of lands.....	37	Work in Indian Office, increase.....	5, 38, 44
Stanley, Will H., murderers of, convicted...	25	Y.	
Stereopticons, use of.....	19, 22	Yakima:	
Stock:		allotments.....	42
eradication of diseases.....	8	irrigation.....	36
improving.....	8		

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1914



CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	1
Indian viewpoint.....	4
Indian education.....	5
Public schools.....	5
Cooperation with State authorities.....	6
Payment of tuition.....	6
Benefits of public-school training.....	6
Navajo and Papago schools.....	7
Improvements in methods of instruction.....	7
Vocational training.....	8
Pueblo schools.....	8
Oklahoma schools.....	8
New school rules.....	9
Essay contest.....	9
Physical training.....	9
Moral training.....	9
Institutes.....	10
Indian school farms.....	10
Health.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	13
Trachoma.....	14
Other contagious diseases.....	14
Field matrons.....	14
Dentists.....	15
Physicians.....	15
Stock raising.....	15
Use of reimbursable fund.....	18
Farming.....	20
Indian fairs.....	23
Farming and grazing leases.....	26
Leasing of tribal lands for grazing purposes.....	27
Testing and demonstration work.....	28
Mining on Indian lands.....	30
Prevention of waste.....	31
Leases of Osage oil and gas lands.....	33
Developments outside of Oklahoma.....	34
Native industries.....	34
Navajo blankets.....	34
Lace making.....	35
Marketing native products.....	36
Irrigation.....	36
Forestry.....	39
Suppression of the liquor traffic.....	41

	Page.
Allotments.....	45
Five Civilized Tribes.....	47
Disposition of tribal affairs.....	48
Supervision of individual Indians.....	49
Probate work in Oklahoma.....	50
New York Indians.....	55
Fort Sill Apache prisoners of war.....	56
Purchase division.....	57
Sales of Indian lands.....	59
Patents in fee.....	59
Individual Indian moneys.....	59
Depositaries for Indian moneys.....	60
Inheritance cases.....	60
Rights of way.....	61
Railroads.....	61
Pipe lines.....	61
Highways.....	62
White Earth land suits.....	62
White Earth roll.....	62
Spo-Pe.....	63
Indians for exhibition.....	63
Statistics.....	64
Indian Service employees.....	64
Inspection.....	66
Cooperation.....	67
Indian Office regulations.....	68
Enrollment with Indian tribes.....	68
Office correspondence and records.....	68
Court decisions.....	69
Legislation.....	71
Statistical tables (for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, unless otherwise noted) :	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	75
2. Indian population of the United States, 1914.....	75
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	85
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors.....	88
5. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	94
6. Incomes of Indians.....	98
7. Use of agricultural lands; farming, leasing.....	104
8. Use of grazing lands; stock raising, leasing.....	109
9. Employment of Indians.....	114
10. Vital statistics, housing and disease.....	118
11. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	123
12. Indians, self-supporting, and those receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies issued.....	126
13. School population, number in school, capacity.....	130
14. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	137
15. School libraries.....	147
16. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	151
17. Demonstration farms.....	152
18. Experimentation farms.....	152

Statistical tables—Continued.

	Page.
Table 19. Suppression of liquor traffic-----	153
20. Timber on reservations, sawmills, timber cut-----	154
21. Cost of care and protection of timber-----	158
22. Areas irrigable and under projects, expenditures-----	160
23. Miles of ditches, use of irrigated areas-----	163
24. Allotments approved and made-----	166
25. Sales of allotted lands-----	167
26. Patents in fee issued-----	169
27. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land-----	171
28. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910-----	171
29. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage In- dians-----	171
30. Lands leased for mining, production of minerals, and royalty-----	172
31. Buildings erected-----	173
32. Buildings under construction-----	174
33. Live stock belonging to Indians, purchased, sold, and slaughtered-----	175
34. Government property valuations classified-----	180
35. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value-----	184
36. Employees, miscellaneous, field-----	189
37. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation-----	190
38. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service-----	191
39. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs-----	194
40. Receipts and disbursements of Indian Service-----	195
41. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements-----	196
42. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians-----	198
43. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled-----	200
44. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks-----	200
45. Volume of business in Indian warehouses-----	201
46. Expense at warehouses-----	201

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-third annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In the beginning of my report of last year, written within a few months after assuming the duties of my office, I set out some of the more important problems confronting the Indian Service. In view of the magnitude of these problems and the fact that many of them yet remain at least partially unsolved, I deem it of sufficient interest to quote from last year's report the following:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately \$60,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about \$4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least \$3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

* * * * *

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than \$80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is

not essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

* * * * *

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately \$80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as nonreservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under

sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

* * * * *

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agricultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

* * * * *

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least \$75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

* * * * *

Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such

lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there has been the greatest activity in pushing farming and other industrial activities on Indian reservations, in purchasing tribal herds for Indians in order to stock their reservations with cattle, in upbreeding the low grade of horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to the Indians, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, in protecting the Indians in their property rights—and particularly the Indian minors of Oklahoma—in bringing about cooperation among the employees of the Indian Service and coordinating and unifying their efforts in promoting the best interests of the Indians, in raising the standard of Indian schools and providing school facilities for Indian children heretofore without school advantages, in improving the deplorable health conditions of the Indians and providing hospitals for thousands of Indians suffering with trachoma and tuberculosis, in improving the purchasing system of the Indian Service, in procuring needed legislation for promoting the industrial advancement of the Indians, and in general endeavoring to place the Indian Service, which I found disorganized and discouraged, on a sound, economical, efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm with a view of promoting the best interests of the Indians, who are the wards of the Government. The following pages cover in narrative and statistical form these various activities.

INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

No real understanding can be had in any work involving social service unless there is a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of those served. With that thought in mind I have endeavored in every way practicable, by personal interviews and by personal examination of correspondence with Indians when possible, to ascertain clearly their thoughts and ideas in connection with efforts being carried on for their benefit. I find this of extreme value, because oftentimes the Indian's objection to various plans made in his behalf may be based on minor consideration which can be eliminated easily to the satisfaction of the Indian and without seriously interfering with the successful outcome of the plans devised for his interests.

As the individualization of the tribal property takes place the Indians' interests in their personal belongings develop. In order

that I might definitely know the number of Indians visiting the city, a register has been established, and since February 7, 1914, over 94 Indians have called at the office. Probably a larger number of delegations than ever before have also visited Washington, and I have made it a practice in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian to understand reservation matters from the Indian's point of view and to give them the personal attention which is their right and their due.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the United States. There are now more Indian pupils in these schools than there are in all the Indian schools under the control of the Government.

Except for the necessity of increasing school facilities for the Navajoes and Papagoes, the Indian school system is very close to the turning point as regards an increased enrollment of pupils. On the Cheyenne River Reservation the number of Indians in public schools during the last year increased 100 per cent over that of the year previous. From such reservations as Kiowa, White Earth, Omaha, and Santee, and among the Five Civilized Tribes, increases in attendance in the public schools are reported.

Several factors have contributed to this trend of affairs. I have encouraged the entrance into the public schools of Indian children, because it affords training of the greatest value, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to begin the cooperation of the Government with the State in the education of the Indian that must surely come and which will hasten the solution of the Indian problem. State authorities are more and more coming to a full realization of the necessity of an early assumption of their obligation with reference to Indian education. They appreciate the fact that the Indian is assuming his part in local affairs, and that an intelligent citizenship is essential to the welfare of the community. Indian parents themselves show a marked preference for this form of education. It permits their children to remain with them in their homes, the separation from which has been heretofore their chief objection to enrollment of their children in Government boarding schools. With his children in the public school, the advanced Indian who wishes to remain on his allotment is able to do so, and the backward Indian who is tempted to follow his children to the boarding school, living in camp near by, can be encouraged to remain on his allotment.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

For the intermediate types, various forms of cooperation with the public schools have been employed in order to provide educational facilities for Indian children, the office having in mind not only the affording of educational opportunities, but also lending of aid only to the extent that it seemed necessary and in such manner that it could be withdrawn easily as soon as the Indian finds himself able to do without this assistance. In some cases the buildings and grounds of Government Indian schools have been turned over to the public-school authorities for use on condition that they enroll on equal terms with white children all Indian children of the district; in others the buildings are owned by the public-school authorities and a part of the teaching force employed by the Indian Office; in others, the schools are consolidated public-school districts, the Indian Office furnishing transportation for Indian children to and from school daily; at others, where a few white pupils attend a school largely made up of Indian pupils, the State authorities are allowed to supplement the salary of the teacher employed by the Indian Office. In order to effect enrollment in public schools of Indian children who reside outside the public-school district, tuition has been paid in accordance with the requirements governing the enrollment of all non-resident pupils.

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

Until recently the office paid tuition in order to procure the enrollment of Indian children in public schools where their parents were not taxpayers. It became necessary to modify this plan, however, for the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision of October 22, 1913, ruled that the Federal Government was not authorized to pay tuition of Indian children legally entitled to attend the State public schools. For example, in the State of California all children born therein are citizens of the State, and entitled to public-school facilities. A contract in which the Federal Government agreed to pay for their enrollment in the public schools would be illegal, lacking consideration, the State doing only what it was legally under obligation to do. In a Montana case it was held that if Indian parents paid taxes their children were entitled to public-school facilities and a contract for the payment of tuition would be void.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRAINING.

The typical Indian reservation represents the most satisfactory condition in which to bring about the assimilation of the Indian race. After allotments have been made the Indians are encouraged to improve them; allotments soon become available for purchase, and white settlers begin building homes among those of the Indians.

Their numbers increase until they feel the necessity of organizing public-school districts. When this is done it is a very easy step for them to permit the attendance of the children of their Indian neighbors with whom they have been associated. The Indian is thus immediately led into the most vital social organization of a community, and the next step, which is easily taken, is for the Indian parent to participate in its management, and from this to participate in the affairs of the township and county.

This process of disintegration of the Indian reservations is a splendid example of the elimination of the Indian as a distinct problem, either for the Federal or the State governments. The most distinctive element aiding in this growth is the public school. In the acquiring of a practical knowledge of conversational English and in the opportunities that are there afforded the Indian to learn and appreciate the "better ways" of the white man the public schools are the trysting place in the winning of the race.

NAVAJO AND PAPAGO SCHOOLS.

The Indian Service is extending its schools in the Navajo and Papago countries particularly. For these Indians additional school facilities must be provided. During the past year, for the Navajos, a day school has been constructed at Lukai Chukai, an additional dormitory at the Chin Lee boarding school, additions to two dormitories at the Western Navajo School, three cottage dormitories at the Pueblo Bonito, and the Marsh Pass School has been completed. To further increase school facilities at Pueblo Bonito and at the Tohatchi boarding school one group of pupils will be enrolled at each of these schools for six months and another almost entirely new group will be enrolled for the other six months. These school plants will be in continuous use during the 12 months of the year. With these additions to school plants and change in the method of enrolling pupils educational facilities for the Navajos will be increased nearly 500.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of the schools during the past year has been of high order. One condition which has contributed to this result has been the increased amount of attention that has been given by the office to the professional work of our teachers. They have been impressed with the necessity of employing the very best means known to modern educators with reference to the materials and the methods used in the instruction of their pupils. Reading circles have been maintained at all the schools by the direction of the Indian Office, which has also included other instructors than the classroom teachers. Increased attention has been given to the purchase of libraries for

pupils; educational leave has been available for teachers, which permits them to attend summer institutes or other educational institutions on full pay for a period of two weeks in order to further acquaint themselves with the best methods of instruction and receive the enthusiasm and inspiration that comes from mingling with other teachers, particularly those from the public schools. Theses on some professional subject which requires considerable reading have been required from them, and to make their accomplishments along these lines of vital importance automatic promotions of certain grades of teachers have been made of not less than \$2.50 per month where their record during the year has been excellent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils is being appreciated now by our instructors, and as a result the work along these lines has been much better. Superintendents in their annual report are referring to the closer correlation they have been able to effect between the academic and industrial work. Chilocco has had an unusually successful year in the results that have been obtained along the line of agricultural and allied subjects. During the past year it has presented a very strong course, which has been popular with Indian pupils. Flandreau has extended the work for two years, so that pupils when they leave school will be able to take charge of their own farm, if they have land, or take a place in a shop or with some business concern and earn a fair livelihood. Without the addition of these two years to the course it has been found not only at Flandreau, but at other schools as well, that the pupil leaves just at a time when he is able to profit by taking vocation instructions.

PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

Last year it was necessary to report that in some of the pueblos there was marked opposition to Indian education. It is pleasing to note that this is gradually disappearing. On the Moqui Reservation, where the feeling was very bitter against the Government and also as between the Hopis and the Navajos, the superintendent now reports that it is practicable to construct a day school where both factions will attend, showing clearly that the animosities that have hindered the advancement of these people for some time are gradually disappearing.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

The \$300,000 appropriation in aid of the common schools among the Five Tribes of eastern Oklahoma has been distributed on practically the same terms as was done year before last. Marked improvement has been noted, however, in the ease with which this has

been accomplished; the office force, as well as the recipients of this money, the school districts, being more familiar with the principles of distribution. Results have been good and a larger number of Indian children have been enrolled in the public schools from those tribes than heretofore.

NEW SCHOOL RULES.

One accomplishment of considerable note has been the revision of the Indian school rules, which were approved by the department July 14, 1913. The last revision was made in 1904. The Indian problem has advanced so far beyond conditions prevalent at that time that the rules were in many respects inapplicable to present conditions. They now fit the service, and not only serve as directory to the field officials with reference to school matters, but set a standard of accomplishment which comports with the advancement of Indian education.

ESSAY CONTEST.

The contest in essay work open to all Indian pupils was continued last year as the year before, the subject being "Citizenship." While it was difficult in many respects, the elementary conception which the pupils were able to develop, not only with reference to civic problems, but with respect to their obligations to their fellows and their Government, was highly satisfactory. Something like 9 gold medals, 52 silver medals, and 548 bronze medals were distributed to Indian pupils. So satisfactory have been the results that it is planned to continue this contest from year to year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical welfare of the pupils has been given careful consideration, only a very few schools now reporting that they have no up-to-date playground equipment. All dormitories have ample air space, school buildings are light and airy, and pupils are not permitted to work in damp or ill-ventilated laundries or industrial buildings.

MORAL TRAINING.

The moral interest of pupils has been met by the increased attention placed upon this phase of instruction, superintendents and instructors having been told that this subject must receive their constant attention. Not only must provision be made for each pupil to receive religious instruction at the hands of the denomination which the pupil or his parent may select, but also special days must be set apart for the consideration of such questions as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human body and prevention of cruelty to animals.

INSTITUTES.

As a further and entirely new means, so far as Indian schools are concerned, of increasing the efficiency of service workers, arrangements were made to hold six institutes, or summer schools, of two weeks' duration each for employees of all departments of Indian schools at the following places during July and August:

Chilocco, Okla., July 6 to 18.

Flandreau, S. Dak., July 20 to August 1.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., July 20 to August 1.

Tomah, Wis., August 3 to 15.

Chemawa, Oreg., August 3 to 15.

Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17 to 29.

The courses of instruction outlined for the institutes include and especially emphasize industrial subjects such as cooking, sewing, and lace making for the women, and gardening, dairying, horticulture, carpentering, and cement masonry for the men. A special feature is also to be made of teaching group games and group athletics as a means of encouraging physical training in the schools throughout the service, for the purpose of building up the young people physically, and thus preventing disease, rather than having to cure it. Daily conferences on subjects of general interest to the entire service will be held, and lectures will be given daily on hygiene and sanitation, the liquor problem, and many other subjects of vital importance.

The plans for the institutes are thoroughly complete, and it is confidently believed that they will result in heartier cooperation, greater unity of effort, and a much more efficient service. The actual results of this innovation can not, of course, be reported at this time, but it is believed that the plans are of such importance to the future of Indian schools that they should be recorded as a feature of the year's activities.

INDIAN SCHOOL FARMS.

The following letter concerning activities on Indian school farms was issued:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see

that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought, and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service, carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed, and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs, and grow your pork meat. Where practicable, cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses, and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agriculture and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef, not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is

absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

HEALTH.

With the impetus given to the health work by the increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 comes the realization that the much neglected sanitary conditions of the past among the Indian tribes can be tremendously improved, and sanitary homes and good health replace the squalor of the past, on most of the reservations.

The opening of many Indian reservations for settlement by white men has made the health problems more pronounced in the districts where the white settlers have come in contact with the Indians. The Indian must not only receive treatment, and, if possible, be cured of trachoma, tuberculosis, etc., but he must be trained to live in sanitary homes and care for his personal hygiene, so that he will not become a menace to his neighbors, either Indian or white.

The work of eradicating tuberculosis and trachoma from among the Indians will be continued in a most aggressive manner. The children must be protected in the schools as well as in the home. Disease is easily transmitted to the homes of the healthy from the homes of those afflicted with tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., and it becomes an imperative duty of the Indian Service to see that the schools maintained by the Government for the education of Indian children do not become a focus for the transmission of disease between tribes rather than an instrument for the eradication of disease.

In the Indian schools there has been a determined effort to detect the tubercular cases in their incipency and place them in a sanitarium for treatment, where there is one available, or return the child to the home, more for the protection of the well children than in the hope of helping the afflicted one. The trachomatous patients are segregated in the schools and kept under treatment.

There is a vital necessity for more hospitals to care for these children returned to their homes. Often they represent families which have a number of cases of tuberculosis needing sanitarium treatment, or the removal of a case of active tuberculosis to a healthy home may introduce the disease there and form another source of infection to the surrounding Indians.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 51 hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,432 patients, and 6 under construction, to care for a population of 331,250 persons with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 199,438 Indians on reservations 67,895 were examined last year. Tuberculosis was present in 8,245 cases and trachoma in 13,841, and it is estimated that there are 21,980 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,769 afflicted with trachoma. The death rate per thousand last year was 30.76 per cent, and the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis was 31.83, while the birth rate per thousand was 38.79.

In the appropriation act for the next fiscal year Congress has given the health work \$300,000. There will be \$100,000 available for hospital purposes besides the direct items for a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and one on the Fond du Lac Reservation. With this additional money it is proposed to build seven small hospitals, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 each, on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt rather than place this amount in one or two big hospitals more remotely placed. The smaller hospitals, it is believed, will provide more effective and prompt attention for the sick and at the same time keep the patients near their families.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is the scourge of the Indian race, and with a full appreciation of the seriousness of the conditions presented an earnest effort is being made to successfully combat the disease. The progress of the work has been hampered heretofore mainly by insufficient funds. I am fully aware of the fact that to perpetuate the Indian race the inroads of tuberculosis must be stayed. To do this it is essential that better sanitary conditions be instituted in the Indian homes, and cleanliness, better ventilation, and sufficient and nourishing food not only be insisted upon, but provided, if necessary.

Realizing the importance of these matters, a study has been made of the physical conditions of the schools with a view to giving the children sufficient dormitory space, playground equipment, and, where necessary, nourishing food suited to their physical condition in addition to the rations now furnished. Every effort is being made to meet conditions of this type as soon as they are discovered.

Regular talks are given to the children on sanitary matters; many of the schools are provided with stereoptican outfits, and where practicable the talks are illustrated.

Constant watching, monthly weighing, the use of the Pullman towel system, daily physical training, use of the playground equipment, and sufficient space and ventilation of the dormitories and

school buildings, together with the training being given at home by the field matrons, should result in a stronger race physically in the next generation, as well as the reduction of the death rate to one not in excess of the white race.

TRACHOMA.

The trachoma work has been pushed vigorously during the past year. The field has been divided into five districts, and an ophthalmologist has been assigned to each. He goes to each reservation in his district instructing the reservation physician in the appropriate treatment and methods of operation, and also cares for any of the more serious eye complications needing treatment or operation. On account of the failure to recognize trachoma, the lack of facilities for handling the disease, and the small amounts of money formerly appropriated, the disease has wrought great havoc among the Indians of every tribe except those in New York.

Trachoma is only second to the tuberculosis scourge and spreads rapidly when it is once introduced. The increase of trachoma is alarming. The service is fully aware of the conditions presented by this disease and is fighting, in accordance with the best precepts of modern medicine, to relieve those afflicted and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

There have been epidemics of smallpox, typhus and typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, and mumps, but through the efforts of the physicians, by quarantine, administration of sera, and careful medical attention very few deaths have occurred from these causes. Cooperation with the State boards of health in the instance of an epidemic has resulted in the disease being held within the reservation of its source, and usually at the primary focus.

During the year an order was issued to vaccinate every individual on the reservations, including Government employees as well as the Indians. This order is being faithfully executed, although in some sections considerable tact and ingenuity is required to enforce vaccination. On reservations where epidemics have occurred in the past the Indians appreciate the protection and readily submit to vaccination.

FIELD MATRONS.

Due to the lack of knowledge in the care of infants, there is a large infant mortality among the full-blood Indians. To meet this condition the field matrons go into the homes of the Indians and teach them the care of children, cooking, and sewing. They aid the physicians in carrying out sanitary measures and assist in sickness. They give particular attention to seeing that Indian mothers have

proper care and nourishment both before and after confinement. An earnest effort is made to do everything practicable to give the Indian baby a fair start and to build up a constitution which will resist disease. Competent field matrons with personalities that command the confidence of the Indian women are a most important factor in raising the Indian race to a higher civilization, and should be placed on the plane of her sister who undergoes the hardships of missionary fields.

DENTISTS.

During the year seven dentists have devoted their entire time to the care of the teeth of the children in the boarding schools. After the close of the school they work among the adult Indians. The teeth of the Indians are in bad condition as a rule. The care of the teeth and the elimination of the constant source of infection from decayed teeth improve the general health condition of the student.

PHYSICIANS.

It is safe to say that fully 60 per cent of the Indians under the supervision of the Indian Service are still entirely dependent upon the Government for medical service. The service now has 128 regular physicians who devote their entire time, and 59 contract physicians who, according to their contracts, are required to devote only part of their time to the Indians. The service has difficulty in procuring efficient men at the salaries permitted by present appropriations to carry out the important medical task before it, and often has still greater difficulty in retaining the services of those capable of meeting the responsibilities placed upon them.

STOCK RAISING.

Since assuming charge of Indian matters I have been impressed with the idea that too many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which are exploited to the profit of the white man might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. Particularly is this true of the grazing lands of the Indians. Probably there are located within the borders of the Indian reservations the most desirable grazing lands in unbroken bodies in the United States to-day. The grass on these lands is in its natural state, usually not heavily grazed. Stock water is available and in all ways an ideal range is presented for the raising of cattle on a large scale. These lands for years have been leased to white cattle owners at a stated rental per head. Vast herds of cattle have been developed by white men on Indian lands and marketed to the increased wealth of the cattlemen and but small return to the Indian landowner. The constant diminution of grazing land throughout the United States has caused

a natural increase in the price of meat, and unquestionably under modern conditions this price will not diminish. It would seem, therefore, that there is no more lucrative or important industrial opportunity open to the Indians having grazing lands than to do away with the old grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place go into the business of stock raising themselves. The Indian is by nature a herdsman, and, with but small teaching, should develop into an ideal stock raiser. With this end in view, I have instituted a plan of creating tribal herds upon those reservations having large areas of tribal grazing lands. The original herds purchased are comparatively small, but in a short time, by careful management, should so increase as to properly graze every acre of Indian grazing land.

During the year nearly one and one-half million dollars were expended in the purchase of live stock for individuals and as tribal herds and also for male animals for improving the grade of cattle, horses, and sheep already belonging to the Indians. The principal purchases were: For Blackfeet Reservation, 44 stallions, at \$23,131, and 102 bulls, at \$12,640. For Colville, 50 bulls, at \$4,860, and 12 stallions, at \$5,000. For Crow, 20 stallions, at \$9,780; 7,021 heifers, at \$306,338; 2,000 steers, at \$79,470; and 251 bulls, at \$20,075. For Cheyenne, 80 bulls, at \$9,680; 682 heifers, at \$33,418; 46 cows with calves, at \$3,197; and 46 mares, at \$5,248. For Crow Creek, 64 cows with calves, at \$3,776; 74 mares, at \$7,410; and 10 bulls, at \$1,350. For Fort Apache, 56 bulls, at \$7,000. For Lower Brule, 12 stallions, at \$6,687; 55 bulls, at \$6,187; and 601 heifers, at \$29,968. For Navajo, 175 rams, at \$2,187, and 4 stallions, at \$940. For Navajo Springs, 20 stallions, at \$4,910; 25 bulls, at \$2,325; and 12 mares, at \$2,020. For Pine Ridge, 1,486 heifers, at \$75,000; 150 cows, at \$6,000; and 25 stallions, at \$12,500. For Rosebud, 248 heifers, at \$12,098; 2,016 cows, at \$133,205; 1,216 mares, at \$166,339; 19 stallions, at \$9,503; and 90 bulls, at \$10,930. For San Carlos, 40 stallions, at \$8,000; 30 bulls, at \$7,440; and 1,000 heifers, at \$37,000. For Shoshone, 101 bulls, at \$9,512. For Standing Rock, 128 heifers, at \$5,117, and 2 stallions, at \$1,180. For Tongue River, 1,046 heifers, at \$49,622; 36 bulls, at \$3,100; and 4 stallions, at \$575; and for Truxton Canyon, 510 cows at \$21,300, and 20 bulls, at \$2,300.

The total purchases for these and other reservations amounted to 267 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 670 horses, 67 mules, 513 sheep, and 469 rams.

This stock has been placed in the care of experienced stockmen, and will not only give the Indians an insight into the practical management of the live-stock industry and enable them to learn proper methods in stock raising, but will furnish a nucleus from which the individual herds can be created by issue or purchase. It will be noticed

that the largest herd, comprising 9,021 head of cattle and 251 bulls, was purchased for the Indians of the Crow Reservation under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 352-353.) This herd has been placed in a separate pasture set aside for its exclusive use. They are in splendid condition, and the Indians have cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to be fed these cattle next winter.

Many of the Indians have heretofore opposed the plans for the improvement of the grade of animals belonging to them and for replacing the worthless male stock with animals of improved breed. They are, however, gradually beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this policy as the results of such breeding become apparent. This is aptly illustrated by the fact that, although the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation were opposed to the establishment of a breeding station on their reservation, the superintendent reports that they have bred over 600 mares at that station during the present season.

While the development of the horse-breeding industry as a means of livelihood for the Indians is largely confined to those reservations located in North and South Dakota and Montana, high-grade stallions have been provided for many of the other reservations in order that high-grade work horses may be provided to enable the Indians to cultivate their allotments, engage in freighting, and for market.

Some idea may be had of the benefits that will be derived by improving the grade of the 1,500,000 sheep belonging to the Navajo Indians living in the Southwest by the fact that experiments during the past year have demonstrated that the result of the first cross between native sheep and high-grade rams is the production of an animal 20 to 25 per cent greater in weight and yielding 50 to 60 per cent more wool of a considerably better grade than that produced by the native Navajo sheep. Owing to the limited amount of funds available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians living in that locality it is impracticable to introduce a sufficient number of rams to improve the entire number of sheep belonging to these Indians at one time, but the plans outlined contemplate the yearly purchase of such number of rams as available funds will permit to be issued to Indians in payment of labor, which, with those purchased by the more prosperous Indians with their personal funds and under the supervision of the superintendents in charge of their reservations, will aid materially in the development of this industry.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry has aided materially in the inspection of animals purchased and the eradication of infectious diseases among the animals on the various Indian reservations, particularly the disease of dourine, which had spread to an alarming extent among the horses belonging to the Indians living on the reservations located in Montana and

North and South Dakota. In order that individual Indians might not suffer the entire loss resulting from the killing of his animals for the benefit and protection of the tribe as a whole on account of being infected with such disease, where animals are destroyed on account of being infected with glanders, dourine, or other infectious diseases, the Indians to whom they belong are reimbursed their value in an amount not exceeding \$100, in order that those depending on such animals for a livelihood will not be deprived of their means of securing a living, or that persons having a better grade of animals may not feel that they were suffering the entire loss, but that such loss is shared by the tribe as a whole.

The foregoing brief résumé of the year's work in advancing the live-stock industry of the Indians, if compared with past efforts along the same line, will show conclusively that there has been more activity in this branch of work than ever before in the history of Indian administration, and that more has been accomplished than ever before toward making the Indian the beneficiary of all instead of a small part, as heretofore, of the profits to be derived from the exploitation of his own grazing resources.

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUND.

The money appropriated by Congress for use in the purchase of live stock for work and breeding purposes and agricultural equipment for sale to Indians, under a plan whereby the Indians must reimburse the Government for the cost of the stock and for equipment they receive, has been utilized to advantage during the year.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), appropriated \$25,000 for use at the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), authorized the expenditure of the repayments made by the Indians until June 1, 1915. There are approximately 164 accounts with Indians at this jurisdiction, and the total purchases made from the fund aggregated \$29,768.26. Although there is apparently \$9,430.43 still due from Indians, in nearly every instance partial payments have been made on the various accounts. During the last two or three years these Indians have been reluctant to make further use of this reimbursable fund, giving as an excuse their desire to avoid going further into debt. This money was appropriated for the purchase of a class of articles which will aid the Indians to add to their incomes, and not for subsistence supplies to be eaten up with nothing left to show for the expenditure but a debt. This has been explained to the Indians, and they are now beginning to see the advantages of the fund, and have asked that the time for returning the money to the Treasury be extended for five years, as they desire to make further use of it.

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), appropriated \$15,000 for encouraging industry among Indians at the Tongue River Reservation. Nearly 300 Indians have participated in the use of this money, for whom live stock, wagons, harness, and agricultural equipments, aggregating in value approximately \$22,872.21, were purchased, and repayments amounting to \$15,944.76 have been already made, leaving a balance of \$6,927.45 still due. This money has been used very largely for breeding stock, wagons, harness, and seed, and it is therefore quite apparent that the Indians will derive great benefit therefrom and add materially to their incomes.

As stated in last year's report, the sum of \$30,000, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1061), for use as a reimbursable fund, was apportioned among 14 different superintendencies. The amount of money made available at many places was found inadequate to meet the demands of the Indians, and although in some instances further apportionments were made from the appropriation of \$100,000 made in the act of June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4, p. 4), still further requests for more money are being made by the Indians and the superintendents in charge. The money appropriated in the act of June 30, 1913, *supra*, has been apportioned among 24 superintendencies in various amounts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000, namely, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Pima, Havasupai, San Juan, Leupp, Pueblo Bonito, Navajo, Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Fort Yuma, Fort McDermitt, Western Shoshone, Walker River, Fallon, Moapa River, Nevada, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Zuni, Cherokee, Shawnee, Shivwitz, and Jicarilla.

While it is not known at this time the precise number of Indians who have participated in the use of these two appropriations, the incomplete reports indicate that the number will exceed 400. Property, consisting of seeds, breeding and work stock, harness, wagons, agricultural implements of all kinds, was purchased, and the reports from the field indicate that the benefits which the Indians will derive from the use of the stock and implements thus furnished will be far-reaching and very materially aid them in attaining self-support. At many places Indians were furnished with cows and horses to start in the cattle business; some were furnished poultry to go into the poultry business. Others were furnished agricultural equipments and stock to farm their lands, and still others were furnished stock, wagons, and harness to engage in freighting supplies. Although the title to the property remains in the Government until full payment is made by the Indians, and the property can be retaken upon default, it is gratifying to recite that out of all the reimbursing agreements entered into it was necessary to retake the property in only six or eight cases. A few of the Indians for whom stock was purchased were so unfortunate as to lose their stock by various diseases, but

those Indians have manifested an inclination to pay off their indebtedness, notwithstanding their loss. By reason of short crops or some other inability, it has been necessary to extend the time in which partial payments must be made in perhaps 40 or 50 cases, but in all cases the Indians desire to keep the property and make payments when they harvest and sell their hay and other crops. The Indians are rapidly becoming accustomed to the real purpose and advantage of funds of this character and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and are honestly cooperating with the view of getting the very maximum results from the limited amount of money available.

In addition to the congressional appropriations referred to, tribal funds are being used at 12 different reservations, under the reimbursable regulations, in the purchase of work and breeding stock, agricultural equipment, lumber for homes, fence material, and digging of wells. Much good is being accomplished through the use of tribal funds in this manner. More than 300 Indians have already been benefited, through expenditures aggregating more than \$57,886.42, and approximately \$14,000 have been already repaid by the Indians. Where tribal funds were used, only two Indians were delinquent in payments on their accounts, and in not a single instance has it been necessary to retake the property from the Indians to whom it was sold. In one case the property was returned to the Government because of the death of the Indian to whom it was sold and the inability of the heirs to meet the payments. This property was promptly sold to another worthy Indian.

The estimates submitted to Congress in December, 1913, for funds to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915 contained a number of reimbursable items designed to provide funds to be used in the purchase of seeds, live stock, and agricultural equipment of all kinds required to enable the Indians at various jurisdictions to engage in some industrial pursuit from which they might obtain self-support. Well-balanced industrial programs were formulated and brought to the attention of Congress in support of the estimates submitted, and it has generously appropriated the sum of \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians. This is the largest appropriation ever obtained for the advancement of industry and self-support, and aggressive steps have already been taken to work out the details incident to the use of the money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the very maximum benefits.

FARMING.

Special effort was made during the past year to increase the Indians' interest in farming wherever their lands are adapted to this industry. For this purpose approximately 450 farmers were em-

ployed at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum, there being only a few at the latter salary. Their task is to instruct the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, and the best disposition to make of their crops.

The plan generally followed is to district the reservations, station a farmer in each, who keeps in close touch with the Indians, furnishing individual instruction and advice.

It was found in some cases that farmers were being used around the agencies as laborers or clerks and that superintendents devoted too much attention to office work, neglecting the more important field work. In order to remedy this undesirable condition of affairs on April 5, 1914, the following circular letter was issued:

To all reservation superintendents:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that, while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer, nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock, and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country, and I am determined that unceasing efforts shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land, and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow, and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indian should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own, and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close cooperation between the Indian Service employes and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time—every day of his time—in heart-to-heart association and hand-to-hand working in his particular sphere. It must be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," as they say at sea.

I can not refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources, and from all sections of the country, that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians not more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately, I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment, that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming, and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the taxpaying public, and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions, and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising, and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they can not have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter the superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

It is extremely difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified men for farmers at the comparatively small salaries paid, and limited funds available will not permit of the employment of a sufficient number to get the best results. In fact, I believe that one of the greatest needs of the Indian Service is an adequate force of properly qualified farmers, to instruct the Indians in agricultural operations. We need men not only with a technical and practical knowledge of farming, in all its varied phases, but with certain personal qualities even more essential to success, such as a real interest in the Indians' welfare and a desire to help them all they can; in other words, men imbued with the real "missionary spirit," who can inspire the Indians with the ambition to make the most of their opportunities in order to become self-supporting, independent citizens.

In this connection the following extract from report of Supt. Thackery, of the Pima School, dated March 31, 1914, will no doubt be of special interest:

I have recently been able to stir up a splendid interest on the part of our more progressive Indians in the settlement of a new district on the reservation, recently supplied with an irrigation system by the irrigation branch of our service. The interest of this progressive element of the tribe has been such

that they have already cleared, ready for cultivation, several thousand acres of new land, and this settlement will within a year swell to approximately 1,000 Indians, covering in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres of irrigated lands. This progressive colony is made up largely of returned students, who are particularly anxious to demonstrate what they can do on their own initiative as farmers by irrigation in this locality. Their fences and ditches, with the exception of the main ditches, will be placed upon sectional lines, and their homes and other improvements will be built as nearly as possible out of the material at hand, but in a sanitary, up-to-date manner. Some of the men taking great interest in this new plan are of the older type of Indians, and are unable to speak English, but all are experienced farmers by irrigation. They have recently suggested to me the propriety of giving them an Indian farmer, promising to stir up what should be a splendid competition between this entirely Indian district and other districts which are under the supervision of a white farmer.

Special attention has been devoted during the year to efforts looking toward improvement in the personnel of the farming service by the elimination of inefficient employees of this class with very good results.

Actual figures are not yet available in regard to the number of Indians engaged in farming or the crop production on the various reservations during the fiscal year 1914, but it can safely be stated that both the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage were increased on practically all of the reservations.

INDIAN FAIRS.

Indian fairs were held during the year on the following reservations:

Blackfeet.	Red Lake.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Rosebud.
Colorado River.	San Carlos.
Crow Creek.	San Juan.
Fort Bidwell.	Santee.
Fort Totten.	Shivwits.
Keshena.	Sisseton.
La Pointe.	Standing Rock.
Malki.	Tongue River.
Pima.	Tule River.
Pine Ridge.	Yankton.

It is deemed desirable to bring the Indians into direct competition with their white neighbors, when they are sufficiently advanced to do this with profit to themselves, and with this end in view exhibits of Indian agricultural products were shown during the year at conveniently located State and county fairs by the following reservations:

Fallon.	Sac and Fox (Iowa).
Fort Lapwai.	Salt River.
Leech Lake.	San Xavier.
Nevada.	Union.

For several years a joint fair has been held by the Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Red Moon, and Seger Indians. This fair has now been abolished, and a comprehensive plan is being worked out for large exhibits of Indian products at the Oklahoma State Fair next fall, which has donated a building 50 by 100 feet for this purpose, and will offer special prizes or trophies for Indian exhibits.

Exhibits of Indian products were also shown at the Arizona and Nevada State Fairs, and at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Tulsa, Okla., last fall, at each of which a number of prizes were won by the Indians in direct competition with products shown by their white neighbors. Plans are also being arranged for the Sisseton Indians to participate in the Tri-State Fair at Browns Valley, Minn., on the same basis as the whites, and it is expected that next year their own fair can be abolished.

Instructions have been issued limiting Indian fairs to three days' duration, prohibiting old-time Indian dancing, and restricting horse racing, believing that the attention of the Indians should be directed primarily to the agricultural and industrial exhibits rather than to the amusement features of the fair.

The Indian fairs on the various Sioux reservations were formerly held on different dates, thus encouraging the Indians to be constantly visiting from one fair to the other during the fall of each year. In order to overcome this practice the plan was adopted last year of holding all the fairs during the same week, with such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued.

The following circular letter concerning Indian fairs was issued:

To superintendents:

You should now be arranging for your Indian fair, and I desire to impress upon you my idea of the purpose and possibilities of these exhibitions.

I want these fairs so conducted as to open to the Indians the vision of the industrial achievements to which they should aspire. I want them to be an inspiration in arousing in the Indian a clear appreciation of the great opportunity before him for real industrial advancement.

The ownership of land always has been and always must be the principal basis of man's wealth. A wise development of the vast natural resources of the Indian reservations has tremendous possibilities. The Indian's rich agricultural lands, his vast areas of grass land, his great forests, and his practically untouched mineral resources should be so utilized as to become a powerful instrument for his civilization.

I hold it to be an economic and social crime in this age and under modern conditions to permit thousands of acres of fertile lands belonging to the Indians and capable of great industrial development to lie in unproductive idleness.

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress, in the current appropriation bill, has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund and \$250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$800,000 of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee of the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman, and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets this obligation in full measure.

The political conditions of the world will make the next few years a period of great prosperity for the American farmer. Let us see that the Indian with his broad acres is in truth an American farmer and that he properly participates in this unusual opportunity.

I desire that our Indian fairs this year be made the opening of an intelligent and determined campaign for the industrial advancement of the Indian. Let this year's fair mark the start of the Indian along the road the purpose of which is self-support and independence. Hereafter let your fair each year be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep, and their other stock.

With this information you should map out a comprehensive plan of campaign based on the conditions presented by your Indians. This plan should cover not only one year but a period of years, having in view an ever-increasing number of able-bodied Indians farming better and more acres of land, the continual improvement of the live stock of the individual Indian and of the tribe, and the use of grazing, timber, and mineral lands with the greatest economical benefit.

This campaign should be understood by the farmers, the stockmen, the industrial teachers, and in fact all employees connected with industrial work on your reservation, and you should endeavor not only to procure their efficient aid in carrying out your plan, but also their personal interest and sympathetic cooperation. Let your fair this year be the place and time at which you will join in launching this live campaign for industrial betterment.

Former widespread negligence and mismanagement in the cultivation of the soil, the breeding of stock, and the handling of grazing land is no excuse for the continuance of such conditions, and they will not be permitted to exist on an Indian reservation during my administration.

Be continually at the fair yourself with your farmers and all of your industrial employees.

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high-grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view. This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle, and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well-bred bulls, stallions, and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well-bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved, but that the old and worse than useless male

animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock raiser must be disposed of.

Every advantage must be taken of the opportunity to teach the Indian the importance of careful preparation of the soil, the necessity for the best quality of seed, and the advantage of proper cultivation. The Indian should be made to clearly understand the waste which comes from the use of bad seed and poor cultivation.

Arouse enthusiasm and rivalry between the men, women, and children by showing at the fair their native products, such as blankets, baskets, pottery, beadwork, silversmith work, and lace; their vegetables and fruits of every kind and description; and between the women by showing the products of the home and the farmyard, including chickens, butter, eggs, and canned fruits.

Conduct your fair so as to arouse interest in every form of agriculture and stock raising. Hold daily demonstrations of modern farming activities. Open a series of industrial meetings which will extend throughout the winter. See that the enthusiasm aroused grows, and do not permit it to wane before the farming season next spring. Take the opportunity of the fair to ascertain what the Indians require in the way of farm equipment and stock-raising needs, and make your recommendations to the office during the winter in order that steps may be taken for their delivery to them in ample time for the next season; and in this connection, after you have started your campaign, advise me fully of what you have done and what you propose to do.

Indian fairs should be as nearly as practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the wild west features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man.

In conclusion, I fully understand that the task presented is not an easy one. It is worthy of the steel of all capable and energetic employees in the service who are ambitious to accomplish real things for the Indian, and I feel that I have and will have their active cooperation. It is necessary that I require the highest efficiency and the greatest interest in these matters. I can not and will not tolerate the failure of employees, through negligence or lack of interest, to furnish Indians, by example or precept, with proper incentive to industry and progress. If employees responsible for industrial betterments are not efficient and can not produce results, they must be replaced by men who can and will. Inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed and required to make the most careful study of industrial conditions on every reservation visited by them and fully report to me what is being accomplished by each employee.

I have received a number of invitations to attend Indian fairs this year, and I am arranging to accept as many of these invitations as my other engagements will permit. I will be glad by this coming together and the privilege of contact with the individual Indians and their families and the employees of the service to give encouragement and aid in aggressively starting an effective and continuous campaign for the industrial training of the Indian and the development of his property.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), authorizes Indian allottees who hold their lands under trust patents to lease their allotments for not exceeding five years under regulations prescribed by the department.

The practice of Indians leasing their lands is a poor one at best, as the purpose of allotment was to give each Indian a tract of land which he could call his own and on which he could make an effort to become a self-supporting member of the community in which he might live. There are many cases, however, in which an Indian can not make beneficial use of his allotment, and in such cases it has been the endeavor of the office to so regulate the leasing as to be of the greatest benefit to the allottee. Old Indians, women, minors, and those engaged in some gainful occupation are, as a rule, permitted to lease their lands. In other cases, where an Indian has more land than he can conveniently care for, he is encouraged to lease part and use the proceeds in improving his retained land.

It has been the aim of the office in cases where Indians have demonstrated their competency to permit them to negotiate their own leases and collect the rentals.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

On the Sioux reservations the greater part of the land is allotted and the remaining tribal lands are for the most part scattered in small tracts among the allotments. The practice of leasing large districts as tribal pastures has been discontinued, and the various white cattlemen who have been running stock on the open range on these reservations have been notified that their leases will not be renewed and that they must remove all stock this summer and fall.

One of the large grazing districts of the Crow Reservation has been greatly reduced in size, owing to the purchase of cattle for the Indians and the necessity of using part of the district for such cattle.

This plan is in furtherance of the policy of the office to aid the Indians in increasing their cattle holdings and to foster stock industry among them.

It is believed that this plan will enable the Indians on reservations suitable mainly for grazing purposes to acquire a better knowledge of stock raising and to increase their holdings of cattle, and thereby to become self-supporting.

The only Indian reservations remaining where large tracts may be used for grazing purposes are those on which the Apache Indians are located in Arizona and the Crow Reservation in Montana. On the San Carlos Reservation approximately 42,700 head of cattle belonging to cattlemen are being cared for; on the Fort Apache Reservation about 21,375 cattle and 52,000 sheep, and on the Crow Reservation approximately 45,411 cattle and 85,000 sheep.

Steps have been taken on several reservations to determine the number of stock that may be safely carried on the ranges the entire

year, taking into consideration the amount of feed during the grazing season, the water available for the stock, and whether there are winter ranges or whether it is necessary to put up hay for the stock. As tribal herds are put on the various reservations and the number of cattle belonging to outsiders reduced or removed entirely reports will be called for showing the conditions on each reservation in order that proper action may be taken to stock the ranges to capacity and to care for the Indian cattle during all seasons of the year. On reservations where there are tribal herds, the superintendents have been instructed to see that the Indians put up sufficient hay to care for the stock during the winter season.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Experimental work designed to test the possibilities of the soil and climate in various sections of the country in the cultivation of trees, grains, fruits, and vegetables was carried on at a number of Indian schools, principally at Colville, Blackfeet, Pala, Shoshone, Shivwits, Havasupai, Leupp, San Juan, Pima, Lower Brule, San Xavier, Malki, and Tomah. The most important work of this character, however, was done at the San Juan and Pima Reservations.

At San Juan several years ago the superintendent obtained from the superintendents in charge of the various reservations samples of seed corn grown by the Indians. Corn from over 40 different places was received and planted. Some of this seed matured nicely and did well; where the seed was a failure it was discarded.

The most promising seed was saved from year to year until now the experiments are confined to three distinct varieties of the new corn, consisting of a soft Calico corn received from the Rosebud Reservation, a soft white corn from the Eastern Cherokee Reservation, and the other soft corn from the Havasupai Reservation, which varieties are doing exceptionally well.

Shallu produced a fair crop and succeeded better than kaffir corn. This belongs to a group of grain sorghums, and stands more wet or dry weather than other maize or cane tried in this section. *Vicia Villosa* grew well.

Dry land alfalfa, planted for the first time, is showing evidence of improvement over other varieties.

Pencilaria made enormous yields and is perhaps the greatest and best yielder of any grain forage plant tried. Drought-resisting red clover was planted and apparently will be a success and second to alfalfa as a general hay crop.

Tobacco was raised with good success. The plants were strong and vigorous, grew rapidly, and matured early in the fall.

Beans were planted quite extensively, because this vegetable forms a large part of the bill of fare of the Indians of this jurisdiction.

Various kinds of melons, of which the Indians are very fond, were successfully grown. Among them were a number of new melons, including a winter-pie melon, which is suitable for cooking, and Soboba cantaloupe, which can be kept all winter. New varieties of pumpkins, squash, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables were tried out with varied success.

With a view of getting the Indians interested in growing timber for shade and other purposes in this barren country where there is no timber except a few cottonwoods along the river and cedar pinions and pines on the mountains, many varieties of tree seeds were planted. The elm, yellow locust, white ash, sugar maple, soft maple, boxwood, osage orange, Carolina poplar, willow poplar, several varieties of willow, box elder, tamarack, cypress, arbor vitae, and a few varieties of pines and fir are making good growth and proving successful.

One of the most important branches of experimental work and one from which large results are expected is the testing and demonstration work in connection with the production of Egyptian cotton at Sacaton, Ariz., under the Pima jurisdiction. This work is conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. During the planting season of 1913 15 acres of Egyptian cotton were grown, from which 8,730 pounds of lint were produced at a value of \$1,875. The seed cotton was sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound. The Indians in this section of the country, by reason of the success obtained with this crop at the farm, are planting cotton seed obtained from the demonstration farm on their own lands. About 200 acres were planted by them during the year, and they were so well pleased with the result of the crop that an increased area was planted this spring.

Egyptian cotton is being largely raised by the settlers in the Gila Valley and to a certain extent in the Salt River Valley. The raising of Egyptian cotton by the whites is of great importance to the Indians, because it creates for the Papagoes and Pimas a market for their labor during the cotton-picking season. This is of especial importance to the Papago Indians, who are usually poor, and for whom the wages received from this industry will be of great importance in raising them to a higher plane of living. The use of Indian labor in connection with Egyptian cotton is supervised by representatives of the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture, and care is taken to see that the Indians are protected from liquor and improper influences during the cotton-picking season.

Experiments were also made with what is known as Mexican June corn, which produced very good yields.

Large quantities of Bermuda onion sets were furnished to the Indians. A very good grade of this type of onion can be produced by the Indians, and there is a ready sale therefor.

The policy of utilizing Indian school farms at the various reservations not only for the benefit of the schools and the pupils in attendance, but also to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, was continued during the year.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold provided for in the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 455-456), established in 1911 and 1912, is being operated with good results.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma have been very active during the past fiscal year. An extensive pool was discovered a little more than a year ago about 14 miles east of Cushing, which has been productive beyond expectations. Another large pool has been discovered near Healdton, about 14 miles west of Ardmore, and wells of large volume have been brought in.

The Cushing oil is a high-grade refining oil, while that obtained from the Healdton field is said to have an asphalt base, to be somewhat inferior to the Cushing oil, but of great value as a fuel oil. Operations have been conducted in other directions, proven fields have been developed, and some "wild-catting" done with probably the usual average of success.

During the year there has been quite a fluctuation in the price paid for crude oil in Oklahoma, which is of concern to the Indians who own oil-producing lands, as their royalties are based on the price of crude oil.

On July 1, 1913, the market price of crude oil in the Oklahoma field was 88 cents per barrel of 42 gallons, which price had been effective for five months prior thereto. On July 7, 1913, the price was increased to 93 cents, and rose comparatively rapidly, reaching \$1.03 on August 19, 1913, and was finally advanced to \$1.05 per barrel on February 2, 1914.

During the time the price of crude oil was advancing development work was extremely active, with the result that production reached such a stage that the pipe-line companies could not transport all the oil being mined, and on April 8 the market price was reduced to \$1 per barrel, and thereafter reductions were made rather rapidly until it reached 75 cents per barrel, on April 30, since which time no further change has been made. This price of 75 cents per barrel, however, is paid only for the high-grade refining oil. The operators in the Healdton field receive but 50 cents per barrel for their oil.

The oil men in Oklahoma are much concerned regarding the condition of the oil business, and recently a general meeting was held, at which steps were taken to curtail and control the production, with the hope that the price of crude oil would advance. It has been agreed between many of the producers to do no drilling for four

months except that positively necessary to protect the lines or to prevent forfeiture of a lease.

There are prospects that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the lessees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility, development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum the waste incident to drilling for and producing oil and gas on Indian lands in Oklahoma, and this office has had the valuable and hearty cooperation of the Bureau of Mines in this important work. The task has not been an easy one. We have had to combat ignorance and prejudice, and although the results have not been all that could be desired, we are encouraged to believe that there has been some improvement and that oil men are being awakened to the seriousness of conditions.

Waste of oil and natural gas has been particularly noticeable when a new field has been discovered with a production far in excess of expectations, such as the Cushing and the Healdton fields, in Oklahoma, and has been caused by a lack of facilities to care for the production and to the eagerness of each lease owner to get his share. When an oil well of good capacity is discovered in a hitherto unproven field, great activity in drilling immediately follows, and many wells are drilled and a large quantity of oil brought to the surface before pipe-line companies have extended their lines into the territory or tanks can be constructed in which to store the production. The result has been that hurriedly constructed open earthen tanks must be utilized with the consequent waste due to evaporation and seepage. It has happened in some cases that the oil has gotten away entirely and been permitted to flow down the streams. It is said that probably 50,000 barrels of oil were lost in the Healdton field in this manner.

Another source of waste, particularly of natural gas, is that found in connection with drilling operations. As a general rule, operators are not interested in finding gas. They want oil, for which there is a ready market and from which they can derive a greater and quicker income. Thus, when the seeker for oil—particularly when there is a probability of finding oil by drilling to a sufficient depth—has encountered a stratum of gas in his drilling, the practice of some has been to permit this gas to “blow off” or escape into the air and continue drilling for oil. Many million cubic feet of natural gas have been wantonly wasted in this manner in the Cushing field.

Yet another waste, impossible of estimate, has been caused by the failure of operators effectively to confine water encountered in drilling to its own stratum, with the result that it has been permitted to flow into and flood lower oil and gas bearing strata. Not all of this waste has been on restricted lands, which comprise but about 30 per cent of the area on which oil and gas operations are conducted. Probably the greater amount of waste has occurred on lands not under the control of the Government. Some waste is probably unavoidable, but there is no doubt in my mind that the greater part thereof could be avoided if the operators would take proper precautions in advance. Aside from the loss to the landowners of the royalty, there is a greater loss to the State of Oklahoma in general on account of the dissipation of its natural resources.

The lack of a market for natural gas has been due in a great measure to the waste of the gas. A gas-selling corporation will not care to construct its pipe lines into a field producing both oil and gas, while this wanton waste of the gas is permitted, for there would be no assurance that there would be any return on the investment. If proper methods were used to conserve this gas, there seems to be no doubt that it would eventually find a market, and thus prove a source of great revenue.

The Bureau of Mines has made a careful study of drilling methods, and has introduced the so-called mud-fluid system, by which the production from any stratum, whether water, gas, or oil, may be effectively sealed in its own stratum and not permitted to flow into and mingle with the production of other strata.

Contrary opinions are held as to the effectiveness of the mud-fluid method of drilling. It has been highly praised, and it has been adversely criticized. From a careful study of the matter, however, I am convinced that where the method has been given a fair chance and has been employed conscientiously it has done all that is claimed for it. The difficulty is due to failure of operators to prepare to use the method until trouble has overcome them, then there has necessarily been some delay in applying the method, because the apparatus was not at hand. Oil men are conservative. They think their own old methods are sufficient, and hesitate to institute new systems, particularly if there is any additional first cost, overlooking the vast advantages to be gained in the end. They must be educated to the use of proven scientific methods. The efforts of the Bureau of Mines in this direction are encouraging. The Oklahoma State authorities are fully alive to the conditions, and are endeavoring to control operations so as to benefit the greatest number. The indications are that operators themselves are becoming impressed with the necessity of using better methods, so as to conserve oil and gas.

To bring about a proper regard for the regulations of the department, to show the earnestness of the office and its intention to compel operators to put forth every effort to prevent waste, I found it necessary to fine several lessees, one of them as high as \$1,000, for failure to comply with the regulations. I believe this action has had a salutary effect.

The force heretofore employed by the office and the Bureau of Mines to inspect oil and gas mining operations has not been sufficient. Development has been so active that it has been impossible for oil men to give proper attention to detail. For instance, where efforts have been made to introduce the use of the mud-fluid system a Bureau of Mines representative would give instructions to the driller as to the procedure and then be called away to look after some important case and not be in a position to see that his instructions were carefully followed. It has happened in cases that his instructions were not followed, and failure to obtain proper results has been charged to the system rather than to the lack of compliance with directions.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contains an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended in the employment of not more than six additional inspectors to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which the restrictions have not been removed and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste. We have hopes that with this additional force to supplement the efforts heretofore put forth we may see great improvements in drilling methods during the present fiscal year.

LEASES OF OSAGE OIL AND GAS LANDS.

During the summer of 1913 several very productive wells were brought in on Osage leased lands in the so-called Boston Pool. Adjoining these wells were unleased lands, which, it was concluded, should be offered for lease, both because of prospective active bidding and for the reason that the lands were being drained, and consequently decreasing in value as oil and gas properties.

Accordingly, about 11,000 acres were offered for lease by advertisement and bids opened on September 29, 1913. The bids accepted covered 10,542 acres, with total bonuses of \$505,315.40. This was an average bonus of \$49 per acre. This is the largest bonus ever received for a tract of land of that size in the history of the department's dealings in oil lands.

Outside of the Five Tribes and the Osage Reservation but little has been done on Indian lands in Oklahoma in the oil-mining industry. A few leases have been made, but developments have not been sufficient to indicate whether drilling will be profitable.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

Hopes are entertained that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands, aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the leasees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, lace making, and beadwork.

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

Undoubtedly the Navajo blanket industry continues to be the most important and remunerative of the native industries in which the Indians are engaged. The Navajo Indians derive from this source about \$700,000 a year. The work is done by the women usually during their spare times. With a view to avoiding the production of large quantities of low-grade blankets, known to the trade as saddle blankets, and to guard against imitations and to satisfy the public of the genuineness of the blankets offered for sale as Indian-made goods and at the same time increase the profits to the Indian workers, a plan has been devised whereby a linen tag and lead seal is being attached to blankets purchased direct from the Navajo Indians as a guaranty of their genuineness. The Indians receive for these blankets \$8 or more in cash or its equivalent. The tagging system is being tried out at Moqui, Western Navajo, and San Juan Reservations, and if it proves successful at those places, the system will be extended to the other Navajo reservations.

In order to assist and encourage these Indians to weave high-grade blankets and to obtain suitable blanks for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, authority was granted for the expenditure of \$375 in the purchase of the five best blankets shown at a contest held in conjunction with the San Juan Indian Fair.

This contest was duly held as contemplated. About 700 blankets were displayed from the various Navajo reservations, a number from points 125 miles distant. The first prize (\$100) was won by Mrs. Yabbin Begay Camp, an Indian without education but noted for the extra-fine quality of her blankets. The second prize (\$90) was won by Miss Susie Bainbridge, a former schoolgirl, of Two Gray Hills, N. Mex. The three remaining prizes were limited to Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Defiance agency.

The exhibit was considered by competent judges to be the best display of Navajo blankets ever seen in that section of the country, and the keenest interest was shown by the Indians, traders, and visitors. About \$10,000 worth of blankets were sold. Another contest along similar lines will be held in the near future. The Navajo Indians, usually the men, also make large quantities of silverware from Mexican coin.

A large number of Indians on various reservations are more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery, from which they derive \$100,000 or more annually.

LACE MAKING.

Lace making is becoming a very important industry in some localities, especially among the Mission Indians in Southern California. This industry not only enables the women and children to utilize their spare time in the home and derive from their labors an income to aid in their support, but the very nature of the work has an elevating and refining influence upon them.

The following circular concerning native industries was issued:

To superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools.

GENTLEMEN: AS you are doubtless aware, the Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from the products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basket, pottery, and lace making, and beadwork, their earnings during the fiscal year 1913 amounting to approximately \$700,000.

I desire very much to do and to have done in the field everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians. To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed, to take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit at your earliest convenience answers to the following inquiries, supplemented by such further information as may be available, and your recommendation as to the course you feel it would be proper to pursue:

1. What native industries are the Indians at your jurisdiction now engaged in?
2. Is the work done by the old or the young; by the women or men?
3. Are the Indians engaged in native industries throughout the year or only during spare times or when in special need of funds or supplies?
4. What means are now employed to encourage improvement in the articles made, and are the young Indians to any extent engaging in the native industries?
5. In some localities lace making is becoming an important and profitable industry among Indians, especially the women and children. What, if anything, is being done among your Indians in this respect, and do you think lace making can be satisfactorily developed?

6. If possible, give number of baskets, blankets, pieces of beadwork, amount of lace, etc., made by the Indians at your jurisdiction annually; the number of Indians engaged in the work; the average length of time it takes to make the various articles and their minimum and maximum values.

7. Where do the Indians obtain the material entering into the articles made?

8. Are the local markets ample to handle the products of the Indians, and do the Indians receive the full value thereof? To whom do the Indians sell, and do they receive cash, merchandise, or store credits for their supplies?

9. Do you recommend that the office attempt to find markets in the East for the products of native industries; if so, why; for what class of articles, and what length of time would it take to fill orders for the various articles?

10. Could you furnish samples of the various articles for exhibition to merchants and others interested with fixed prices in quantities as well as for one?

11. Would the Indians consent to send their wares to merchants in the East, through your office, C. O. D. or cash 30 days after delivery?

Please acquaint the employees with my wishes in this matter, answer the questions as fully as possible, and give any further information available which you believe would be useful to the office in arriving at definite conclusions. Your reply should be mailed in time to reach this office not later than August —.

MARKETING NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The conditions under which the Indians must now sell the products of their native industries are very unsatisfactory. In some places the fineness and real art depicted in the work of the Indians, especially in basketry, is not appreciated, and the result is inferior articles are being produced. Investigations are now being made with the view to ultimately formulating plans to induce the Indians to make the better grade of articles and find for them better markets from which they might realize the true value of their work. These native industries from which the Indians derive so large a sum are recognized to be of great importance, but the problem of bringing about improved conditions is a difficult one, primarily because the Indians usually want their money as soon as they bring in their articles, and this is virtually impossible where the products are disposed of in markets distant from the homes of the Indians.

IRRIGATION.

Under the direct exclusive supervision of this bureau, 62 principal irrigation projects or systems on 56 different reservations or tracts of allotted lands will afford irrigation when completed for the farms of about 30,000 Indians. These projects in their present completed and partially completed state are capable of delivering water to over 368,000 acres of land without additional construction, and will require for completion and providing an adequate supply of water an estimated expenditure of over \$13,000,000. These do not include 40 or 50 minor projects, the large Indian projects in Montana under construction by the United States Reclamation Service under

contract with this bureau, nor several other large projects known to exist but for which plans and estimates have not been made.

In my last annual report particular attention was invited to the Indian water-rights situation on a large number of reservations, and the necessity for some provision of law whereby individuals benefiting by construction and maintenance of irrigation systems on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands, should be chargeable with the cost of the work done in their behalf, especially in cases where the cost of the work was reimbursable from tribal funds or where the work in the first instance was done with the expenditure of tribal funds.

This matter was brought to the attention of Congress by this office and provision was made in the appropriation act for 1915, whereby it is hoped that these conditions can be adjusted in a proper manner.

It is also provided in the Indian appropriation act that one of the seven superintendents of irrigation heretofore authorized shall be competent to pass upon water rights, and the general irrigation appropriation was made available for protection of irrigable lands from damage by loss of water rights, under which provision this branch of the irrigation work will receive special attention.

Specific authority of law is also given for the apportionment of the cost of any irrigation project chargeable against tribal funds, in accordance with the benefits received by each individual Indian, as far as practicable, from such project.

These legislative provisions are considered as a marked advance in the policy of the office toward protecting Indians in their water rights and apportioning to individuals the cost of benefits to be derived from expenditures of tribal funds.

The attention of Congress was also invited by the office to the conditions existing on the larger reservations, where water rights seem to be more or less in jeopardy, and provision is made for the submission to Congress of special reports showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing the projects and other general information as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects. Active field work in carrying out this provision will be completed in the early part of the fiscal year 1915.

Particular attention is invited to the progress during this fiscal year in respect to relieving somewhat the condition of the Pima Indians and in preparation for an adjudication of the waters of the Gila River. Extended and exhaustive researches are being conducted to have the data necessary to protect the water rights of the Pimas. A great many of the older Indian ditches have been cleaned out and extended to their original length and capacity, new diversion and distributing structures have been installed, and a gratifying increase in the irrigated area is reported.

The work for the benefit of the Mission Indians and others in California has been prosecuted with diligence, and it is believed that, except for some minor projects, the main part of this work will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1915.

Among the most important undertakings coming under the irrigation branch of the office is the development of water for domestic and stock purposes on the Navajo Reservation and in the Papago country. On the Navajo Reservation several well-drilling outfits have been employed as the funds available would permit in developing water by drilling and erection of windmills and tanks, with very satisfactory results. This work has materially extended the effective range of the grazing lands, and the number of stock of these Indians has shown a gratifying increase as well.

Similar work is being done in the Papago country, and also surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of small storage projects and to assist the Indians in the construction of dams for stock water and the development of springs, where the necessity appears. Estimates were prepared and included in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 for continuing the work and for the construction of permanent systems at several of the villages, so that the Indians might reside there the year round. About 25,000 Indians will benefit by this underground water development.

The long-standing contention for water rights for the Yakima Indians for irrigation on their reservation in the State of Washington has been settled by legislation as a result of the work of the Joint Congressional Indian Commission. Congress has passed a law by which the Indians are to receive water from the storage reservoir free of charge for 40 acres of each allotment. This settlement, while not fully satisfying all the claims made to water for the Indians, will afford each Indian a water right free of storage charges for the irrigation of a tract of land which will furnish a very good income when properly cultivated. Provision is also made for a report to Congress upon the most feasible and economical plan for a distribution system in connection with the present system, and for reimbursing the Government for any sum it may have expended or may expend for a complete irrigation system on the Yakima Reservation.

During the year the report of the Board of Engineer Officers upon the proposed San Carlos Dam and irrigation project was received, and upon the suggestion of this office an item was included in the Indian appropriation act for sufficient funds for completing the investigation shown in the report as necessary before proceeding with actual construction of the project.

The situation affecting irrigation projects and the interests of the Indians thereunder appears to be greatly improved over the condi-

tions existing a year ago, and with the authority of Congress above referred to for certain changes continued progress is expected.

FORESTRY.

In January of the present year the office began a campaign for the improvement of housing conditions among the Indians. It is the purpose to speedily remedy the deplorable conditions which exist on many reservations and to afford every encouragement to the construction of sanitary homes. The mills at the Klamath and Jicarilla Agencies, which were burned near the close of the fiscal year 1913, have been rebuilt. Several new mills have been purchased and installed, namely, two on Klamath, one on Nett Lake, one on Pine Ridge, one on Flathead, one on Spokane, and one on Mescalero. Extensive repairs have been made to agency mills on Red Lake, Menominee, and Fort Apache. There are now over 40 agency mills in operation and about the same number of private mills located upon Indian lands. On many reservations a new interest in house building has been aroused among the Indians.

The superintendents reported 222 forest fires during the calendar year ending December 31, 1913. The amount of timber damaged was estimated at 3,934,450 feet board measure. The total area burned over was 161,556 acres and the damage to both timber and forage was estimated to be \$34,795.75. Exclusive of the salaries of regular forestry officers, who assist in fighting forest fires in connection with their other duties, the cost of extinguishing fires was \$3,463.92.

Early in September, 1913, about 1,275,000 acres of timberland in the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, were offered for sale at public auction. Very general interest was manifested in this sale and 1,535 separate tracts, comprising 306,286 acres, were sold in January, 1914, for \$1,460,244.85. This total was \$162,557.37 in excess of the minimum price which had been placed upon the tracts which were sold. The lands which were not sold consisting of approximately 968,000 acres will be again offered at public auction in November, 1914. At the former sale, agricultural lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 160 acres and no one person or corporation was permitted to purchase more than one quarter section of such lands; all other lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. In the sale of November, 1914, all lands will be offered in 160-acre tracts and the limit of 160 acres of agricultural land will be maintained, but no limit will be placed upon the amount of grazing or timber lands which may be acquired by one person, firm, or corporation.

One small sale of timber has been made on the Tulalip Reservation, and about 290,000,000 feet board measure have been offered for sale under sealed bids to be opened August 15, 1914. Minimum prices have been set as follows: Cedar, \$3.50; Douglas fir, white pine,

and spruce, \$3; hemlock and white fir, \$0.75 per thousand feet board measure, Scribner rule, with provisions for an advance of stumpage rates at the end of each three years of the contract period of 12 years. This offering includes the major part of the timber remaining on allotments on the Tulalip Reservation.

The 300,000,000 feet board measure on the Fort Apache Reservation which was offered for sale in January, 1912, was reoffered in the autumn of 1913. One bid was received, but no sale was effected.

On December 1, 1913, prices were readjusted under the contracts of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. for timber on allotments of the Bad River Reservation. This readjustment will result in a gain of over \$100,000 for the Bad River allottees over what they would have received at the old rates.

Contracts have been approved for the sale of the timber on 154 allotments of minors and full bloods within the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn. The timber on these allotments was exposed to great fire danger because of being intermingled with lands formerly owned by mixed bloods on which the timber had been or was being cut by private operators through titles acquired under the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034).

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The amount of timber cut on each may be ascertained from the statistical appendix accompanying this report.

The most important single industrial enterprise in the Indian Service is the Menominee Indian mill at Neopit, Wis. On the Menominee Indian Reservation the stumpage is not sold, but the Government manages all phases of lumber manufacture from the time the tree is severed from the stump until it is placed on the car in the form of a finished product ready for the wholesale or retail market. Within the fiscal year 1914 32,520,330 feet of logs were delivered at the mill by the railroad owned by the Indians, 37,270,494 feet of lumber were produced, and 23,179,511 feet were sold. The inventory of June 30, 1914, showed 40,443,793 feet of lumber on hand in the yard, with an appraised value of \$581,581.74.

During the fiscal year 1915 especial attention will be given to the completion of an inventory of the timber resources of the Indians. The knowledge now possessed as to the amount of timber on many large reservations is indefinite and unsatisfactory. The office is confident that a great improvement may be effected in the condition of the Indians through a wise administration of the forests embraced within the reservations occupied by them. The keynote of Indian timber administration from now on will be the industrial development of the Indians and providing the Indians with better home conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Below is an extract from my address at the conference of field supervisors held at Washington February 16, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky.

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business and it is your business to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours to create an atmosphere and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and, above all, to be a personal object lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whisky.

There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates \$100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

That these ideas should receive the careful consideration of all the employees of the service and imbue them with a realization of the tremendous importance of this work, I addressed a personal letter to every employee of the Indian Service, containing the above quotation from my address to the field supervisors.

The same letter was also sent to many persons whom I knew or thought to be interested in the uplift and advancement of the Indians. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the nation-wide expressions of strong approval and offers of cooperation. This letter was also sent to many leading Indians of the various reservations and has brought numerous promises of hearty cooperation and active assistance. The 6th day of April was set aside on which this letter was directed to be read to the student body of every Indian school, including those under Government, mission, or private supervision, when many of the schools adopted resolutions of earnest commendation.

In many instances we have found where the Indian leased his lands that the lessees introduced liquor thereon in the belief that there was no law prohibiting same. In order to give such parties proper notice and warning and to afford the Indian greater protection, a formal notice was printed, calling attention to the law and

instructions issued to the superintendents requiring that it should be attached to all printed leases covering Indian lands.

It was found that the Indians were purchasing lemon and vanilla extracts and Jamaica ginger in lieu of whisky. In some localities these liquids have been the principal source of the Indians' supply of intoxicants. Several cases are now pending in the Federal court on the charge of selling these extracts to Indians.

Along the same line we have found that the Indian has been tempted through advertisements to purchase "concentrated extracts" whereby they can make their own liquors, and prompt action was taken to procure an indictment, which is now pending. Not only have the Indians been tempted by liquor and extracts, but it has been brought to our attention that he has sometimes been furnished with cocaine, yenshee, and opium, and that in certain sections of the country he purchases proprietary medicines which are said to contain a large per cent of alcohol.

Our efforts to suppress the use of peyote or mescal among the Indians have been carried on under difficulties, but we universally endeavor to show the Indian that this article contains properties which are detrimental to his welfare and should not be used.

There are a few localities in which we have no trouble on account of the Indians procuring liquor, but generally speaking we have the greatest difficulty in satisfactorily handling this situation.

It is very gratifying that we have been successful in convicting some of the most prominent bootleggers who have engaged in the liquor business on a large scale.

To successfully cope with the shrewdness, trickery, and persistence of the bootlegger requires character, judgment, tact, and ability, and I have accordingly in every way endeavored to raise the standard and efficiency of our liquor suppression officers, including the increasing of the salaries of those regularly employed in this work. Furthermore, all new men are now employed temporarily, that they may first demonstrate their fitness for this difficult and important work, which practice is proving very satisfactory.

The use of decoys has developed the usual comment, but considering all the conditions, the decoy judiciously used seems fully justified.

On December 31 I attended a conference of the special officers held at Denver. It was the first time in the history of the liquor service that a Commissioner of Indian Affairs had attended such a gathering. The opportunity of meeting with the men engaged in this work and of earnestly presenting my views has well repaid me for the time and effort involved. The officers have since entered into their labors with renewed energy, and taking into consideration the various ramifications and legal questions involved are securing splendid results.

I am glad to say that during the past year conditions have greatly improved in Oklahoma. In my last annual report I stated that every step was being contested in the courts, and this fact is further borne out by the work during the past year. Actions were brought to compel the railroads endeavoring to cooperate with us to accept liquor for shipment into certain portions of the State; a restraining order was asked for and a suit for damages filed against the United States marshal, the chief special officer, and deputies. Many cases were filed and appealed involving other phases of the traffic, hoping to bring about unfavorable decisions.

Probably the most important case involving the liquor suppression work in Oklahoma is now pending in the Federal court. An indictment was returned involving 30 defendants on a charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States with reference to the shipment of liquor into the eastern district of Oklahoma. Should the Government be successful in this case it is believed that the backbone of the "bootlegging trust" will have been broken.

I can not refrain from making special mention of the aggressive and efficient prosecution of violators of the liquor laws by the United States attorneys and marshals of Oklahoma.

Most of our work in Minnesota has been under the provisions of the laws of the State, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), and the fact that the majority of the Indians are citizens. The famous Bemidji liquor case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 8 favorable to the contention of the Government, but on June 22 the appellees were granted 60 days to file a petition for a rehearing which has effected a temporary stay of the enforcement of the judgment of the court. This is an important decision, and if finally sustained will certainly result in great improvement of conditions.

We have been actively engaged in suppressing the traffic in intoxicants in South Dakota to protect the Sioux Indians and good results have followed. Our work was materially aided by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Sam Perrin*, the court upholding the validity of the liquor provision in the act of August 15, 1894, which ratified the agreement with the Yankton Indians.

Operations among the Pueblos in New Mexico assumed an active state by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28), reversing the judgment of the United States District Court in the case of *United States v. Sandoval* (198 Fed., 539), with directions to overrule the demurrer to the indictment and to proceed with the disposition of the case in regular course. The court outlined the powers of Congress in dealing with a dependent people, confirming prior decisions on this subject, and holding that although these Indians have a fee-simple title

to their lands, it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract, and that, considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

The question of citizenship was left open, the court saying that citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its powers to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people.

Our work in Montana has developed some resentment and numerous obstacles, but we are accomplishing much good and shall increase our activities there.

Considerable work was undertaken during the year to protect the Indians residing in the State of New York from intoxicants. An officer has been thereabouts for several months. Whether these Indians come within the classes enumerated within the general liquor law is an important question and is now pending in a case before the Attorney General.

Conditions in other States inhabited by Indians have considerably improved in some instances and have remained about the same in others. The cooperation of State and Federal authorities in the trial and punishment of offenders is as essential in this work as special officers are to detect them. Likewise it is essential that we have both the moral and active support of the citizens residing in Indian communities, and I am pleased to say that as a result of the manner of our activities and the sentiment which has recently been aroused the evil results of the liquor traffic among the Indian is fast becoming a matter of grave concern to white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man and for the further reason that impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the taxpayers of the several States.

The results of our labors show that during the past fiscal year we were successful in bringing about 1,823 arrests and 941 convictions; 247,592 pints of liquor were seized and destroyed under the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes.

Our operations to protect the Indians from intoxicants extends from Florida to New York in the East, from Washington to California in the West, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. In this work we endeavor to look after the welfare of over 300,000 Indians scattered through more than 20 States of the Union. Many complaints are received during the course of the year, which, by reason of the inadequacy of the liquor suppression force, due to the limited appropriation, can not be reached at all.

The appropriation for this work, which is now \$100,000, should be materially increased that we may be better enabled to protect the Indians from irreparable injury by taking prompt action on dependable information constantly presented showing widespread, gross, and continuous violations of the Federal and State laws on this subject.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past two years the quantity of allotment work handled in the field has decreased materially. A few years ago the office had as many as 18 allotting agents in the field at one time, while to-day we have but three. This is due partly to the fact that practically all Indians on reservations containing land susceptible of agricultural development without irrigation have been allotted. Some large reservations still exist, particularly in the Southwest, but without water for irrigation purposes the advisability of allotting the lands in severalty is not apparent, as the reservations as they now stand are best adapted for stock raising.

During the past fiscal year allotments to 4,066 Indians, covering an area of 452,921 acres, were approved, and 8,521 allotments, aggregating 1,474,044 acres, were made in the field, but have not yet been approved. The more important work is mentioned below:

Blackfeet, Mont.—Under authority of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), 2,624 Indians were allotted 888,650 acres of land, in areas of 40 acres of irrigable and 280 acres of grazing land each. Approximately 600,000 acres of surplus land remains unallotted on this reservation.

Colorado River, Ariz.—Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063), allotments of 10 acres of irrigable land have been made to each Indian having rights on the reservation. There is no authority of law to dispose of any of the surplus lands, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigable lands would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey Act.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments in severalty on this reservation are practically completed and a commission is now classifying and appraising the surplus lands, approximating 1,000,000 acres, for disposal under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). It is expected that this work can be completed during the following year, when the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry.

Flathead, Mont.—Allotments on this reservation were practically completed some years ago, but owing to conflicts of allotments with power and reservoir sites some adjustments were necessary. Three allotments were made during the year covering an area of 480 acres.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Under the provisions of the acts of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 275), and March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063),

allotments in severalty to the Indians having rights on this reservation have been completed. Allotments were made to 1,832 Indians, covering an area of 300,970.80 acres of grazing lands and 37,939.15 acres of irrigable lands, a total of 338,909.95 acres. The acts cited also authorize timber, grazing, stone quarry, agency, school, farming, cemetery, and church reserves, which have been made, aggregating an area of 83,356.87 acres. No law exists to dispose of the surplus lands.

Gila River, Ariz.—Under authority contained in the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), 1,661 Indians on this reservation were allotted 10 acres each of irrigable land.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Allotment work on this reservation under authority contained in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and supplemental acts, is being rapidly brought to a close. There is no authority of law to dispose of any part of the diminished reservation other than by allotments, and the land suitable for this purpose is now very scarce. During the past year allotments have been made to 1,303 Indians, aggregating an area of 313,475.59 acres.

Quinalt Reservation, Wash.—Practically all of the agricultural and grazing lands on this reservation have been allotted. The heavily timbered land of the reservation is a very valuable tribal asset, and the sale of the timber should be administered for the common benefit of the Indians having rights on this reservation.

Salt River, Ariz.—On this reservation 804 Indians were allotted 24,404 acres of land under authority of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. These allotments each contain 10 acres of irrigable and 20 acres of grazing land.

Shoshone, Wyo.—During the past year 255 allotments were made, covering an area of 24,312 acres, approximately to each allottee 20 acres of irrigable and 120 acres of grazing. Work on this reservation has been stopped, as practically all land suitable for cultivation or grazing has been allotted.

Standing Rock, North and South Dakota.—On this reservation 13,240 acres of land were allotted to 83 Indians. The surplus will be disposed of under authority of the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). Allotments are now being made to unallotted children.

Turtle Mountain Indians.—Under authority contained in the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Indians, ratified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 194), 571 Indians of this band were allotted approximately 82,000 acres. These allotments were made from public lands in Montana and North Dakota.

Yakima, Wash.—Under authority contained in the act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 348), 1,119 allotments were made, covering an area of 120,966 acres. This practically completes allotments on this reservation.

Allotments on railroad land.—Under authority of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), which act authorizes the present owners of lands under a railway-land grant to relinquish to the Government any tracts that may have been occupied for five years by an Indian who would be entitled to the allotment on said land but for the grant, there have been perhaps 25 or 30 Indians provided with homes or steps initiated to carry this into effect. These Indians undoubtedly would finally have been ejected from the lands they had occupied and improved, as, except for the act mentioned, there was no authority of law to allot the lands.

Scattered bands in California.—A number of Indians living near El Tejon Ranch in Kern County, Cal., were in danger of being evicted from lands claimed by them, but their interests were protected by withdrawing temporarily vacant unappropriated public lands in the vicinity pending a careful investigation into their condition and needs.

Mission Indians.—During the past fiscal year, under authority contained in the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022), the office has endeavored to clear up the tangled threads of title to lands in California claimed by the Mission Indians in that State by reason of various Executive orders issued during the period from 1875 to 1889. Substantially all of the area recommended by the Mission Indian Commission, better known as the Smiley Commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (*supra*), as reservations for the Mission Indians, has been patented to the various bands entitled under authority of the acts mentioned, leaving only one reservation, the Santa Rosa, unpatented.

Stockbridge and Munsee in Wisconsin.—Under authority of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 382), the department on January 21, 1914, approved a roll containing the names of 369 Indians of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe entitled to money in lieu of allotments. The superintendent of the Keshena School is now making payments to the beneficiaries thereunder.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Five Civilized Tribes comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, and before the allotment of their lands included an area of 19,525,966 acres. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209.

The enrollment and original area of these tribes are shown by the following table:

Tribe.	Number enrolled.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Cherokee.....	41,693	4,420,068.00
Choctaw.....	26,730	6,953,048.07
Chickasaw.....	10,955	4,707,904.28
Creek.....	18,712	3,079,091.00
Seminole.....	3,119	365,852.00

Of the foregoing the freedmen in the several tribes number as follows:

Cherokee.....	4,916
Choctaw.....	5,994
Chickasaw.....	2,473
Creek.....	6,807
Seminole.....	986

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

Of the total area embraced within the Five Civilized Tribes there were allotted to members 15,794,400 acres. Of the surplus there was sold at public auction under the act of Congress of April 28, 1906, 2,178,174 acres for a consideration of \$12,189,193. There has been offered for sale 1,274,024 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244.85. There remains to be sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations about one and one-half million acres, of which one-half million is segregated coal and asphalt lands, the surface of which only will be sold, and 968,640 acres of timberlands. There have been collected royalties on coal productions since 1899 \$3,615,594.16.

Under the act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the deposit of receipts upon the sales of surplus and unallotted lands in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma there have been deposited in 249 banks located in 69 counties in Oklahoma the sum of \$5,083,988.82. These deposits draw interest bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The deposits are secured by surety company bonds. There have been derived from the sale of town lots \$4,535,243.57. The total revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was \$17,099,826, and there is yet due and unpaid, for lands which have been sold, \$5,623,950, which sum is drawing 6 per cent interest.

The tribal form of government of the Cherokee Tribe was practically abolished at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, all tribal officers having tendered their resignations to be effective as of that date. The resignations of all were accepted except that of the gov-

error, whose temporary continuance in office will be required to assist in the disposal of the few remaining details incident to the complete dissolution of the tribal government.

Pursuant to previous acts of Congress applicable to all of the tribes, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes have been deprived of their legislative and judicial functions, retaining only a corps of executive officers for the transaction of business matters.

In the Creek Nation the only work of importance looking to the ultimate disposition of tribal affairs is the equalization of Creek allotments. Preparations have already been made for this work in anticipation of congressional authority for the equalization of such allotments on basis of \$800.

Preparations have also been made in the Cherokee Nation, in anticipation of congressional legislation, for the distribution of the remaining funds still held in common to the credit of the tribe. It is expected that after deducting all necessary charges this payment will amount to about \$12 per capita. It is also probable that a per capita payment of \$100 to the Chickasaws will be authorized.

In the Seminole Nation there remain about \$1,800,000 of tribal moneys to be individualized before the tribal affairs can be entirely finished.

After the sale in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of the timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, which will be accomplished in the main within the next six months if present plans are carried out, the chief property of a tribal nature in which these tribes will be interested will be the mineral deposits and the common funds held in trust by the United States, estimated to be in value and amount between twenty and thirty millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS.

Out of a total enrolled population of 101,209 members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, those of the restricted class number 36,967. They are apportioned as follows:

Nation.	Full bloods.	Restricted class.		
		Mixed three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.
Chickasaws.....	1,515	252	706	2,473
Choctaws.....	7,074	706	1,644	9,424
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	85	27	1,456
Cherokees.....	8,621	1,783	2,966	13,370
Creeks.....	6,830	538	1,150	8,518
Seminoles.....	1,250	132	344	1,726
Total.....	26,634	3,496	6,837	36,967

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the work of the Indian Department among the Five Civilized Tribes is approaching completion in tribal matters there necessarily remains a great work to be done among the individual Indians.

Since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, removing the restriction as to alienation from the lands of allottees of certain classes there have been approved 11,056 applications for the removal of restrictions embracing 412,153.64 acres of allotted lands.

The leasing and sale of allotted lands require much attention by the field force of the Indian Department. The following statement will show the sales of individual Indian lands consummated under supervision during the year as compared with previous years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

Fiscal year ended—	Tracts sold.	Acres sold.	Consideration received.
June 30, 1909.....	150	10,924.21	\$149,423.20
June 30, 1910.....	629	53,192.75	566,666.57
June 30, 1911.....	871	67,790.47	674,730.71
June 30, 1912.....	504	38,277.39	315,032.66
June 30, 1913.....	735	51,817.89	502,406.36
June 30, 1914.....	934	66,104.33	636,042.80
Total.....	3,823	288,107.04	2,844,302.30

The funds accruing from such sales are being paid directly to the allottees, or invested in improvements or other desirable property, or held for their future use.

There were received and filed at the Union Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 3,338 leases, 1,322 assignments, and a large number of stipulations for the renewal of leases, bringing the total number of leases received, principally oil and gas, beyond the 30,000 mark. During the same year the receipts on account of royalties from Indian leases were \$2,059,826.14, and the disbursements for the same period were \$1,520,198.38.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year to secure for Indian lessors the true rental value of their agricultural lands. This is due to the fact that they are authorized under present law to lease their allotments for short terms without supervision. Such leases also operate to prevent advantageous and successful sales.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently when Congress, in

the act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else. This, together with the fact that Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907 and that the county judges then elected did not all possess the highest standards necessarily brought about a demoralized, inefficient, and in some instances corrupt condition.

It is apparent that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness and insolvent bondsmen accepted. It was not uncommon for lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to attorneys. Under these conditions the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

I found this startling situation soon after my induction into office in June, 1913, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization whereby there might be assurance that this indefensible procedure might no longer maintain. Thereupon I arranged for conferences to be held at Muskogee with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, at McAlester covering the Choctaw Nation and likewise at Ardmore covering the Chickasaw Nation. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, and after some 10 days' conference, during which all matters and things in detail concerning Indian minor probate conditions were exhaustively discussed, rules of probate procedure were adopted which are said to be more complete protection than exists in any other State. These rules, formulated under my direction after being adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the State County Judges' Association, and soon thereafter officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect, a copy of which rules are herein below set out.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner a force was organized consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of section 18 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Widespread and gratifying results have already been accomplished. Wrongdoers have been prosecuted; estates have been recovered; dishonest and incompetent guardians have been removed; worthless bonds have been replaced with responsible bondsmen; and many thousands of dollars have been saved to Indian minors and invested for their benefit. These direct results are also increased to an extent which can only be approximated by the moral influence which has resulted, operating powerfully to prevent a repetition of wrongdoing and to insure better conditions in the future.

As a result of this gratifying progress, together with the public approval now almost universal in Oklahoma, it is confidently believed that the next legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

The following are the rules of probate procedure now being enforced in the courts of Oklahoma, and it is my firm purpose to make unrelenting effort in behalf of these Indian children:

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN PROBATE MATTERS ADOPTED BY THE JUSTICES
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA.

Now, on this 11th day of June, 1914, the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, meet at the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of revising their general rules and making such amendments in addition thereto as may be required for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State. After due consideration, the justices of said supreme court promulgated and adopted the following rules:

RULE 1.

The ——— of each ——— are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in rule 3.

RULE 2.

All guardians are required to make annual, or semiannual reports, unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investment. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex, of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

RULE 3.

Upon the filing of the reports and fixing of the date for hearing thereof, the judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the persons

having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department or probate attorney, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the approval of such reports, and offer evidence to support such objections.

RULE 4.

No receipts from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt, the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous reports may be reviewed.

RULE 5.

Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard ——— of each ———. On the hearing on petitions for sale, the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over 14 years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the court unless a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

RULE 6.

In the sale of minors' lands or minors' interest in land, the guardians shall be required to render to the court for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the ———.

RULE 7.

Under the sale of real estate by guardian, no fees in excess of the the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys:

	Per cent.
On the first \$500 or less.....	10
From \$500 to \$1,500, inclusive.....	5
From \$1,500 to \$3,000, inclusive.....	2
For all above \$3,000.....	1

But in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$300. The minimum fee will be \$25, unless the court in granting the petition for the sale shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

RULE 8.

No petition for the sale of ward's property or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

RULE 9.

No oil and gas or other mineral lease covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five days before the same are sold, as provided herein, and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication, where publication is practicable, and shall be on ——— of each ———.

RULE 10.

Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors, which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than 10 days from the date of filing, and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and probate attorney or local counsel for the tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed when deemed necessary by the court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court, and before such deeds shall be approved, and the court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land or taken within 30 days after the death of the allottee. The evidence shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record in the case, the expense of which, including attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land, to be expended subject to the approval of the county court.

RULE 11.

Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the court.

RULE 12.

The national attorney or any of the probate attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such nation.

RULE 13.

Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal account; and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estates, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

RULE 14.

In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

RULE 15.

All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards with real-estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed 50 per cent valuation of the land, approved by the county court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

RULE 16.

No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

RULE 17.

These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

RULE 18.

All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the probate attorney or tribal attorney.

It is ordered and directed by the supreme court that the judge of any court wherein said rules may be applicable shall, immediately after conference with the probate attorney assigned to his county or district by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fill in all blank spaces in said rules left vacant by the justices of the supreme court to suit the conveniences of said judges and facilitate the efficient and orderly transaction of business in their respective courts.

And it is further ordered and directed that the rules so promulgated and adopted shall apply to the supreme court, district courts, superior courts, county courts, and all other courts of record throughout the State in which they may be applicable, and that they shall be of full force on and after the 15th day of July, 1914.

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, *County of Oklahoma, ss:*

I, W. H. L. Campbell, clerk of the Supreme Court for and in the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, correct, and complete copy of certain rules promulgated and adopted by the justices of said supreme court for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State as the same appear of record in my office.

In testimony where of I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court this 24th day of June, 1914.

[SEAL.]

W. H. L. CAMPBELL,

Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

The Indian situation in New York is one of the most peculiar problems with which this office has to deal. Shortly after assuming duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructions were given that a thorough and exhaustive study of the entire situation be made, with a view ultimately of working out some feasible solution of the present anomolous condition.

In the seventeenth century jurisdiction over certain territory now in the western part of the State of New York was claimed both by the Plymouth Colony and the Duke of York under conflicting grants

made by the Crown of England. Antedating the Federal Constitution the two colonies (Massachusetts and New York) by convention settled the points in dispute. By this agreement New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other right, title, and property in and to these lands, the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction being excepted.

In March, 1791, Massachusetts sold its right and title to these lands to Robert Morris, and by several mesne conveyances the Ogden Land Co. acquired a claim of title to all the lands embraced in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations and a part of those in the Tuscarora Reserve. The locus of the fee in and to these lands is an interesting question. The Ogden Land Co. claims a fee through the sale to Robert Morris by the Massachusetts Colony. The Indians claim the fee, advancing the argument that the only thing Massachusetts had the power to sell was the preemption right of first purchase whenever the Indians get ready to part with it. New York has always claimed jurisdiction on the ground that this was retained in the convention with Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. The Seneca Nation or Tribe was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1845 (sec. 1, chap. 150), and individual members of the tribe hold deeds to certain tracts within their reservation, which deeds have been placed of record in the proper county. Sales of individual tracts to white persons, however, is prohibited. These facts have tended to further complicate the situation.

In 1904 a bill was pending (H. R. 7262, 58th Cong.) designed to allot in severalty the lands claimed by these Indians, and the question was quite extensively agitated at that time. The legislation failed of enactment, however, and I am now giving the question careful consideration with a view of submitting an appropriate draft of legislation to the Congress at an early date providing for a division of the tribal lands and the placing of these Indians on a basis of citizenship equal to other residents of the State—a place which they should have occupied long ago.

FORT SILL APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches, with the children born to the members since their capture 20 years ago, were held in a nominal status as prisoners of war, and of late years have been located at Fort Sill, Okla.

The last of this band was released from the jurisdiction of the War Department in March, 1914. All adult Indians among those who elected to remain in Oklahoma, instead of going to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, as 187 members of the band elected to do during the fiscal year 1913, have been allotted suitable tracts of land which were purchased for them.

All reports concerning the part of the band remaining in Oklahoma are to the effect that they are now reasonably comfortably situated and bid fair to become industrious, self-supporting Indians.

The part of the band who removed to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico have possibly not made so much advancement, but these Indians have been placed in a position to commence farming, and have been reported as fairly comfortable and satisfied during the year.

The further work of reestablishment of these Indians is being made the subject of special attention.

PURCHASE DIVISION.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of \$3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed and delivered at a cost for transportation of about \$264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to \$168,139.70. The cost of inspection was \$6,862.47. These amounts indicate service actually paid for to date. They will be increased by liabilities incurred during the last three months of the fiscal year which have not been placed on our liability ledgers. The high cost of supplies has had its effect on the prices paid in numerous lines during the year, particularly in the purchase of beef, both net and gross.

In addition to such supplies as the superintendents bought direct other purchases were made for them through the several Indian warehouses, all of which, except emergency purchases from Indians or patented articles, were made after proper advertisement, as required by law. These purchases were authorized only after the bids secured by the officer had been presented to this office and checked, freight figured when necessary, and the most advantageous quotation accepted, price and quality considered.

The service has not received quite all the benefit hoped for from its policy of economy in purchasing, as oftentimes what was saved in original cost was offset by delay in delivery. The necessity for more expeditious execution of field officers' requests is realized and steps have been taken to modify the existing plan so as to effect quicker deliveries. As the idea is developed during the coming year greater efficiency in purchasing will result.

Short cuts to quick results have been adopted, both in the office and field, and believing that concentrated effort will materially improve our system a new division, designated "purchase," has been created, which will handle exclusively the purchase and transportation of supplies.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year will provide for three permanent warehouses instead of five, as heretofore,

which will effect a material saving. During the active shipping season temporary receiving and shipping depots will be established at points found to be necessary.

In effecting these economies we have not lost sight of quality. The old idea that anything was good enough for the Indians has been driven to the rear, as those having dealings with the office now realize, and the Indian Service to-day is no longer the depository for such supplies as dealers otherwise could not dispose of. High-grade stock cattle, standard agricultural implements, good substantial foodstuffs, and good grades in other lines are bought for the Indians. Under the reimbursable plan, where an individual Indian must pay ultimately in cash for such articles as may be bought for him, he has been permitted largely to make his own selection, provided, of course, it was reasonable and the articles of standard quality.

Where it has been considered advisable to do so the commercial standing of successful bidders has been investigated before contracts were awarded, and in order that those with whom we have business dealings might be brought into a clearer relationship with the service, each contractor personally has had his attention called to the fact that his contractual obligations must be fulfilled to the very letter and that no deviation therefrom will be tolerated. Inspectors of goods and supplies will be required to exercise the utmost care in passing on deliveries to see that inferior articles are not accepted. In the inspection of such supplies as would come within their scope of work, we have been materially assisted by the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the latter part of the fiscal year bids were opened and contracts awarded at San Francisco for the Pacific coast schools and agencies, this being the first opening there since the spring of 1910.

For the purpose of increasing competition in connection with our woolen piece goods and clothing contracts, the Bureau of Standards, at our suggestion, drew up new specifications therefor, under which, during the latter part of the fiscal year just closed, clothing was purchased for the fiscal year 1915.

Realizing daily the serious handicap imposed by certain statutes governing the purchase of supplies, remedial legislation has been prepared to afford relief in that direction and place our purchasing on a more business-like plane. This legislation we hope to have considered during the next session of Congress, and, should it pass, our purchasing will be done with less circumlocution and greater efficiency.

It is my purpose to continue to inaugurate improvements in the purchasing system of the Indian Service until it is placed on a sound, economical, efficient, and business-like basis.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is provided for by the acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678). The last-mentioned act extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages; so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to the purchasers of Indian land in Oklahoma, with the above exceptions.

During the fiscal year 947 sales have been made involving 90,768.30 acres, consideration \$1,652,815.50. The average price for which the land was sold is a little over \$17 per acre. The year previous this office sold 317 tracts of land, involving 31,576.74 acres, for a consideration of \$692,413.28.

The sale of land in 1912 and 1913 was seriously affected by reason of the drought that prevailed in the Indian country, but during the past fiscal year there has been more demand for Indian land.

New rules now in effect in this office enable the prompt handling of all sale cases, and soon after the papers reach the office the purchaser is placed in possession of the land and the money made available for the use of the Indian owner.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees and the heirs of deceased Indians is authorized under the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

During the fiscal year 1,382 applications for fee patents were received in this office, 234 of which were denied and 1,148 approved. The area patented embraced 152,405.44 acres. Since May 8, 1906, 8,020 applications for fee patents have been received, involving an area of 859,781.96 acres. During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover lands allotted to Indians of one-half Indian blood or less, and about 50 per cent of the cases involving the issuance of patents in fee covered inherited land.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

During the year new regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money were promulgated, and, although they were felt to be very liberal, amendments conferring further authority on superintendents were found to be advisable and have been adopted.

The funds are derived principally from (1) sale of allotted and inherited lands, (2) lease accruals, (3) sale of timber, (4) oil and gas royalties, and (5) earnings of outing pupils. The amount of deposits of this character in bonded depositaries on June 30, 1914, was approximately \$13,000,000.

Realizing the vital importance of the Indian procuring his money when he needs it, and that plans made by the superintendent for him should not be allowed to become impracticable through delay in obtaining the funds with which to carry them out, the method of handling the requests for these expenditures has been changed completely, and all such requests now receive prompt consideration, with the result that requests which formerly required a month or longer to receive administrative action are now returned to the field the day following their receipt in the office.

Special attention has been given to the conservation of minors' funds, and authorities have been largely restricted to expenditures which were in the nature of investments.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On June 30, 1914, the amount of tribal and individual moneys on deposit in banks was \$18,269,420.12. The rate of interest paid on these moneys for the year averaged higher than for any previous year.

By a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, Indian moneys held to the official credit of superintendents or disbursing officers are deposited at the same rate of interest as that paid on open accounts of individual Indians. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to approximately \$34,000. More money has been placed on time deposit than heretofore, and this no doubt has been a contributing factor in the better interest earnings. The number of holding banks increased from 450 to 564.

During the year two banks carrying bonded Indian deposits were closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Since the placing of Indian moneys in banks there have been five failures among the holding banks, but no loss to the Indians has resulted, either of principal or of interest, as the funds were fully protected by bonds with responsible sureties.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), devolves on the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians. The work in the past has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriations, and consequently by the lack of sufficient employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the

fiscal year 1914 partially removed this impediment, by an appropriation of \$50,000, \$40,000 of which was available for use during the past year in the payment of salaries of examiners of inheritance, and necessary clerical help, at some of the larger Indian reservations, namely: Uintah and Ouray, Utah; Shoshone, Wyo.; Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Cantonment, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Seger, and Shawnee, in Oklahoma; Klamath, Umatilla, and Warm Springs, in Oregon; Cheyenne River and Sisseton, in South Dakota; and Cushman and Yakima, in Washington. Through this expenditure, the work has been brought current at Uintah and Ouray, Jicarilla, Seger, Umatilla, Flathead, and Cushman. The remaining \$10,000 was used for an increased office force of clerks with the necessary legal training to prepare the cases for final action.

During the year over 11,000 cases were received in the office, and 11,389 letters were written by this force.

Five thousand four hundred and ninety-two estates of deceased Indians, who held their allotments under trust patents, 388 estates of deceased Indians holding their allotments under restricted fee patents, and 251 estates of deceased nonallottees leaving trust property were finally acted upon during the year by the Secretary of the Interior, and approximately \$80,000 was collected or is due under the provision of law requiring that \$15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914 (Public, 160), for the fiscal year 1915, appropriated \$100,000 for this work, \$20,000 of which is authorized for payment of clerical assistance in the office. It is the intention to assign an increased force of examiners to the field, and it is hoped that by the end of the year a substantial gain will be made in the work of determining the heirs of the, approximately, 40,000 cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property valued at more than \$60,000,000.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

RAILROADS.

The construction of railroads across Indian lands has not been active during the past fiscal year. No extensive lines have been projected. Rights of way for several short lines have been approved, and some of the lines already in operation have acquired amended rights of way for the purpose of eliminating curves or otherwise improving their roadbeds.

PIPE LINES.

The urgent need for additional facilities for the transportation and storage of oil produced from the Oklahoma oil fields still

continues, and rights of way for pipe lines and tank sites have been granted to the following:

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	Gulf Pipe Line Co.
National Refining Co.	David Gunsberg.
Wichita Natural Gas Co.	Oklahoma Pipe Line Co.
Magnolia Pipe Line Co.	Quaker Oil & Gas Co.
Cosden & Co.	Indianapolis Refining Co.
Yale Natural Gas Co.	Kathleen Oil Co.
Creek County Gas Co.	Oil Production Co.
Only Oil Co.	Toxaway Oil Co.
Charles B. Shaffer.	

HIGHWAYS.

The local authorities throughout those States in which there are reservations have shown increased activity during the past year in making applications for permission to open and establish public highways across Indian lands. About 25 applications have received approval and as many more are now pending.

WHITE EARTH LAND SUITS.

The prosecution of the White Earth land-fraud cases has been carried on with such dispatch as has been possible under the conditions.

The Government has lost one very important point: Judge Morris, of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, had rendered an opinion holding, in effect, that an allottee having less than one-eighth mixture of white blood should be considered as a full-blood Indian, and that, therefore, such allottees' restrictions were not removed by the acts of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034). The cases were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where the decision of Judge Morris was overruled, the court holding that every Chippewa Indian who had an identifiable mixture of other than Indian blood derived from ancestors who have other than Indian blood is a mixed-blood Indian. The Government thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on June 8, 1914, handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE EARTH ROLL.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), contains a provision for the preparation of a roll of Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., by a commission consisting of two persons appointed by the senior judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The court appointed as such commission Mr. R. J. Powell, an attor-

ney of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Gordon Cain, an attorney of the Department of Justice. The work of preparing the roll is going forward.

SPO-PE.

Early in March of the present year I learned that a Blackfeet Indian by the name of Spo-pe was incarcerated in the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city. Facts in connection with this case were presented to me which aroused my immediate interest.

It appeared that this Indian was tried and found guilty of murder in Montana Territory on the 14th of October, 1879, and was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was later commuted by the President to life imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. After a year in that institution it was determined that Spo-pe was insane, and he was transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in this city, where he had remained for 32 years.

I made a personal investigation of the case and spent some hours with Spo-pe at the Government Hospital. It seemed to me that without regard to the nature of his crime or the justice of the punishment to which he was sentenced, this Indian had long since paid the penalty for his offense. The fact that Spo-pe, if insane at all, was but mildly so, and the great length of his confinement under most unusual circumstances, appealed to my sympathy. It seemed wholly out of harmony with the genius of American institutions that anyone could be permitted to pay such a terrible penalty for the commission of an offense against our laws, particularly that the punishment should be imposed under the very shadow of the Capitol of this great Democracy.

Upon my request formal application was made for the pardon of Spo-pe, and on July 6, 1914, the President pardoned the Indian from his sentence of life imprisonment. The authorities at the hospital, feeling that Spo-pe's mental condition was not of a nature which would warrant them in retaining him at the institution, he was immediately freed, and I took steps to have him returned to the Blackfeet Reservation.

On July 18, 1914, the Blackfeet Indians held a council, at which the formal enrollment of Spo-pe as a member, made necessary by his long absence and to avoid legal complications, was unanimously approved. The action of the tribe in adopting Spo-pe was approved on August 13, and on the next day the superintendent was directed to assist Spo-pe in selecting suitable lands for allotment.

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

The office is frequently in receipt of requests to grant permission for the use of Indians from various reservations for exhibition purposes.

I am opposed to this kind of employment and feel that every means should be utilized to urge Indians against such methods of livelihood. It is the policy of the office to persuade Indians to erect permanent and substantial homes on their allotments for themselves and their families, to cultivate their lands, to surround themselves with live stock, and to become thrifty farmers. I can conceive of no line of employment for a people by nature of a roving tendency more inconsistent with the Government's general policy of training Indians to become self-supporting citizens than to permit them to travel around the country with so-called wild-west shows, exhibiting themselves and their families in the costumes of savagery, presenting barbaric episodes of the past which might better be forgotten.

The wages earned in such employment are small and can not be used to justify the risk, even with the best of supervision, which comes to the ordinary Indian in the traveling life under the conditions surrounding the average show, from contact with liquor and with an element having no interest whatsoever in his moral or industrial advancement.

At the present time a few Indians are employed with shows under supervision. I feel, however, that I should endeavor to do away with the white man's commercialization of the Indian for exhibition purposes as rapidly as is consistent with the fact that Indians have been permitted to engage in such employment for many years and can not easily be brought back to an appreciation of the benefits of a different mode of life.

STATISTICS.

During the year special attention has been given to simplifying the statistical portion of the annual report. Heretofore statistical information has been spread over considerable space, but now by arranging the tables in the most concise manner possible current data is still able to be shown, while the cost has been reduced to the minimum.

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

I believe that the preparation of the Indian for full citizenship will be accomplished not only through education and training, but must also come from the example set by the employees of the Indian Service. For this reason, if for no other, I have devoted a great deal of my time to a careful study of the personnel of the field service.

There are approximately 2,500 Indians regularly employed in the field service and a large number are employed by the day at various schools and agencies. The number of Indians employed is steadily increasing, there being about 600 more employed now than were so employed in regular positions during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1909. While the greater number of these Indians are employed in minor positions excepted from examination, there are over 300 employed in the more important places.

The automatic promotion of teachers has been continued and is proving a success.

The system of granting educational leave to school employees in order that they may be given an opportunity to attend summer courses in educational institutions has resulted in a marked improvement in their teaching methods.

Until recently a practice prevailed in the field service of employees resigning when unable to procure a requested transfer and soon thereafter requesting reinstatement, which resulted in a large number of needless resignations and reinstatements. All employees have been notified that they will not be considered for reinstatement until six months shall have elapsed after the date of their resignation, unless the resignation contained definite information as to their intention to request reinstatement and giving a satisfactory reason therefor. This has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of resignations and reinstatements.

A very careful study is now being made of the capabilities of each employee with a view to ascertaining the proper branch of the service in which the qualifications and abilities of the employee may best be utilized.

In the early part of May, 1914, a letter was directed to each superintendent requiring that each position recommended for continuation during the ensuing fiscal year be fully justified. This resulted in the abolishment of 45 unnecessary positions, carrying salaries aggregating \$23,229.

In the exercise of further justifiable economy and to prevent what often was a mere abuse, Sunday work is discouraged as much as possible. No employee receiving a per diem rate of compensation is permitted to receive pay for work performed on Sunday unless the services are actually necessary.

The urgent deficiency act, approved April 6, 1914, prohibits the payment of a per diem in lieu of subsistence unless expressly provided by law, and limits the amount that may be paid for actual expenses to \$5 per day. This provision of law made necessary the modification of the commissions of a great number of persons in this service then receiving a per diem in lieu of subsistence, and while the act referred to permits subsistence charges not exceeding \$5 per day, I have set the maximum at \$3 for most of the employees. This will, it is believed, effect further economics.

An innovation recently inaugurated requires that all employees in the Indian Service submit to the office a photograph taken within the last two years, which is filed with the status record of the employee.

This plan is carried further, and persons seeking transfers are required to submit photographs of themselves to be used in connection with the consideration of their requests. A large number of the employees of the service are not personally known to the office, and a photograph is of immeasurable service in the consideration of any change involving the employee in question.

INSPECTION.

The Indian field service is one of the largest and most complex under any department of the Government. It comprehends the personal and material interests of more than three hundred thousand Indians, involving a billion dollars' worth of property. The vital and human interests of these Indians are in immediate charge of 6,000 employees. Property and human rights are intimately correlated in the governmental uplift of a dependent people, and that this work should be thoroughly accomplished is the task of this bureau.

It is highly essential that the closest possible touch should be maintained between the office and the field service, which can only be done through confidential and dependable reports from men especially selected and equipped for the work. Conditions are constantly arising which strike deep into the vitality of the service, and unless they are promptly and intelligently brought to the attention of the office, dire results may follow.

This situation was early recognized in my administration, and I have sought to meet it. This could best be done through confidential inspectors with whom I could sustain intimate relations, and from whom I could obtain reliable information, placing me in full possession of all facts affecting the integrity of this vast body of men and women.

The Congress, in the Indian appropriation act, 1915, recognized that evils had grown up in the Indian Service, and to afford a means to remedy them provided—

For the employment of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum each and actual traveling expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field.

Appreciating the wisdom and desirability of procuring the members of this corps of confidential men in such a way as would not violate the true principles of the civil-service laws, yet afford such a latitude of selection as would procure a strong body of inspectors disassociated from personal interests, the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and myself, recommended to the President that schedule B of the civil-service rules be amended by adding to the list of exemptions from the competitive class in the Interior Department the following:

Six inspectors to act as the immediate and confidential representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to such evidences of qualifications as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe after consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The organization of this branch of Indian work will have a material and far-reaching effect on the service, and through it there will be developed the keenest spirit of hearty cooperation between those in charge of field activities and the office. Its work will be to weed out the incompetents, discover the malfeasance of individuals, remedy the defects of the functional operations of all those charged with supervision and direction of the Indians, and to formulate a correct basis of estimating the true value of the Government's agents.

In the selection of the men composing this corps I shall be guided solely by the work to be accomplished and the adaptation of the man to do what is required. Strong men of integrity and practical ideas, with constructive tendencies, can and will develop the best service from our employees, and they will furnish the information on which the administrative part of the office can predicate intelligent action.

During the brief period of my incumbency I have often felt the need of these men. With accurate knowledge of the situation at any given point in the Indian country, the application of an adequate remedy becomes simple. Without this clear understanding, action taken here is largely experimental.

As supplementary to this inspection force, the special agents and supervisors form a secondary aid to bringing the field and its activities into closer relationship with all branches.

COOPERATION.

I have felt that no one thing is of greater importance in the administration of matters concerning the Indians than to bring about the closest relationship and understanding between all departments of the Indian Service. I have felt especially the necessity for the closest understanding and cooperation between the office and the field.

With this end in view I have concentrated the headquarters of as many of the field officers in Washington as could profitably be established here, so that for a part of the year they would be available for conference, thus bringing about a closer understanding on their part of my policies and furnishing me with valuable information concerning conditions throughout the field.

In addition to this, where practicable, I have called together representatives of the supervisory force and those field men employed in the several distinctive branches of work for consultation. A general conference of men engaged in liquor work was held in Denver, Colo., the first of the year. This conference is referred to elsewhere.

In February a supervisors' conference was held in Washington, which lasted for one week and was attended by all of the supervisors.

Following the same policy a series of summer institutes for the employees of the service will be held during the year at some six schools.

I have felt that the best administration requires the utmost harmony and cooperation throughout the various branches of the office, and I have endeavored to foster harmonious relationship between all engaged in the work in Washington. I have reason to feel that these efforts have been successful and that the entire Indian Service, the office as well as the field, are striving together as a harmonious unit for the benefit of the Indian.

INDIAN OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Indian Bureau were promulgated in editions of 1884, 1894, and 1904. Owing to changes in laws, policies, and methods of administration a new edition is now required in order that practice may accurately conform to present procedure and legal changes. This has demanded a complete revision of the volume by the addition of new matter and a revision of the old.

After careful revision and rewriting a new edition has been prepared and will soon be issued. It has been brought down to date and will adequately inform those concerned in the present rules and policies prevailing in Indian affairs.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

During the past fiscal year 497 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 859 persons have been denied such rights.

The rights of a number of enrolled persons among the North Carolina Cherokees and the Chippewa in Minnesota have been challenged, and these contested cases are awaiting final adjudication by the department.

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The number of communications sent out from the office during the year was 331,641, an increase of 66,541 over the preceding year.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, there were received 280,744 communications, an increase of 5,292 over the number received the previous year. In the year 1899 there were but 59,707 communications received, which shows the great increase in the work of the Indian Office during the last 15 years.

There was performed during the year 1,957 days' voluntary overtime service by clerks of the Indian Bureau in order to keep the work of the office practically current. This does not include the many days of overtime work by the officials of the bureau.

The archives of the Indian Office are very valuable, embracing as they do the history of the difficult question of the management of the Indian race as discussed by our greatest statesmen. They consist of records, reports of important councils leading to treaties, litigation, legislation, decisions, and correspondence of great importance pertaining to Indian matters from the congressional legislation of 1785.

COURT DECISIONS.

There have been a large number of decisions by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. A short synopsis of the principal points decided in the leading cases follows:

United States v. Felipe Sandoval (231 U. S., 28) : This was a criminal prosecution for introducing intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, to wit, the Santa Clara pueblo in the State of New Mexico. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the district court, and held:

1. The status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico on their lands is such that Congress can prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors into such lands notwithstanding the admission of New Mexico to statehood.

2. It was a legitimate exercise of power on the part of Congress to provide in the New Mexico enabling act against the introduction of liquor into the Indian country and the prohibition to lands of the Pueblo Indians.

Perrin v. United States (232 U. S., 478) : This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the district court of the United States for the district of South Dakota, to review a conviction for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by the Yankton Indians by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286). In the seventeenth section of the agreement with the Yankton Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress on the above mentioned date, it was stipulated that no intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants should ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands ceded, nor upon the lands comprising the Yankton Reservation as described in the treaty between said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to said Indians. The court held:

1. That the Government has the power to protect the Indian wards against the evils of intemperance, and Congress can prohibit the sale of intoxicants upon ceded lands if it is reasonably essential to the protection of the Indians residing on the uncaded lands.

2. That the failure expressly to limit the duration of the prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquors will not invalidate such prohibition so long as the period during which the United States holds the allotted lands in trust has not expired, the tribal relations not dissolved, and the wardship not terminated.

United States v. Sam Pelican and Tony Ponterre (232 U. S., 442): The defendants were indicted for the murder of a full-blood Indian, a member of the Colville Tribe, on lands allotted and held in trust by the United States on the Colville Reservation. The Supreme Court held that an Indian allotment during the trust period is Indian country within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes 2145, extending to the Indian country certain general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crime, and that the killing of an Indian allottee during the trust period by a person not of Indian blood, when committed on such lands, is cognizable in the Federal courts.

United States v. Willis N. Birdsall; *United States v. Thomas E. Brents*; *United States v. Everett E. Van Wert* (233 U. S.): These cases were taken to the Supreme Court to review judgment of the district court sustaining a demurrer to indictments charging respectively the giving and accepting of bribes. The court held that the official action which it was thought to have been influenced by a bribe need not have been prescribed by a lawful requirement of the executive department under whose authority the officer was acting, and that the requirement need not have been prescribed by a written regulation but might be found in an established usage which constituted the common law of the department. In this case the court used the following language with regard to the powers of the Indian Office, which is noteworthy:

In executing the powers of the Indian Office there is necessarily a wide range for administrative discretion and in determining the scope of official action regard must be had to the authority conferred; and this, as we have seen, embraces every action which may properly constitute an aid in the enforcement of the law.

Apapas v. United States (233 U. S.): Ten persons described as Indians were indicted for the murder of William H. Stanley, superintendent of the Coahuila Indian Reservation. The Supreme Court held that murder committed by Indians on an Indian reservation is a crime against the authority of the United States, expressly punishable by the Penal Code, section 328 (35 Stat. L., 1151), and within the cognizance of the Federal courts, irrespective of the citizenship of the accused.

United States v. First National Bank of Detroit, Minn.; *United States v. Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co.* (233 U. S.): These suits were instituted by the United States to set aside certain conveyances under and through which title was claimed to lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation. It was held that within the meaning of the Clapp amendment of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), and the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), removing of restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of allotments within the White Earth

Reservation held by mixed-blood Indians, that every Chippewa Indian with an identifiable admixture of white blood, however small, was a mixed-blood Indian.

Johnson v. Gearlds (233 U. S.) : This case was decided by the Supreme Court on June 8, 1914, on appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, to review a decree enjoining Federal officers from closing the saloons in certain territory ceded to the United States by Indian tribes. The case was reversed and remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill. The Supreme Court held:

1. That the entire ceded territory was subject to Federal laws prohibiting introduction of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, by the Chippewa treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1169), until otherwise provided by Congress.

2. The acts under which Minnesota was admitted to the Union did not by implication repeal the prohibition as to the introduction of intoxicants into the territory ceded by the Chippewa treaty of 1855, *supra*.

3. Recession to the United States by the Chippewa treaties of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 693), and March 19, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 719), of portions of the original cession set apart as reservations by the treaty of February 22, 1855, *supra*, did not operate to remove from the territory thus receded the prohibition against the introduction, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors within the ceded territory until otherwise provided by Congress. A motion for rehearing is now pending in this case,

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 was not approved until August 1, 1914. Therefore it became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of June 30 and July 16, 1914.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about \$11,800,000; the act of 1911 appropriated about \$9,200,000; act of 1912, \$8,800,000; act of 1913, \$8,900,000; and for 1914, \$9,600,000; and for the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated \$9,771,902.76.

The Indian Committees of Congress, with the cooperation of this bureau, have in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 worked out constructive legislation for the Indians of the country along progressive lines.

There has been appropriated a large amount of money for improving the health conditions of the Indians and providing hospital facilities for them. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, \$100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals, to cost not to exceed \$15,000 each. In addition to this the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians, to cost approximately \$25,000 each, on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Reservations. An appropriation was also

made in the Indian bill for hospitals in the Chippewa country in Minnesota, and \$50,000 appropriated therefor out of the Chippewa Indian funds. The health conditions of the Indians have been found to be deplorable, and little effective work has heretofore been done to correct this condition. The appropriation in question will be a long step forward in solving this important problem.

The appropriation for educational purposes for the Indians is considerably increased, and special provision is made for the education of deaf, dumb, and blind Indian children who have not been heretofore provided for. There is also a specific appropriation for educational purposes among the Papago and Navajo Indians. These Indians have heretofore been neglected and several thousand Papago and Navajo Indian children are without school facilities.

Upon the recommendation of this office large reimbursable appropriations have been provided in the Indian appropriation act for industrial work among Indians. These reimbursable appropriations amount to \$725,000. The Indians have heretofore been allotted land, but they have not been provided with tools and general farming equipment. This appropriation will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to improve stock conditions and place herds of cattle on a number of Indian reservations. It is expected that this appropriation will aid very materially in promoting the industrial activities of the Indians of the country and go far toward developing them into self-supporting and progressive citizens.

The current Indian appropriation act carries a proviso which requires that detailed information regarding each Indian irrigation project be furnished Congress at its next session. There is also a provision of law in the Indian appropriation act which will authorize the office to equalize the irrigation construction charges and apportion said charges according to the benefits received. This is new legislation, which was obtained on the recommendation of this office. The Indian irrigation projects have heretofore been appropriated for and constructed largely without adequate detailed information, and it is expected at the next session of Congress that the Indian Office will furnish a complete statement regarding each of these projects, so that Congress may have a thorough understanding of conditions on each of the reservations where irrigation projects are being constructed. It is also expected that the information obtained from these reports will result in procuring administrative and legislative action which will protect more securely the water rights of the Indians of the country.

There is included in the Indian bill an appropriation to cover salaries and expenses of probate attorneys who are engaged in working out probate reforms for the more certain protection of the property of Indian children in Oklahoma, which work is being done

in harmony with rules of probate procedure adopted at a conference of the county judges of eastern Oklahoma, and recently adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

The Indian bill also carries \$100,000 to support a widespread and aggressive campaign for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The bill also provides for six confidential inspectors. It is expected that this appropriation will result in thorough investigations being made on Indian reservations, and throughout the Indian country generally, so that the office may be advised of the actual conditions, to be used as a basis for effective reforms.

The bill provides for the consolidation of the offices of the Five Civilized Tribes and Union Agency, effective September 1, 1914.

The controversy regarding the enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaws was compromised by omitting the Choctaws of Oklahoma from the per capita payment made to Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of \$100 and \$15, respectively.

The long contest regarding the water rights of the Yakima Indians was finally settled by giving these Indians a free water right to 40 acres of their allotments in perpetuity.

Another question which has been in dispute for a number of years was settled by the provision in the Indian bill providing for allotting the remaining unallotted Indians on the Bad River Reservation and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the remaining tribal timber to the Indians in question.

There is appropriated out of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes, in Utah and Colorado, about \$800,000; \$100,000 for the purchase of stock for the Navajo Springs Band of Indians in Colorado; \$200,000 for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands in Utah; and the balance to be expended among all of said Indians for the promotion of civilization and self-support among them, one of the chief purposes of which is to protect the water rights of the Ute Indians from being forfeited within the period fixed by law, and all of which is to give them much needed help in industrial progress.

There was appropriated \$100,000 for determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, so that the title to inherited Indian lands may be definitely determined.

The foregoing refer to the more important problems handled by this bureau during the past fiscal year. I have necessarily omitted from this report a reference to many minor activities of the Indian Service.

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase over pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	7.62	119	+3.48
1902.....	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,415	.22	131	— .75
1904.....	86,588	9.03	142	+8.39
1905.....	98,322	13.55	149	+4.93
1906.....	106,533	8.35	145	— 2.68
1907.....	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	15.53	189	+5.58
1910.....	194,241	9.88	203	+7.40
1911.....	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	12.37	224	— 1.32
1913.....	275,452	23.97	237	+5.80
1914.....	280,744	1.92	245	+3.37

Increase in work, 1914 over 1899.....	370.20
Increase in force, 1914 over 1899.....	142.57

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	331,250
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,209
By blood.....	75,263
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,364
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	230,041

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	11,394
Arizona.....	41,916	Nebraska.....	3,932
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	7,891
California.....	15,226	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	864	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21,995
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6,029
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	8,024
Florida.....	562	North Dakota.....	8,623
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	4,106	Oklahoma.....	¹ 117,607
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6,399
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	368	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,366	South Dakota.....	20,813
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3,221
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7,516	Washington.....	11,274
Minnesota.....	11,532	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1,253	Wisconsin.....	10,053
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1,705

¹ Includes 23,364 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1 909							
Arizona:								
- Camp Verde School—								
Mohave—Apache.....	266	133	133	121	145	258	8	
Tonto—Apache.....	156	81	75	63	93	151	5	
Total.....	422	214	208	184	238	409	13	
Colorado River—								
Chemehuevi.....	63	30	33	223	239	403	17	42
Mohave.....	399	221	178					
Total.....	462	251	211	223	239	403	17	42
Fort Apache School—								
White Mountain Apache.....	2,485	1,219	1,266	1,281	1,204	2,401	11	73
Fort Mojave School—								
Chemehuevi.....	149	78	71	73	76	149		
Mohave.....	636	351	285	207	429	636		
Total.....	785	429	356	280	505	785		
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	174	95	79	73	101	174		
Kaibab School—Kaibab-Paiute.....	96	56	40	22	74	96		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,432	755	677	299	1,133	1,432		
Moqui School—								
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,133	1,124	1,009	993	1,140	2,133		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000		
Total.....	4,133	2,171	1,962	2,134	1,999	4,133		
Navajo School—Navaho ²	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,990	10	
Pima School—								
Maricopa.....	300	146	154	163	137	300		
Pima.....	3,796	1,923	1,873	1,477	2,319	3,786	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	700	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Not on reservation, Papago.....	1,300	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Total.....	6,096	2,069	2,027	1,640	2,456	4,086	8	2
Salt River School—								
Maricopa.....	83	44	39	35	48	83		
Mohave—Apache.....	258	138	120	92	166	256	2	
Pima.....	893	466	427	423	470	893		
Total.....	1,234	648	586	550	684	1,232	2	
San Carlos School—								
Cayotero—Apache.....	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	
Mohave—Apache.....	69	33	36	35	34	69		
San Carlos—Apache.....	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	
Tonto—Apache.....	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	
Total.....	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	
San Xavier School—Papago.....	4,965	2,385	2,580	1,790	3,175	4,929	24	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	474	254	220	194	280	464	10	
Western Navajo School—								
Moqui (Hopi).....	210	101	109	99	111	210		
Navaho.....	6,150	2,819	3,331	2,621	3,529	6,150		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Total.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,800	3,750	6,550		
Total Arizona.....	41,916	20,277	19,639	16,440	23,476	39,681	106	129
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1 460							
California:								
Bishop School—								
Paiute, Shoshoni, Digger, and								
Moache.....	1,350	680	670	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹ 1910 census.² Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.³ Unknown.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Campo School—								
Mission Indians at Campo.....	119	64	55	40	79	116	3	.....
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	2	5	7	.....	.....
La Pasta.....	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
Manzanita.....	78	34	44	36	42	66	12	.....
Total.....	218	107	111	80	138	203	15	.....
Digger agency—Digger.....	51	24	27	22	29	25	21	5
Fort Bidwell School—								
Digger.....	16	8	8	8	8	16	.....	.....
Paute.....	196	108	88	89	107	190	6	.....
Pit River.....	521	230	291	183	338	508	13	.....
Total.....	733	346	387	280	453	714	19	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	786	417	369	296	490	758	21	7
Greenville School—								
Digger and Washo.....	1,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hoopa Valley School—								
Hupa.....	552	282	270	205	347	158	344	50
Klamath.....	552	282	270	152	400	280	172	100
Lower Klamath.....	261	110	151	104	157	120	89	52
Total.....	1,365	674	691	461	904	558	605	202
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—								
Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	(1)	(1)	5,000	.....	.....
Malki School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Augustine.....	18	10	8	8	10	18	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	38	22	16	15	23	38	.....	.....
Martinez.....	116	68	48	37	79	102	14	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	238	128	110	90	148	190	30	18
Palm Springs.....	47	24	23	12	35	47	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	59	31	28	15	44	59	.....	.....
Torres.....	81	43	38	36	45	74	7	.....
Total.....	613	335	278	219	394	544	51	18
Pala school—								
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	131	68	63	51	80	117	14	.....
La Jolla.....	247	123	124	90	157	244	3	.....
Pala.....	198	94	104	71	127	154	42	2
Pauma.....	54	25	29	24	30	53	1	.....
Pechanga.....	211	110	101	53	158	203	8	.....
Rincon.....	142	82	60	55	87	123	19	.....
Total.....	983	502	481	344	639	894	87	2
Round Valley school—								
Concow.....	625	305	320	246	379	120	244	261
Pomo and Kipomo.....	904	459	445	346	558	435	339	130
Total.....	1,529	764	765	592	937	555	583	391
Soboba School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Cahuilla.....	137	73	64	44	93	135	2	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	13	22	34	1	.....
Los Coyotes.....	128	76	52	46	82	128	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	191	110	81	83	108	99	76	16
Santa Rosa.....	66	38	28	12	54	57	9	.....
Santa Ynez.....	70	37	33	31	39	1	16	53
Syquan.....	38	21	17	16	22	38	.....	.....
Soboba.....	137	72	65	43	94	122	15	.....
Volcan.....	172	94	78	93	79	140	32	.....
Total.....	974	539	435	381	593	754	151	69

¹ Unknown.

² Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Fe- male.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School—								
Tule River.....	150	91	59	72	78	150		
Outlying districts.....	474	234	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	624	325	299	72	78	150		
Total California.....	2 15,226	7,213	7,013	2,747	4,655	10,155	1,553	694
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs School—Wimi- nuche Ute.....	504	262	242	280	224	504		
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	360	174	186	164	196	343	9	8
Total Colorado.....	864	436	428	444	420	847	9	8
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	3 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	3 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	3 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	562	417	145	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia: Not under agent.....	3 95							
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene School—								
Cœur d'Alene.....	607	307	300	258	349	437	91	79
Kalispel.....	114	54	60	50	64	114		
Kootenai.....	133	60	73	51	82	112	1	20
Total.....	854	421	433	359	495	663	92	99
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,797	900	897	696	1,101	1,506	231	60
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,455	686	769	465	990	1,128	182	145
Total Idaho.....	4,106	2,099	2,007	1,520	2,586	3,297	505	304
Illinois: Not under agent.....	3 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	3 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	368	193	175	181	187	368		
Kansas:								
Kickapoo School—								
Iowa.....	296	148	148	161	135	18	67	211
Kickapoo.....	209	119	90	122	87	184	25	
Sac and Fox.....	96	47	49	47	49	14	82	
Total.....	601	314	287	330	271	216	174	211
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	765	417	348	426	339	539	140	86
Total Kansas.....	1,366	731	635	756	610	755	314	297
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	3 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	3 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	3 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	3 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	3 688							
Michigan:								
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.....	252	126	126	103	149	64	115	73
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chip- pewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	3 6,167							
Total Michigan.....	7,516	691	658	619	730	264	515	570
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	998	510	488	534	464	87	526	385
Grand Portage School—Chippewa....	312	138	174	140	172		140	172

1 Unknown.

2 Decrease due to 1,486 less Indians reported this year in outlying districts under Tule River.

3 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School—								
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	452	219	233	220	232	135	210	107
Leech Lake Pillager.....	810	396	414	365	445	500	301	9
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa.....	481	261	220	221	260	254	171	56
Total.....	1,743	876	867	806	937	889	682	172
Nett Lake School—								
Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	528	242	286	243	285	458	52	18
Deer Creek.....	1		1		1	1		
Vermillion Lake Indians (Bois Fort).....	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Total.....	624	293	331	297	327	537	66	21
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,482	746	736	721	761	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School—								
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa...	2,280	1,152	1,128	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,152	568	584					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	797	400	397					
Gull Lake.....	430	218	212					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	276	128	148					
Pembina—Pillager.....	408	220	188					
Leech Lake (removal).....	279	126	153					
White Oak Point (removal).....	280	136	144					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	107	61	46					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	35	26					
Total.....	6,070	3,044	3,026	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	303	157	146	93	210	190	87	26
Total Minnesota.....	11,532	5,764	5,768	5,689	5,843	3,373	3,800	2,877
Mississippi: Not under agent.	¹ 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.	² 313							
Montana:								
Blackfeet School—								
Chippewa.....	² 203	105	98	95	108	(1)	(1)	(1)
Piegan.....	2,641	1,315	1,326	1,382	1,259	1,189	1,117	335
Total.....	2,844	1,420	1,424	1,477	1,367	1,189	1,117	335
Crow School—Crow	1,696	849	847	681	1,015	1,280	227	189
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,305	1,159	1,146	997	1,308	741	734	830
Fort Belknap School—								
Assiniboin.....	639	335	304	237	402	510	112	17
Grosventre.....	585	292	293	263	322	473	99	13
Total.....	1,224	627	597	500	724	983	211	30
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck	1,904	944	960	847	1,057	1,125	436	343
Sioux.....	1,421	698	723	534	887	1,341	28	52
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....								
Total Montana.....	11,394	5,697	5,697	5,036	6,358	6,659	2,753	1,779
Nebraska:								
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,332	683	649	674	658	1,048	110	174
Santee School—								
Ponca.....	312	149	163	166	146	81	126	105
Santee.....	1,177	590	587	546	631	510	308	359
Total.....	1,489	739	750	712	777	591	434	464
Winnebago School—Winnebago...	1,111	600	511	479	632	811	252	48
Total Nebraska.....	3,932	2,022	1,910	1,865	2,067	2,450	796	686

¹ Unknown.

² 1910 census.

³ 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada:								
Fallon School—Paiute.....	325	159	166	90	235	318	7	.....
Lovelocks—Paiute.....	89	40	49	27	62	74	15	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.....	342	173	169	142	200	328	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute.....	115	56	59	40	75	114	1	.....
Nevada School—Paiute.....	601	265	336	200	401	591	9	1
Walker River School—Paiute.....	559 ¹	285	274	173	386	538	21	.....
Under agent, but off reservation..	1 200							.....
Western Shoshone School—								
Paiute.....	264	139	125	128	136	261	3	.....
Shoshoni.....	326	163	163	131	195	318	8	.....
Total.....	590	302	288	259	331	579	11	.....
Reno, special agent—								
Digger.....	1,000	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Paiute.....	1,500							
Shoshoni.....	1,200							
Washo.....	600							
Scattering California tribes.....	770							
Total.....	5,070	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Total Nevada.....	7,891	3,900	3,791	2,151	5,540	7,212	478	1
New Hampshire: Not under agent...	2 34							.....
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	2 168							.....
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque—Pueblo Day Schools—								
Navaho.....	358	174	184	(*)	(*)	358	.....	.....
Pueblo.....	4,536	2,327	2,209	1,990	2,546	4,488	48	.....
Total.....	4,894	2,501	2,393	1,990	2,546	4,846	48	.....
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	659	349	310	287	372	659	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	4 630	303	327	271	359	590	35	5
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,685	1,310	1,375	1,341	1,344	2,685	.....	.....
San Juan School—Navaho.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	.....	.....
Santa Fe—Pueblo Day Schools—Pueblo.....	3,525	1,871	1,654	1,662	1,863	3,173	282	70
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,602	846	756	676	926	1,602	.....	.....
Total New Mexico.....	21,995	11,180	10,815	11,227	10,410	21,555	365	75
New York:								
New York Agency ⁶ —								
Cayuga.....	179	81	98	85	94	179	.....	.....
Oneida.....	265	143	122	91	174	265	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	541	271	270	211	330	541	.....	.....
Seneca (Allegheny).....	923	474	449	422	501	923	.....	.....
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,291	669	622	518	773	1,291	.....	.....
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	489	265	224	207	282	489	.....	.....
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	2 1,368	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Tuscarora.....	363	203	160	125	238	363	.....	.....
Total.....	5,419	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
Not under agent.....	2 610							.....
Total New York.....	6,029	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
North Carolina:								
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,188	1,178	1,010	1,263	925	905	517	766
Not under agent.....	2 5,836							.....

¹ Estimated; no census taken.² 1910 census.³ Not reported.⁴ Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal, 1913.⁵ 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold School—								
Arikara.....	400	209	191	192	208	277	101	22
Grosventre.....	477	241	236	225	252	369	81	27
Mandan.....	264	143	121	117	147	220	41	3
Total.....	1,141	593	548	534	607	866	223	52
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)...	988	508	480	422	566	988	.....	.....
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,431	1,716	1,715	1,473	1,958	2,407	665	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,063	1,563	1,500	1,662	1,401	168	2,895	.....
Total North Dakota.....	8,623	4,380	4,243	4,091	4,532	4,429	3,783	411
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1 127							
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment School—								
Arapaho.....	247	131	116	108	139	237	10	.....
Cheyenne.....	538	286	252	214	324	495	27	16
Total.....	785	417	368	322	463	732	37	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—								
Arapaho.....	521	259	262	249	272	389	72	60
Cheyenne.....	735	367	368	292	443	558	145	32
Total.....	1,256	626	630	541	715	947	217	92
Kiowa School—								
Apache.....	168	77	91	77	91	166	1	1
Comanche.....	1,529	769	760	743	786	841	509	179
Kiowa.....	1,493	694	799	816	677	1,087	263	143
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,094	548	546	546	548	1,010	38	46
Total.....	4,284	2,088	2,196	2,182	2,102	3,104	811	369
Osage School—Osage.....	2,187	1,125	1,062	1,103	1,084	828	1,359	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	432	247	185	214	218	377	50	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	679	323	356	335	344	544	123	12
Ponca School—								
Kaw.....	138	71	67	61	77	48	26	64
Ponca.....	613	297	316	298	315	251	362	.....
Tonkawa.....	49	25	24	20	29	43	6	.....
Total.....	800	393	407	379	421	342	394	64
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	152	80	72	50	102	152	.....	.....
Sac and Fox school—								
Iowa.....	85	37	48	40	45	47	38	.....
Sac and Fox, Mississippi.....	592	292	300	335	257	366	88	138
Total.....	677	329	348	375	302	413	126	138
Seger School—								
Arapaho.....	146	66	80	68	78	129	7	10
Cheyenne.....	434	207	227	181	253	393	9	32
Total.....	580	273	307	249	331	522	16	42
Seneca School—								
Eastern Shawnee.....	128	51	77	81	47	6	65	57
Ottawa.....	275	147	128	150	125	5	43	227
Peoria-Miami.....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw.....	330	164	166	182	148	91	20	219
Seneca.....	412	201	211	241	171	20	262	130
Wyandot.....	447	226	221	227	220	2	35	410
Total.....	1,985	970	1,015	1,111	874	142	499	1,344

1 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Shawnee School—								
Absentee Shawnee.....	460	227	233	143	317	436	24	.....
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,730	856	874	861	869	52	137	1,541
Mexican Kickapoo.....	306	164	142	124	182	301	5	.....
Total.....	¹ 2,496	1,247	1,249	1,128	1,368	789	166	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill.....	² 85	46	39	42	43	76	3	6
Five Civilized Tribes ³ —								
Cherokee Nation—								
By blood.....	36,294	}	}	}	}	8,621	4,749	23,407
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	197							
Freedmen.....	4,916							
Total.....	41,693					8,621	4,749	23,407
Chickasaw Nation—								
By blood.....	5,649	}	}	}	}	1,515	958	3,821
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,661							
Total.....	10,955					1,515	958	3,821
Choctaw Nation—								
By blood.....	17,446	}	}	}	}	8,418	2,462	9,856
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,639							
Freedmen.....	5,994							
Total.....	26,730					8,418	2,462	9,856
Creek Nation—								
By blood.....	11,905	}	}	}	}	6,830	1,688	3,387
Freedmen.....	6,807							
Total.....	18,712					6,830	1,688	3,387
Seminole Nation—								
By blood.....	2,133	}	}	}	}	1,250	476	407
Freedmen.....	986							
Total.....	3,119					1,250	476	407
Total Five Civilized Tribes..	101,209					26,634	10,333	40,878
Total Oklahoma.....	117,607	8,164	8,234	8,081	8,367	35,602	14,134	44,507
Oregon:								
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake...	1,121	532	589	502	619	854	250	17
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	426	226	200	195	231	207	202	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,110	508	602	471	639	575	51	484
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute.....	742	333	409	281	461	714	28	.....
Total Oregon.....	6,399	3,099	3,300	1,449	1,950	5,350	531	518
Rhode Island: Not under agent.	⁴ 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—								
Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	⁴ 331							

¹ Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservations.² Mescalero, New Mexico, includes 183 Fort Sill removal, 1913 report.³ Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.⁴ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet								
Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two								
Kettle Sioux	2,691	1,342	1,349	1,222	1,469	1,782	452	457
Crow Creek School—Lower Yank-								
tonai Sioux	963	452	511	414	549	710	210	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	280	146	134	100	180	170	108	2
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule								
Sioux	478	249	229	219	259	294	140	44
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,059	3,457	3,602	3,543	3,516	4,641	1,522	896
Rosebud School—Brule Sioux	5,472	2,731	2,741	2,511	2,961	3,176	1,592	704
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wah-								
peton Sioux	2,065	1,051	1,014	979	1,086	1,200	245	620
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,805	843	962	834	971	858	604	343
Total South Dakota	20,813	10,271	10,542	9,822	10,991	12,831	4,873	3,109
Tennessee: Not under agent	¹ 216							
Texas (not under agent):								
Alabama	² 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and	¹ 510							
others								
Utah:								
Shivwits School—Paiute	133	64	69	47	86	133		
Uintah and Ouray Agency—								
Uinta Ute	438	246	192	484	688	1,065	83	24
Uncompahgre Ute	451	218	233					
Whiteriver Ute	283	167	116					
Total	1,172	631	541	484	688	1,065	83	24
Salt Lake								
Under special agent—Paiute and								
others	500	231	269			500		
Not under agent—Paiute and	¹ 1,416							
others								
Total Utah	3,221	926	879	531	774	1,698	83	24
Vermont: Not under agent	¹ 26							
Virginia: Not under agent	¹ 539							
Washington:								
Colville School—Confederated Col-								
ville	2,425	1,181	1,244	1,063	1,362	1,492	442	491
Cushman School—								
Chehalis	99	57	42	41	58	70	29	
Muckleshoot	158	75	83	63	95	124	32	2
Nisqualli	82	47	35	26	56	53	19	10
Quinalt	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Skokomish	203	94	109	82	121	130	65	8
Squaxon Island	77	41	36	39	38	40	31	6
Unattached—								
Puyallup	372	190	182	534	817	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz	490	240	250					
Clallam	510	260	250					
Various other Indians	328	160	168					
Total unattached	1,700	850	850			1,000	500	200
Total Cushman	3,051	1,523	1,528	534	817	1,899	907	245
Neah Bay School—								
Hoh	49	26	23	18	31	49		
Makah	401	199	202	175	226	355	46	
Ozette	17	8	9		17	17		
Quileute	226	126	100	107	119	216	10	
Total	693	359	334	300	393	637	56	

¹ 1910 census.

² Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane School—				260	364	413	54	157
Chewelah	607	286	321					
Spokane.....	17	7	10					
Total.....	624	293	331	260	364	413	54	157
Tulalip School—								
Lummi.....	452	231	221	229	223	271	172	9
Susquamish.....	165	85	80	81	84	70	62	33
Swinomish.....	209	103	106	87	122	187	22	.....
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	413	208	205	183	230	321	87	5
Total.....	1,239	627	612	580	659	849	343	47
Yakima School—Klikitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima).....	3,149	1,493	1,656	1,333	1,816	2,194	684	271
Not under agent.....	193							
Total Washington.....	11,274	5,476	5,705	4,070	5,411	7,484	2,486	1,211
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	136							
Wisconsin:								
Carter School—Potawatomi.....	313	176	137	79	234	313	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille ²	1,252	642	610	545	707	500	711	41
Keshena School—								
Menominee.....	1,721	913	808	782	939	259	1,121	341
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(³)	(³)	(³)
Total.....	2,327	1,228	1,099	1,056	1,271	259	1,121	341
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	707	337	370	260	447	460	200	47
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,222	611	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	50	410	762
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,451	1,280	1,171	1,131	1,320	.....	2,451	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	507	272	235	251	256	.....	398	109
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,274	627	647	517	757	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Total Wisconsin.....	10,053	5,173	4,880	3,839	4,992	1,582	5,291	1,300
Wyoming:								
Shoshone School—								
Arapaho.....	874	439	435	440	434	765	103	6
Shoshoni.....	831	425	406	365	466	491	143	197
Total.....	1,705	864	841	805	900	1,256	246	203
Grand total ⁵	331,250	102,257	100,260	84,235	104,116	171,804	43,138	59,469

¹ 1910 census.² 1913 report.³ Unknown.⁴ Not reported.⁵ Correct as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			Total allotted.
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde.....	422				422	
Colorado River.....		462		462	462	
Fort Apache.....	2,485				2,485	
Fort Mojave.....		785		785	785	
Havasupai.....	174				174	
Kaibab.....	96				96	
Leupp.....	1,432				1,432	
Moqui.....	4,133				4,133	
Navajo.....	10,000				10,000	
Pima.....	6,096				6,096	
Salt River.....	521	713		713	1,234	
San Carlos.....	2,608				2,608	
San Xavier.....	2,195	2,770		2,770	4,965	
Truxton Canon.....	474				474	
Western Navajo.....	6,550				6,550	
Total.....	37,186	4,730		4,730	41,916	
California:						
Bishop.....	1,175	173		2	1,350	
Campo.....	218				218	
Digger.....	51				51	
Fort Bidwell.....	505	228		228	733	
Fort Yuma.....	50	736			786	
Greenville.....	850	150			1,000	
Hoopa Valley.....	808	546		11	1,365	
Malki.....	613				613	
Pala.....	704	279		279	983	
Round Valley.....	977	550	2	552	1,529	
Soboba.....	974				974	
Tule River.....	416	208		208	624	
Total.....	7,341	2,870	2	13	10,226	
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	504				504	
Southern Ute.....	165	195		195	360	
Total.....	669	195		195	864	
Florida: Seminole.....	562				562	
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	269	585		585	854	
Fort Hall.....	49	1,748		1,748	1,797	
Fort Lapwai.....	546	783	38	88	1,455	
Total.....	864	3,116	38	88	4,106	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368				368	
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	292	270	8	31	601	
Potawatomi.....	305	420	40		765	
Total.....	597	690	48	31	1,366	
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....		252			252	
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,024	67		6	1,097	
Total.....	1,024	319		6	1,349	
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....	730	253		15	998	
Grand Portage.....		307		5	312	
Leech Lake.....	690	1,041		12	1,743	
Nett Lake.....	312	312			624	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	219	84			303	
Red Lake.....	1,482				1,482	
White Earth.....	2,636			3,434	6,070	
Total.....	6,069	1,997		3,466	11,532	

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....		2,639	1	1	2,641	2,641
Crow.....	336	1,323	4	33	1,360	1,696
Flathead.....	353	1,648	27	277	1,952	2,305
Fort Belknap.....	1,224					1,224
Fort Peck.....	148	1,753	3		1,756	1,904
Tongue River.....	1,421					1,421
Total.....	3,482	7,363	35	311	7,709	11,191
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	689	309	20	314	643	1,332
Santee.....	1,040	207	23	219	449	1,489
Winnebago.....	717	265		129	394	1,111
Total.....	2,446	781	43	662	1,486	3,932
Nevada:						
Fallon.....	96	318			318	414
Fort McDermitt.....	252	90			90	342
Moapa River.....		115			115	115
Nevada.....	601					601
Walker River.....	191	368			368	559
Western Shoshone.....	590					590
Reno, special agent.....	4,500	570			570	5,070
Total.....	6,230	1,461			1,461	7,691
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,894				(1)	4,894
Jicarilla.....	92	567			567	659
Mescalero.....	630					630
Pueblo Bonito.....	315	2,370			2,370	2,685
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525					3,525
Zuni.....	1,602					1,602
Total.....	19,058	2,937			2,937	21,995
New York: New York Agency.....	5,419					5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188					2,188
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	136	991	13	1	1,005	1,141
Fort Totten.....	466	444	65	13	522	988
Standing Rock.....		3,274	92	65	3,431	3,431
Turtle Mountain.....	199	2,537	46	281	2,864	3,063
Total.....	801	7,246	216	360	7,822	8,623
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	382	403			403	785
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	551	586	55	64	705	1,256
Kiowa.....	1,198	3,001	59	111	3,171	4,369
Osage.....	123	2,064			2,064	2,187
Otoe.....	72	340	11	9	360	432
Pawnee.....	335	309	16	19	344	679
Ponca.....	159	583	55	3	641	800
Red Moon.....	50	101	1		102	152
Sac and Fox.....	407	187	47	36	270	677
Seger.....	249	301	12	18	331	580
Seneca.....	1,052	159		774	933	1,985
Shawnee.....	1,824	487	69	116	672	2,496
Five Civilized Tribes.....				2 101,209	101,209	101,209
Total.....	6,402	8,521	325	102,359	111,205	117,607

¹ 1,614 allotments made but not approved by department.² 32,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	560	561			561	1,121
Roseburg.....	6,000	1,986		14	2,000	18,000
Siletz.....	212	115	7	92	214	426
Umatilla.....	545	390		175	565	1,110
Warm Springs.....	321	418		3	421	742
Total.....	7,638	3,470	7	284	3,761	11,399
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	364	2,266	24	37	2,327	2,691
Crow Creek.....	180	748	5	30	783	963
Flandreau.....	280					280
Lower Brule.....		425	8	45	478	478
Pine Ridge.....	1,344	5,345	292	78	5,715	7,059
Rosebud.....	200	5,004	27	241	5,272	5,472
Sisseton.....	979	691	337	58	1,086	2,065
Yankton.....	939	655	128	83	866	1,805
Total.....	4,286	15,134	821	572	16,527	20,813
Utah:						
Shivwits.....	133					133
Uintah.....	275	894	1	2	897	1,172
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500					500
Total.....	908	894	1	2	897	1,805
Washington:						
Colville.....	40	2,370		15	2,385	2,425
Cushman.....	614	2,428	4	5	2,437	3,051
Neah Bay.....	390	303			303	693
Spokane.....	49	560	4	11	575	624
Tulalip.....	1,031	198	1	9	208	1,239
Yakima.....		3,059	20	70	3,059	3,059
Total.....	2,124	8,918	29	110	9,057	11,181
Wisconsin:						
Carter.....	313					313
Hayward.....	535	715		2	717	1,252
Keshena.....	1,721	606			606	2,327
Lac du Flambeau.....	348	355		4	359	707
La Pointe.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	7	7	1,222
Onelda.....	1,514	134	78	725	937	2,451
Red Cliff.....	380	126		1	127	507
Tomah.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,274
Total.....	4,205	1,936	78	739	2,753	10,053
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	254	1,436		15	1,451	1,705
Grand total.....	121,333	74,014	1,643	109,018	184,675	307,891

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	183,742	307,433
Total 1912	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,626	300,930
Total 1911	120,780	88,182	.....	³ 76,033	164,215	296,320
Total 1901 ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,853	247,522
Total 1890 ⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,166	230,457

¹ 15,000 of these Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.⁴ Only items reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—						
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.		By whites.		By Indians.	By whites.				Indians.	Whites.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
					By Indians.	By whites.														
Arizona:																				
Camp Verde.....	11	10	1	1			3		10		1	2	(1)	75	50	422	1	1		
Colorado River.....	14		14								2	2	79	300	200	462		1		
Fort Apache.....	13		13		6		45		11		2	4		200	10	1,350				
Fort Mojave.....	5		5						12		1	1	28	345	320	785				
Havasupai.....	1	1												100	50	174				
Kaibab.....	2		2											(1)	(1)	92				
Leupp.....	72	65	7	7	6		18		1		19	3	45	189	129	1,000				
Moqui.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			41		1		9	4	42	1,000	700	1,500				
Navajo.....	61		61		5		23		30		10	9	805	900	475	6,000	400	10		
Phoenix.....	8								13		7		284	702	702	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Pima.....	47	(1)	(1)	8	9				30		7	13	4,560	1,235	842	3,606				
Rice Station.....											1		8	200	160	214				
Salt River.....	6		6		3		5		7		4	5	602	509	395	1,234				
San Carlos.....	16	16			7		64		13		4	4	2	100	250	150	2,608			
San Xavier.....	55	30	25		8		54		82		13	12	4,965	920	785	4,965	5	(2)		
Truxton Canon.....	7		7		1		10		7					400	130	474				
Western Navajo.....	50	50			1						7	2	6	350	200	3,500				
Total.....	368	174	147	104	43	54	225		217	17	86	57	11,524	7,675	5,298	30,876	407	12		
California:																				
Bishop.....	3	2	1		1				(2)	(2)	1	1	175	1,350	550	1,350	(2)	(2)		
Campo.....											5		204	84	35	218	(2)	(2)		
Digger.....														50	20	51	4	4		
Fort Bidwell.....	1	5	11			7	9		10	6	2	2	25	650	180	733	733			
Fort Yuma.....	4				3		22		96	6			600	550	350	786	26	12		
Greenville.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)					1	1	(1)	850	450	1,000	(2)	(2)		
Hoop Valley.....	3		20				3	1	9	1	2	1	50	1,245	500	1,365	1,365			
Maliki.....	13		13		1	4	2		14	1	13	7	617	580	345	613	8	8		
Pala.....	1	3	4								9	6	980	908	471	512	10	10		
Round Valley.....	1	5	6		5				(2)	(2)	5	6	(2)	690	690	(2)	(2)	500		
Sherman Institute.....	11		11		2		1		16	4	6	4	428	616	387	889	1,529	5		
Soboba.....	1				2						5	2	(2)	550	225		379	(2)		
Tule River.....	1		1		2				1		5	4	(2)	550	225		379	(2)		
Total.....	6	72	7	71	4	12	37	1	146	18	51	30	3,968	8,123	4,203	9,093	4,044	539		

[illegible]

Unknown.

2 Not reported.

• Estimated.

1913 Report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Nebraska:																			
Omaha.....	23	23		23	3	1		(1)	3	(1)	1	1	49	700	700	1,332	1,332	318	
Santee.....	10	16		26		1			2	(1)	13	6	959	990	702	1,489	1,489	378	
Winnebago.....	1	25		26		16	4		2	10	16	7	203	450	400	1,111	1,111	385	
Total.....	11	64		75	3	18	4		68	10	30	14	1,211	2,140	1,802	3,932	3,932	1,031	
Nevada:																			
Carson.....											1		1	303	303	303	308	(3)	
Fallon.....	9	6	3	3		2			42		1	1	24	383	112	414	414		
Fort McDermitt.....	6	4	2	2		4			5					300	92	342	342		
Moapa River.....	4	3	1						7					80	30	115	115		
Nevada.....	5										1	1	2	500	150	601			
Walker River.....	3								5	2	1	1		200	60	559			
Western Shoshone.....	4				1	5	1				1			374	185	590			
Reno, special agent.....	60	50	10	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	200		7	4	70	2,500	100	5,070	5,070	50	
Total.....	91	63	28	3	5	1	10		259	2	12	7	195	3,640	1,032	7,994	5,527	50	
New Mexico:																			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1	30	3	28	5			26	34		8	7	4,896	2,149	1,702	4,894			
Jicarilla.....		6	6						15				(1)	235	145	275			
Mescalero.....	1	7		8		1	4	4	9		3	2	405	350	200	630			
Pueblo Bonito.....									4					300	50	(1)			
San Juan.....	122	120	2	2	5		6				12			220	220	(1)			
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	19	19	19	19	13	19			18		11	11	3,300	2,000	1,500	2,000	3,525	982	
Zuni.....	28	23	5	5	1		1		6		4	1		175	100	1,050			
Total.....	2	212	152	62	18	20	41		86		38	21	8,601	5,429	3,917	8,849	3,525	982	
New York: New York Agency.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	14	1,950	3,500	2,000	5,136	143		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2	10		12			2		1			10	1,100	1,500	1,000	2,138	2,138	536	

North Dakota:	Fort Berthold	17	17	3	2	10	4	9	833	2,650	2,500	1,000	967	117
	Fort Totten	8	8	9	9	10	2	17	550	550	400	988	988	278
	Standing Rock	1	39	44	44	12	7	3	2,235	2,000	2,800	3,415	3,415	(*) 187
	Turtle Mountain	15	22	7	7	12	2	2	3,063	2,163	900	3,063	3,063	327
	Wahpeton								230	230				
	Total	16	86	102	62	22	15	34	6,931	4,533	2,830	8,466	5,697	552
	Oklahoma:													
	Cantonment	1	38	14	1	6	5	3	177	355	235	505	785	221
	Cheyenne and Arapaho	2	8	1			5	6	410	750	400	1,050	1,256	251
	Kiowa	9	73	82	10	150	17	16	965	2,000	1,200	2,300	2,300	(*) 450
Oklahoma:	Osaage	26	26	10	23	430	2	17	(*) 132	1,850	1,360	1,600	2,187	208
	Otoe	1	9	10	26		2	1	100	398	360	432	679	144
	Pawnee	3	8	11	2	39	1	1	216	470	380	679	765	183
	Ponca	3	14	17	2		2	1	536	484	782	765	765	2
	Red Moon	5	5	1			1	5	51	42	152	677	677	145
	Sag and Fox	1	7	8		425	2	3	55	505	335	580	580	2113
	Seger	1	4	4		4	10	3	259	375	325	580	580	428
	Seneca	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	7	3	(*) 1,989	1,510	1,027	2,075	2,496	2,675
	Shawnee	7	40	36	42	21	10	4	431	2,1450				
	Total	54	232	37	69	337	61	63	2,640	10,729	7,658	12,817	11,842	2,820
Oregon:	Klamath	6	10	16	4	5	2	2	300	930	650	1,121	39	26
	Roseburg	(1)	(1)	(1)	7		(1)	(1)	(*) 534	2,600	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000
	Salem		1	2			2		300	400	760	426	426	225
	Siletz	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	350	650	225	720	485	448
	Umatilla	9	12	15	(*) 9	2	3	4	121	500	450	742	742	448
	Warm Springs	10	-10	2										
	Total	9	32	40	23	5	11	10	1,605	9,240	4,330	11,769	3,692	4,184
	Pennsylvania: Carlisle													
South Dakota:	Cheyenne River	4	16	20	41	15	5	30	2,961	1,233	1,174	2,691	480	251
	Crow Creek	1	14	15	4	5	5	9	900	2,500	2,500	963	600	6
	Flandreau	2	2	2	4	639	2	2	639	636	582	280	280	91
	Lower Brule	3	3	3			3	7	267	300	300	478	35	
	Pierre								187	187				
	Pine Ridge	141	141	141	97	23	49	54	5,576	2,500	2,500	7,059	1,678	375
	Rosebud	55	55	55	60	33	66	44	3,800	2,400	2,400	5,391	2,066	1,325
	Sisseton	7	36	43	60	12	12	12	1,239	2,100	2,100	2,065	2,065	1,754
	Yankton	17	17	17	36	10	10	7	1,005	1,000	3,600	2,1,805	1,805	431
	Total	12	294	296	238	76	152	165	16,574	12,916	9,443	20,732	9,009	3,233

* 1913 report.

* In nearby towns.

* Not reported.

* Estimated.

* Unknown.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.			Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Utah:																		
Shiwiits.....						1		1		1	1	1	69	65	30	133		
Uintah and Ouray.....						4		6			2	2	81	222	76	800	1,172	688
Salt Lake, special agent.....												1	100	1,300	1,100	500		
Total.....			15	12	3	5	14	1	6	1	2	7	250	587	206	1,433	1,172	688
Washington:																		
Colville.....	5	18		23		11	3	33	1	115		2	668	1,148	823	2,285	669	(³)
Cushman.....	3	8		11		2		2			18	5	549	1,2,869	1,078	3,051	3,051	2,381
Nean Bay.....		10		10				11				1	151	378	294	693	693	4
Spokane.....		2		4		2		1		7		2	425	267	173	624	16	
Tulalip.....	1	18		19				16	2	17		4	1,152	929	611	1,239	1,239	3
Yakima.....	(⁴)	6	(⁴)	6	(⁴)	23		25		175		2	899	1,1,550	650	3,149	3,149	15
Total.....	11	62		73		15	3	88	28	214	18	16	3,844	7,141	4,629	11,041	8,817	2,419
Wisconsin:																		
Carter.....			1	1								1	80	20	10	313		(⁴)
Hayward.....		8		8		14		2		5		6	775	1,000	500	1,252	717	
Keshena.....		11		11		1		6		61		3	1,200	428	342	1,721	15	15
Lac du Flambeau.....		5		5				6		30		2	1,121	500	160	707	707	197
La Pointe.....	3	18		21		1		4		11	6	3	770	850	550	1,222	450	290
Oneida.....	7	12		19		(³)	(⁴)	(³)	(⁴)			10	2,451	1,700	1,300	2,451	2,451	709
Red Cliff.....		3		3		(³)	(⁴)	19	(⁷)	24	6	2	4,400	800	400	507	127	127
Tomah.....		16	16			(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)			2	100	900	400	1,274		
Total.....	10	74	17	67		16		37	11	131	12	47	5,897	6,198	3,662	9,447	5,741	1,398
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4	22		26		4	5	8		11	1	24	1,433	1,800	1,045	1,705	15	
Grand total.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	713	85,302	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118

States and superintendencies.

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	702	554	79,387	100,208	62,865	\$ 161,585	74,265	.....
Total 1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	644	513	69,529	90,341	54,843	\$ 149,521	78,543	.....
Total 1911.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	458	.....	.....	.....	\$ 138,410	.....	.....
Total 1900.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	348	.....	.....	.....	\$ 131,714	.....	.....
Total 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	203	.....	.....	.....	\$ 118,196	.....	.....

¹ Estimated. ² 1913 report. ³ Not reported. ⁴ Unknown. ⁵ Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes. ⁶ Includes marriage by tribal custom.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....		24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	4,989	235,651	240,640
Fort Apache.....		1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave.....		31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....		10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....		357,120	357,120
Havasupai.....		518	518
Hualapai.....		730,880	730,880
Kaibab.....		138,240	138,240
Moqui.....		2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	9,600	9,880,397	9,889,997
Papago.....	41,606	136,319	177,925
Salt River.....	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos.....		1,834,240	1,834,240
Total.....	80,599	17,556,451	17,637,050
California:			
Digger.....		370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—			
Agua Caliente (Malki).....		7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....		616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....		18,880	18,880
Campo.....		1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....		15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo).....		4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....		760	760
Laguna (Campo).....		320	320
La Posta (Campo).....		3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Volcan).....		21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....		19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki).....		1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....		11,069	11,069
Pala.....	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula).....	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala).....		8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba).....		560	560
Rincon (Pala).....		2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....		653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....		2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....		2,560	2,560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....		15,042	15,042
Soboba.....		5,461	5,461
Syquan (Soboba).....	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....		20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....		480	480
Paiute.....		75,746	75,746
Round Valley.....		48,551	48,551
Tule River.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Yuma.....	8,000	31,386	39,386
Total.....	82,162	431,213	513,375
Colorado: Ute.....	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole.....		23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai.....	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total.....	289,188	481,518	770,706
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,195		4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	11,769		11,769
Kickapoo.....	27,216		27,216
Potawatomi.....	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	8,079		8,079
Total.....	272,044		272,044

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan:			
Isabella.....	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon.....	2,391	.....	2,391
Total.....	152,827	923	153,750
Minnesota:			
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	56,467	.....	56,467
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	27,637	.....	27,637
Grand Portage.....	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	47,681	.....	47,681
Mdewakanton.....	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	674,887	29,736	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	64,733	.....	64,733
Total.....	908,474	574,344	1,482,818
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	722,453	.....	722,453
Jacko (Flathead).....	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	489,500	489,500
Total.....	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee.....	72,567	.....	72,567
Sioux (additional).....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	108,838	1,139	109,977
Total.....	339,163	6,279	345,442
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	.....	1,128	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	3,690	940	4,630
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	9,763	40,746	50,509
Total.....	13,453	686,734	700,187
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache.....	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona).....	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—			
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	215,040	215,040
Total.....	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York:			
Allegany.....		30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....		21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....		640	640
Oneida.....		350	350
Onondaga.....		6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....		14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....		7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....		6,249	6,249
Total.....		87,677	87,677
North Carolina: Qualla.....		63,211	63,211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	229,554	444,062	673,616
Standing Rock.....	1,351,770	166,023	1,517,793
Turtle Mountain.....	44,140		44,140
Total.....	1,762,845	610,085	2,372,930
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee.....	4,346,203	80	4,346,283
Chickasaw.....	3,800,350	1,189	3,801,539
Choctaw.....	4,291,036	993,951	5,284,987
Creek.....	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole.....	359,697		359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche and Apache.....	546,377		546,377
Modoc (Seneca).....	3,966		3,966
Oakland.....	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee.....	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	100,745	320	101,065
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	20,942	535	21,477
Total.....	19,548,071	1,000,156	20,548,227
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	139,972	322,832	462,804
Total.....	507,232	1,208,964	1,716,196
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	869,934	389,077	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	254,497	34,408	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	187,352	52,159	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	2,167,148	420,117	2,587,265
Rosebud.....	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton.....	268,263		268,263
Total.....	5,698,921	968,103	6,667,024
Utah:			
Uintah Valley.....	99,407	179,154	278,561
Uncompahgre.....	12,540		12,540
Total.....	111,947	179,154	291,101

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman).....	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	52,326	1,296,336	1,348,662
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	640	640
Kalispel.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay).....	.....	837	837
Quinalt (Cushman).....	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island.....	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	294,406	798,413	1,092,819
Total.....	580,934	2,372,732	2,953,666
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	65,440	.....	65,440
Red Cliff.....	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	8,920	.....	8,920
Total.....	285,785	298,116	583,901
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	221,832	608,637	830,469
Total reservation lands.....	33,033,412	35,827,969	68,861,381
Public Domain.....	1,038,189	.....	1,038,189
Grand total.....	34,071,601	35,827,969	69,899,570

TABLE 6.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Popu- lation.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds of sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cellaneous.	Total.
Arizona:														
Camp Verde.....	422	.....	\$635	\$110	\$400	.....	\$18,220	\$182	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$502	\$20,049
Colorado River.....	462	.....	28,450	3,403	2,786	.....	7,655	4,774	\$8,949	\$1,317	.....	.....	7,043	64,377
Fort Apache.....	2,485	.....	28,260	54,668	12,450	\$340	21,668	5,780	60,987	.....	.....	.....	2,517	174,770
Fort Mojave.....	785	.....	.....	560	.....	.....	40,050	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007	54,806
Havasupai.....	174	.....	4,900	.....	675	.....	2,490	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	8,635
Kabab.....	96	.....	.....	1,626	200	.....	2,424	113	778	.....	.....	.....	1,005	7,126
Leupp.....	1,432	.....	(1)	2,000	15,986	.....	6,453	4,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	28,954
Moqui.....	4,133	.....	(1)	17,700	83,200	.....	11,421	2,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,019	119,877
Navajo.....	10,000	.....	29,000	(1)	279,000	.....	31,433	10,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,860	360,863
Phoenix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,858	23,858
Pima.....	6,096	.....	74,800	19,100	51,350	.....	58,661	4,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,546	215,386
Salt River.....	1,234	.....	62,766	5,350	4,750	2,460	18,354	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	96,495
San Carlos.....	2,608	.....	32,091	5,832	10,780	.....	92,960	17,586	62,177	.....	.....	.....	78,103	299,529
San Xavier.....	4,965	.....	67,500	48,675	55,900	.....	61,712	2,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,042	242,078
Truxton Canon.....	474	.....	1,000	.....	7,750	.....	20,178	1,069	13,417	.....	.....	.....	19,057	62,471
Western Navajo.....	6,550	.....	10,050	10,188	17,650	.....	7,919	6,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,042	58,120
Total.....	41,916	.....	340,432	169,612	543,377	2,800	425,486	62,174	146,308	1,317	.....	.....	146,888	1,838,394
California:														
Bishop.....	1,350	.....	4,330	(1)	(1)	.....	1,412	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,146
Campo.....	218	.....	5,700	.....	.....	.....	2,538	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,068
Digbar.....	51	.....	329	42	340	.....	1,550	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,508
Fort Bidwell.....	733	.....	7,875	6,480	20,280	.....	29,780	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,807
Fort Yuma.....	786	.....	12,345	545	4,200	.....	70,673	2,973	.....	4,277	.....	.....	34	96,047
Greenville.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	12,979	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,709
Hoop Valley.....	1,365	.....	12,650	7,000	12,900	.....	41,879	1,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,433
Maki.....	613	.....	42,865	11,350	7,720	.....	16,520	1,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,447
Pala.....	983	.....	31,653	7,730	1,265	.....	7,980	701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,159
Round Valley.....	1,529	.....	15,776	6,933	.....	.....	21,576	732	3,676	480	.....	.....	.....	35,546
Sherman Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,171
Soboba.....	974	.....	19,213	5,300	3,144	.....	3,270	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,576
Tule River.....	624	.....	2,400	14,335	1,800	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,399	22,316
Total.....	10,226	.....	155,136	59,715	53,669	85	250,939	10,614	3,683	4,757	.....	.....	433	539,031

Colorado:	504	9,400	200	3,765	50	9,068	6,830	5,750	14,964	\$39,502	\$9,298	9,623*	109,050
Navajo Springs.....	360	969	8,962	(1)	.....	4,375	7,262	862	12,785	27,980	6,586	189	69,970
Southern Ute.....	864	10,369	9,162	3,765	50	14,043	14,092	6,612	27,749	67,482	15,884	9,812	179,020
Total.....													
Idaho:	854	78,800	78,800	10,520	8,000	9,224	.....	201,774	39,248	12,336	2,000	131	374,433
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,797	731	72,625	48,166	13,000	26,395	11,012	5,960	220	331	5,000	377	183,807
Fort Hall.....	1,455	.....	(1)	.....	212	5,921	.....	162,581	.....	143	.....	2,186	171,043
Fort Lapwai.....													
Total.....	4,106	731	151,425	58,686	21,000	41,540	11,012	370,305	39,468	12,810	8,000	2,694	729,283
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368	38,483	12,141	195	750	7,350	.....	1,441	.....	22,576	.....	2,280	86,216
Kansas:													
Haskell Institute.....	601	46,794	46,732	1,726	.....	5,626	.....	41,810	.....	171	200	.....	5,626
Kickapoo.....	765	198,809	49,850	16,725	.....	3,019	112	61,200	855	10,384	.....	109	140,452
Potawatomi.....	1,366	245,603	96,582	18,451	.....	3,000	.....	103,010	855	10,555	200	109	341,044
Total.....													
Michigan:	252	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,122
Bay Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097	205	(1)	.....	13,000	48	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	42,520	56,057
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	6,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,260
Total.....	1,349	205	.....	.....	262	6,308	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	42,520	71,527
Minnesota:													
Fond du Lac.....	998	18,028	2,550	.....	63,255	16,815	613	.....	74,744	20,925	.....	.....	196,930
Grand Portage.....	312	6,605	225	.....	10,700	5,925	658	.....	18,686	5,231	.....	.....	48,030
Leech Lake.....	1,743	31,581	14,100	11	35,750	30,582	1,386	98	149,488	41,830	.....	.....	1,115,608
Nett Lake.....	624	11,369	655	.....	9,120	5,411	4,234	.....	46,715	13,078	.....	.....	90,582
Pipestone.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168
Red Lake.....	1,482	118,398	13,295	215	16,300	37,082	634	.....	183,578	34,034	.....	37,528	463,120
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	24,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,038
White Earth.....	6,070	106,547	.....	.....	25,098	3,098	8,969	202	523,695	146,475	4,000	2,919	854,450
Total.....	11,532	292,528	30,825	226	87,870	936,197	16,494	300	996,906	261,593	4,000	40,447	2,778,926
Montana:													
Blackfeet.....	2,844	.....	.....	229,381	85	32,034	35,571	2,859	.....	9,490	.....	7,780	319,700
Crow.....	1,696	44,475	89,013	.....	45	32,896	.....	178,849	336,173	6,000	.....	133,583	827,034
Flathead.....	2,305	10	369,925	(1)	7,564	7,252	1,160	23,523	100,991	.....	6,000	11,140	521,565
Fort Belknap.....	1,294	.....	41,400	6,030	2,100	24,532	6,532	19,600	.....	3	.....	28,113	128,310
Fort Peck.....	1,904	.....	125,541	40,319	5,100	12,595	10,622	3,883	37,124	.....	.....	4,286	239,440
Tongue River.....	1,421	.....	42,700	43,824	1,925	27,404	36,325	16,780	.....	2,404	52,275	23,842	247,449
Total.....	11,394	44,485	668,579	319,554	11,625	136,713	90,210	245,434	474,288	17,897	58,275	208,744	2,283,498

* Poor crops.

† For Indians of California.

‡ Unknown.

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian monies, proceeds of labor, and mis- cellaneous.	Total.
Nebraska:														
Genoa.....	1,332		\$93,250				\$5,154		\$172,276	\$5,498	\$1,299		\$6,227	\$5,154
Omaha.....	1,489	\$10,339	58,593				1,380		21,950		1,153		491	280,269
Sanjee.....	1,111	4,105	116,970				7,100	\$1,764	133,211		9,428		470	126,671
Winnebago.....		195,645					4,260							459,984
Total.....	3,932	210,089	268,753		31,575		17,894	1,764	327,437	5,498	11,880		7,188	882,078
Nevada:														
Carson.....	414		2,758	\$255			3,606							3,606
Fallon.....	342		9,600	300	50		18,675	20					1,775	23,533
Fort McDermitt.....			8,500		640		37,414	554					1,357	49,865
Moapa River.....	115		13,250	388	800		6,932	99					418	13,749
Nevada.....	601		10,201	626	3,950		6,827	1,042	3,173				2,507	31,137
Walker River.....	559		5,767	1,718	2,220		19,279	758	810				1,984	35,878
Western Shoshone.....	590			3,000	3,000		14,287	3,351	5,402				2,401	35,926
Reno, special agent.....	5,070			3,000	2,000			787	1,513					7,300
Total.....	7,691		47,076	6,287	12,660		107,110	6,611	10,898				10,442	201,084
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque.....	4,894		84,633	27,371	766		8,299							8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	659		4,365	5,558	4,848		34,403	2,892					5,696	155,761
Jicarilla.....	630	42	13,502	2,500	1,475	\$40	19,423	13,397	14,727				15,990	78,348
Mescalero.....							10,543	21,617	6,925				812	57,416
Navajo (see Arizona)	2,685		1,338				5,964	2,065					3,254	12,621
Pueblo Bonito.....	8,000		146,500	27,450	200,200		15,883	7,435					10,082	407,500
San Juan.....	3,525		(1)	2,750	2,750		9,738	659					4,338	17,485
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,602		64,620	38,240	7,100		18,598						2,169	130,722
Zuni.....														
Total.....	21,965	42	314,958	101,119	217,139	40	122,846	48,065	21,652		2,960	\$10,500	42,291	868,152
New York: New York.....	5,419	21,817					138						19,610	55,025
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188		20,690	5,395			6,433	5			673		155	33,351

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Regions and mis- cella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cella- neous.	Total.
South Dakota:														
Cheyenne River.....	2,691	\$173,370	\$33,050	\$30,000	.....	.....	\$19,632	\$31,712	\$49,551	\$120,480	\$35,472	\$6,180	\$47,186	\$546,633
Crow Creek.....	2,963	28,243	37,000	45,231	\$1,025	.....	9,290	12,335	3,361	16,480	7,867	16,480	6,539	161,371
Flandreau.....	280	7,960	7,960	.....	700	.....	8,538	1,132	900	4,120	.....	.....	.....	23,432
Lower Brule.....	478	6,085	11,500	12,940	.....	.....	6,200	3,082	5,081	5,235	1,766	8,240	14,981	75,110
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032
Pine Ridge.....	7,059	161,309	17,300	369,801	7,660	.....	60,390	115,009	17,480	5,322	41,485	202,292	5,223	993,271
Rapid City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207
Rosebud.....	3,472	203,018	38,597	.....	.....	.....	30,465	90,892	11,220	331,173	76,650	86,520	615	\$68,750
Sisseton.....	2,065	435	1,250,385	134	.....	.....	15,294	.....	70,500	37,080	30,544	.....	717	405,049
Springfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900
Yankton.....	1,805	30,656	57,050	.....	.....	.....	4,731	464	74,567	28,840	13,451	.....	.....	206,759
Total.....	20,813	603,116	442,842	453,106	9,385	.....	161,639	254,326	232,660	462,210	207,317	389,752	69,161	3,290,514
Utah:														
Salt Lake, special agent.	500	.....	4,562	.....	.....	.....	2,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,744
Shivwits.....	133	.....	2,952	152	1,350	.....	11,425	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,278
Utah and Ouray.....	1,172	62,939	57,790	5,929	1,909	\$1,426	688	.....	5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	341,793
Total.....	1,805	62,939	65,304	6,081	3,250	1,426	14,295	399	5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	364,815
Washington:														
Calville.....	2,425	283,000	259,264	100,060	4,250	.....	17,691	1,320	11,849	6,444	.....	.....	3,639	637,017
Cushman.....	3,051	1,841	8,660	1,580	21,880	530	15,815	438	1,000	6,713	4,863	.....	8,164	71,434
Neah Bay.....	693	.....	3,275	.....	28,000	.....	3,687	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,829
Spokane.....	624	.....	17,675	1,610	800	.....	9,532	946	3,437	2,619	.....	1,000	117	37,736
Tulalip.....	1,239	.....	31,984	10,406	55,629	.....	11,880	.....	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,569
Yakima.....	3,149	.....	184,750	.....	7,900	230	9,282	216	99,616	.....	.....	.....	15,880	317,854
Total.....	11,181	234,841	505,608	114,136	118,409	760	67,857	3,307	117,072	15,776	4,863	1,000	27,810	1,211,439
Wisconsin:														
Carter.....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220	847	.....	.....	2,225	.....	.....	5,292
Hayward.....	1,252	.....	7,850	914	5,525	10,526	34,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,638
Keshena.....	2,327	45,133	22,837	6,340	3,715	.....	124,892	5,946	335	.....	98,027	74,600	.....	381,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	707	.....	6,905	.....	7,700	21,100	4,457	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,930
La Pointe.....	1,222	.....	61,743	493	2,294	426,090	48,300	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,315

Oneida.....	2,451	1,722	(2)	2,300	6,108	291	26,718	74,800	10,130
Red Cliff.....	507			6,100	42,108			24,700	58,408
Tomah.....	1,274	16,367	14		4,000				47,083
Wittenberg.....					3,740				3,740
Total.....	10,053	63,222	107,280	27,634	458,316	8,312	126,970		1,145,078
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	59	47,350	20,914	118	10,651	3,319	38,725	
Grand total.....	307,447	6,355,658	4,007,335	41,194,185	1,925,056	576,202	4,312,812	630,560	31,064,732

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	303,340	6,472,801	4,021,392	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	1,830,584	1,940,597	32,756,296
Total 1912.....	300,930	5,044,424	3,250,288	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	1,740,206	1,694,082	27,528,517
Total 1911.....	296,320	4,207,512	1,951,762	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	1,911,909	2,051,015	25,300,436
Total 1900.....	247,529	1,507,543	1,408,865	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	1,387,349	797,210	10,599,529
Total 1890.....	230,437	(3)	1,507,072	131,374	193,460	(3)	(3)	1,475,329	(3)	3,307,235

1 Poor crops.

2 Unknown.

3 No data available.

4 Includes 22,963 Indians engaged in various industries, as follows:

Basket making by 3,861 Indians.....	\$48,833
Beadwork by 3,611 Indians.....	43,608
Blanket weaving by 2,311 Indians.....	533,132
Fishing by 3,145 Indians.....	106,354
Lace making by 249 Indians.....	5,595

Pottery by 2,222 Indians.....	
Wood cutting by 3,491 Indians.....	
Other Industries by 4,078 Indians.....	

Total earnings of 22,963 Indians.....

\$8,655

237,697

190,291

1,194,185

* \$449,406 of this amount appears on both farming and grazing tables.

* Overestimated.

Colorado:									
Navajo Springs.....	12,600	40,030	1,800	20	80	20	9	1,075	862
Southern Ute.....					73	68			
Total.....	12,600	40,030	1,800	20	153	88	9	1,075	862
Idaho:									
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,800		6,000		183	71	287	45,865	201,774
Fort Hall.....	38,280		7,240		330	289	82	3,210	5,000
Fort Lapwai.....	133,642	2,500	6,384	400	152	235	8		385
Total.....	236,722	2,500	19,624	400	665	595	369	49,075	208,123
Iowa: Sac and Fox.									
		2,520		1,000	93	50	2		1,441
Kansas:									
Kickapoo.....	26,868		7,490		137	165	252	17,551	40,178
Potawatomi.....	29,132		10,073		150	95			
Total.....	56,000		17,563		287	260	252	17,551	40,178
Michigan:									
Bay Mills.....					71				
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	650		650		290	27			
Total.....	650		650		361	27			
Minnesota:									
Fond du Lac.....	10,000		420		214	60			
Grand Portage.....	14		14		77	7			
Leech Lake.....	7,423		1,587		371	300	1	81	98
Nett Lake.....	25		25		103	7			
Red Lake.....		103,955		418	353	240			
White Earth.....	203,000	(⁵)	2,400		733	300			
Total.....	220,465	103,955	4,446	418	1,851	914	1	81	98
Montana:									
Blackfeet.....	845,000		5,000		400	20			
Crow.....	153,307		10,167		400	259			
Flathead.....	173,000		36,311	80	554	790	(⁶)	10,710	919,784
Fort Belknap.....		90,000			220	220	285	29,767	18,768
Fort Peck.....	283,000		486,668	7,320	246	220			
Tongue River.....		33,000	8,346	2,630	365	151			
Total.....	654,307	1,597,323	59,824	10,030	2,177	1,590	285	40,477	38,542

⁹ Includes income from grazing leases also.
¹⁰ 1913 report.

¹ Not reported.
² Estimated.
³ For improvements.
⁴ Overestimated last year.

¹ This includes permits.
² Includes grazing leases also.
³ School lands.
⁴ One-half of crop.

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.					
	Allotted.		Unallotted.	Allotted.			Unallotted.		Income from leases.			
	Acres.	Unallotted.		Acres.			Number of allotments.	Area.		Number of leases.	Area.	
Nebraska:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Unallotted.	Acres.	292	270	574	Acres.	24	1,300	\$171,626
Omaha.....	63,110	1,700	18,200									17,910
Sanjee.....	33,600		10,790	725		335	193	221	11,400			133,201
Winnebago.....	102,733	319	12,666			292	197	842	50,478	4	279	
Total.....	199,443	2,019	41,656	725	919	660	1,637	114,043		28	1,579	322,737
Nevada:												
Fallon.....	4,640	918	750	768	128	132						
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	500	668	30	67	80						
Moapa River.....	600		150		31	25						
Nevada.....		21,000		620	150	200						
Walker River.....	5,350		1,000	60	145	102	3	60				250
Western Shoshone.....		14,780		4,780	143	93						
Reno, special agent.....	1,700		400		1,650	100						
Total.....	13,620	27,198	2,968	6,258	2,314	732	3	60				250
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....		20,500		20,500	1,392	975						
Jicarilla.....	2,750		675		160	75						
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	156	117						
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	100	400		(*)	200						
San Juan.....		5,000		5,000	1,500	1,000						
Santa Fe Pueblos.....				6,400	981	1,000						
Zuni.....		8,000		5,000	482	450						
Total.....	3,050	49,210	1,075	38,720	4,671	3,817						
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		15,000		15,000	480	600						

North Dakota:	155,475	5,000	221	175	2378	23,730	23,730
Fort Berthold.....	52,207	8,000	235	200	378	702	959
Fort Totten.....	1,048,239	13,957	750	733	128	10,479	6,176
Standing Rock.....	436,200	80,000	714	600	353		
Turtle Mountain.....							
Total.....	1,682,121	106,957	1,920	1,708	859	34,911	30,865
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment.....	57,000	3,000	212	130	664	54,000	348,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	74,993	4,740	305	158	994	64,323	95,854
Kiowa.....	500,000	20,480	857	1,003	3,313	348,730	389,276
Osage.....	201,300		483	200	800	189,360	278,720
Otoe.....	43,390	1,886	90	46	923	39,000	65,675
Pawnee.....	32,115	3,821	122	77	589	29,203	52,789
Ponca.....	79,568	4,845	173	138	656	71,180	95,952
Red Moon.....	12,981	790	38	39	151	9,576	14,557
Sac and Fox.....	53,036	141	131	297	40,933	54,769	54,769
Seger.....	64,838	3,025	131	115	571	31,541	38,451
Seneca.....	79,876	9,515	174	174	(2)	419,320	(2)
Shawnee.....	89,227	160	562	836	361	22,731	431,285
Total.....	1,288,334	81,522	3,420	3,047	9,319	1,058,647	1,145,328
Oregon:							
Klamath.....	10,000	3,000	249	80			455
Roseburg.....	15,000	5,000	(2)	25	20		
Siletz.....	3,790	345	107	42	17	31,710	1,515
Umatilla.....	73,000	8,100	201	80	424	52,400	116,659
Warm Springs.....	61,666	3,200	159	127			
Total.....	165,486	15,145	716	364	461	54,110	118,629
South Dakota:							
Cheyenne River.....	3,850	3,850	601	550	56	2,196	765
Crow Creek.....	3,260	3,260	200	198	98	60	60
Flandreau.....			75	20		(2)	900
Lower Brule.....	45,696	1,080	100	90			
Pine Ridge.....		64,520	1,404	1,256			
Rosebud.....	635,380	63,080	900	600	253	32,300	11,220
Sisseton.....	124,118	616,550	469	613	900	76,000	70,000
Yankton.....	41,661	4,500	366	140	900	19,513	57,474
Total.....	253,965	36,840	4,115	3,037	2,207	130,069	140,419
Utah:							
Shivwits.....			35	18			
Utah and Ouray.....	77,574	5,997	332	205	177	8,982	5,441
Total.....	77,574	5,997	367	223	177	8,982	5,441

¹ Hay lands. ² Not reported. ³ Includes grazing also. ⁴ Partial report only. ⁵ 1913 report. ⁶ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.		Unallotted.
							Number of allotments.	Area.	
Washington:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Income from leases.
Colville.....	88,374	1 12,600	19,865	7,770	581	546	95	10,690	\$8,774
Cushman.....	4,806		720	70	349	76	19	115	\$8,790
Neah Bay.....	3,720	250	30	20	157	6			
Spokane.....	1 85,075	1 10,000	1,500		154	82	31	2,554	3,437
Tulalip.....	11,584	2	1,890	463	291	149	4	411	1,670
Yakima.....	136,000		9,800		803	211	713	42,622	90,864
Total.....	279,559	22,852	33,805	8,323	2,335	1,070	862	56,392	105,535
Wisconsin:									
Hayward ²	51,800		400		325	40			
Keshena.....		1,610		1,610	449	200			
Lac du Flambeau.....	310		310		110	45			
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	3,490		(3)	109	(6)	115	335
Onida.....	65,312		9,185		697	400			
Red Cliff.....	400		240		137	39			
Total.....	122,822	3,360	13,625	1,610	1,718	833		115	335
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135,339	75,700	8,000		399	270	169	3,186	1,838
Grand total.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	135,796	42,353	29,482	16,757	1,570,267	2,164,319
							68	4,151	

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	428,847	43,109,209	578	470,201	43,520,251
Total 1912.....	6,661,022	2,642,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	427,005	42,792,799	46	4,951	43,073,898
Total 1911.....	6,311,591	2,555,528	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	419,753	42,528,495	1,706	4183,528	42,075,271
Total 1900 ⁵						⁶ 10,835	⁶ 2,592	(⁵)	52	8,421	7,033
Total 1890 ⁵						⁶ 5,554					

¹ Estimated. ² 1913 report. ³ Not reported. ⁴ Includes grazing leases also. ⁵ Only items reported. ⁶ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased. ¹		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.	Unallotted.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		Number of allotments. ²	Number of leases.	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona:								
Colorado River.....		85,000			30		1	\$8,949
Fort Apache.....		1,687,520			954		28	75,000
Fort Mojave.....	1,000		1,000					997,920
Havasupai.....		215			85			
Kaibab.....		128,560			80		23	87,000
Leupp.....		804,943						
Moqui.....		1,841,000			2,000			
Navajo.....		4,990,000			6,000			
Pima.....		271,960			1,700			
Salt River.....	14,880		14,880		182			
San Carlos.....		826,551			625		17	1,080,000
San Xavier.....	306,520		306,520		1,450		10	300,000
Truxton Canon.....		481,740			125			
Western Navajo.....		3,020,347			2,500			
Total.....	322,400	14,200,295	322,400	12,508,281	15,741		79	2,540,520
California:								
Bishop.....	9,530		9,530		453			
Campo.....		13,676			30			
Digger.....		200			4			
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000		18,000		42			
Fort Yuma.....		2,000						
Hoop Valley.....	1,600		1,600		212			
Maki.....		23,928			82			
Pala.....	422		422		143			
Round Valley.....	39,335		39,335		109			
Soboba.....		16,010			128			
Tule River.....		30,000			62			
Total.....	90,887	95,511	68,887	77,589	1,335			
								3,676

¹ This includes permits.

² Includes farming leases also.

³ 1913 report.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.	Unallotted.	
	<i>A cres.</i>	<i>A cres.</i>	<i>A cres.</i>	<i>A cres.</i>		Number of allotments.	Number. * Area.	
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....					90			
Southern Ute.....	39,480	400,000	2,000	210,000	73	9	1,075	\$5,750
Total.....	39,480	400,000	2,000	210,000	163	9	1,075	862
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	28,448		41,017		345			
Fort Hall.....	330,971	103,120	330,971	103,120	212			
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,000	5,000	600	82	1,899	950
Total.....	350,539	108,120	372,988	108,120	1,157	1,085	64,031	161,232
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....						1,167	65,930	162,182
		1,370		1,370	100			
Kansas:								
Kikapoo.....	4,067		4,067		135	251		1,632
Potawatomi.....	27,446		5,654			1,469	140,179	161,200
Total.....	31,513		9,721		135	720	40,179	62,832
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....	240				3			
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....					250			
Total.....	240				253			
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	8,000		1,000		60			
Grand Portage.....	25,000		(2)		5			
Leech Lake.....	20,027	16,000	6,199		137			
Nett Lake.....	931		931		18			
Red Lake.....		300,611			200			
White Earth.....	121,250	1,000	(2)		400	12	862	202
Total.....	175,208	317,611	8,130		820	12	862	202

Montana:	Blackfeet.....	808,840	508,805	808,840	158,805	2,500	(*)	11,670	4	350,000	2,859
	Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	229,303	229,303	255		11,585	6	1,842,635	150,035
	Flathead.....	165,648	106,354	165,648	106,354	1,925	292		349	10,361	34,765
	Fort Belknap.....	441,400	441,400	165,648	122,880	560			10	400,400	19,600
	Fort Peck.....	434,400	330,000	68,935	350,000	315	171	50,637			3,853
	Tongue River.....					493			2	400,000	16,750
	Total.....	1,726,117	3,230,261	1,272,726	738,039	6,048	463	62,812	71	3,053,396	206,892
Nebraska:	Omaha.....	20,633	1,300	16,850		100	574	10,800	24	1,300	650
	Santee.....			1,083		(*)	842		1	40	4,010
	Winnebago.....										10
	Total.....	21,702	1,300	17,939		100	1,637	10,800	25	1,340	4,700
Nevada:	Fort McDermitt.....	420	2,940	1,082	1,200	150					
	Moapa River.....			450		40					
	Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	24					
	Walker River.....	2,800	37,390	2,000		30			8	179,000	3,173
	Western Shoshone.....		285,550		76,240	349	3			7,680	560
	Reno, special agent.....	77,700		12,600		1,000	11	68,529	10	210,000	5,402
	Total.....	80,920	626,850	16,132	197,440	1,593	14	68,529	20	396,680	1,513
New Mexico:	Albuquerque Pueblos.....	248,477	409,874	101,552	409,874	883					
	Jicarilla.....		356,617		17,000	40					
	Mescalero.....		300,000		46,110	173	375	149,000	22	323,931	14,727
	Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,985			8	351,280	6,925
	San Juan.....		3,810,000		3,810,000	2,000					
	Santa Fe Pueblos.....		37,440		37,440	1,000					
	Zuni.....		110,000		113,000	1,500					
	Total.....	696,477	6,613,961	549,552	5,433,424	8,231	375	149,000	30	675,211	21,652
North Carolina: Cherokee.			48,000		48,000	400					
North Dakota:	Fort Berthold.....	65,202	369,103	194,759	161,495	450			26	204,448	15,805
	Fort Totten.....	50,492		15,000		250	378	24,610			24,720
	Standing Rock.....	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,257	1,500	128	182,598	10	50,219	20,909
	Turtle Mountain.....	32,850		31,000		(*)	353	1,850			223
	Total.....	1,242,822	567,297	1,152,539	323,752	2,200	859	208,908	36	254,607	61,657

¹ Includes farming leases also.

² Not reported.

³ Includes power sites.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		
						Number of allotments.	Area.		Number of leases.	Area.
Oklahoma:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Income from leases.		
Cantonment.....	18,915	4,300	.....	.....	250	660	12,000	1 \$48,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	112,706	15,460	.....	.....	994	994	93,600	101,369
Kiowa.....	141,901	82,000	.....	.....	185	3,313	1,487,480	1 369,276
Osage.....	1,142,500	17,000	.....	.....	200	800	632,500	316,215
Otoe.....	78,880	720	.....	.....	120	923	75,695	18,925
Pawnee.....	58,192	.....	4,195	.....	95	589	53,395	18,576
Ponca.....	45,881	320	7,858	.....	201	724	27,383	19,780	
Red Moon.....	11,200	.....	1,240	.....	2	151	10,040	214,557
Seger.....	41,122	.....	19,920	.....	580	571	18,122	9,061
Seneca.....	62,883	201	5,221	181	208	(*)	8 10,119	(2)		
Shawnee.....	139,622	.....	27,193	.....	404	361	6,793	11,567
Total.....	1,853,802	1,241	187,387	181	2,245	9,086	1,427,127	927,326		
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	310	123	16,502	4,315		
Roseburg.....	28,000	.....	18,000	.....	30	20	2,600	386
Siletz.....	23,800	.....	19,500	.....	(*)	17	1,710	1,515
Umatilla.....	3,000	73,000	25,600	73,600	300	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	74,240	263,120	132,736	86,320	205	.....	3 186,800	1,518	
Total.....	256,880	487,120	277,237	310,920	845	160	20,812	7,734		
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	899,827	759,629	582,838	259,629	398	56	369,906	48,786		
Crow Creek.....	268,092	15,873	247,302	15,873	217	98	18,270	3,301		
Lower Brule.....	123,880	56,000	123,880	.....	100	.....	6,000	5,081
Pine Ridge.....	2,261,768	538,244	1,771,088	269,483	6,810	335	96,990	17,480		
Rosebud.....	2,174,200	112,000	670,000	112,000	850	253	4,200	111,220		
Sisseton.....	175,589	.....	10,980	.....	183	900	3,000	500
Yankton.....	54,334	4,600	.....	.....	900	.....	21,418	17,093
Total.....	5,957,690	1,481,746	3,410,688	656,985	8,558	2,542	513,784	103,461		

State	Shiwiits	Utah and Ouray	5,000	29,607	6,200	20	177	520				
	20,207	20,207	209,470	29,607	198,615	184						
Total	20,207	214,470		29,607	204,815	204		520				200
Washington:												
Colville	184,850	527,000		76,850	116,780	428			11	175,000		2,575
Cushman	9,088			9,658		75						210
Neah Bay		3,220		3,220		63		30				
Spokane	11,000	22,000		5,000	5,000	154						
Tulalip	11,281			7,998		167						
Yakima	268,919	534,854		131,069	100,000	1,057		6,725				8,752
Total	485,738	1,087,074		233,726	221,780	1,944		776	11	175,000		11,537
Wisconsin:												
Hayward	12,300			12,300		78						
Keshena		76,812			76,812	200						
Lac du Flambeau	(4)	(2)		(4)	(2)	200						
La Pointe	10,750	2,250		1,000	400	209						
Oneida	(2)			(2)		400		(4)				(2)
Red Cliff	(2)			100		12						
Total	23,050	79,062		13,400	77,212	1,099						
Wyoming: Shoshone	113,366	429,721		231,674	232,421	332		5,845	70	1,341,177		33,817
Grand total	13,499,098	29,991,010		8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503		18,356	1,759	10,162,842		1,771,421

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	412,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	\$ 28,847	\$ 3,109,209	3,911	10,568,948	\$ 4,100,078
Total 1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	\$ 27,605	\$ 2,792,799	3,225	8,369,351	\$ 3,535,948
Total 1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	(²)	\$ 19,753	\$ 2,528,495	5,384	5,859,325	\$ 2,161,125
Total 1900.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(⁴)	(²)	2,592	(²)	101	2,373,815	94,233

Includes income from farming leases also.

² Not reported.

³ Partial report only.

⁴ Estimated.

⁶ Includes farming leases also.

⁶ Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Arizona:										
Camp Verde.....	3	\$720	—	—	120	\$16,500	10	\$1,000	133	\$18,220
Colorado River.....	13	5,760	28	\$405	1	600	17	890	59	7,655
Fort Apache.....	31	11,668	1 800	1 10,000	—	—	—	—	831	21,668
Fort Mohave.....	13	5,409	197	4,373	78	27,860	85	2,408	373	40,050
Havasupai.....	1	300	—	—	11	1,740	1	450	13	2,490
Kaibab.....	2	324	25	1,100	40	1,000	—	—	67	2,424
Leupp.....	18	4,833	160	1,620	—	—	20	(?)	198	6,453
Moqui.....	38	9,664	33	1,757	—	—	—	—	71	11,421
Navajo.....	53	22,442	212	5,650	—	—	72	3,341	337	31,433
Phoenix.....	30	7,752	12	871	—	—	168	15,235	210	23,858
Pima.....	31	14,030	514	20,144	279	16,527	132	7,960	956	58,661
Ice Station.....	11	5,264	91	1,382	—	—	—	—	102	6,646
Salt River.....	10	2,824	—	—	131	15,560	—	—	141	18,384
San Carlos.....	34	12,375	1 500	23,171	163	50,560	4	208	701	86,314
San Xavier.....	16	2,682	—	—	683	49,230	121	9,800	820	61,712
Truxton Canon.....	15	2,156	20	1,772	94	15,000	35	1,250	194	20,178
Western Navajo.....	15	3,995	167	3,174	25	750	—	—	207	7,919
Total.....	334	112,198	2,759	75,419	1,625	195,327	665	42,542	5,383	425,486
California:										
Bishop.....	4	1,380	7	32	(?)	(?)	—	—	11	1,412
Campo.....	2	1,200	2	68	15	1,270	—	—	19	2,538
Digger.....	—	—	—	—	19	1,465	6	85	25	1,550
Fort Bidwell.....	5	2,000	20	1,300	166	24,380	36	2,100	227	29,780
Fort Yuma.....	28	2,499	15	308	280	62,300	69	5,566	392	70,673
Greenville.....	5	1,979	—	—	200	9,700	45	1,300	250	12,979
Maki.....	9	2,154	52	1,255	191	38,220	11	250	263	41,879
Pala.....	12	4,188	4	782	70	11,550	—	—	86	16,520
Pound Valley.....	23	5,235	118	2,745	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	141	7,980
Sherman Institute.....	12	5,292	—	—	—	—	364	16,284	376	21,576
Soboba.....	19	6,818	57	2,969	236	30,995	—	—	312	40,782
Tule River.....	2	515	32	655	70	2,100	—	—	104	3,270
Total.....	121	33,260	307	10,114	1,247	181,980	531	25,585	2,206	250,939
Colorado:										
Navajo.....	6	2,273	103	7,395	—	—	—	—	109	9,668
Southern Ute.....	6	2,789	76	1,586	—	—	—	—	82	4,375
Total.....	12	5,062	179	8,981	—	—	—	—	191	14,043
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	2,464	—	—	45	6,760	—	—	52	9,224
Fort Hall.....	27	7,370	305	6,800	112	12,000	5	225	449	26,395
Fort Lapwai.....	11	5,560	23	361	—	—	—	—	34	5,921
Total.....	45	15,394	328	7,161	157	18,760	5	225	535	41,540
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	4	1,400	—	—	85	5,950	—	—	89	7,350
Kansas:										
Haskell Institute.....	7	4,960	—	—	—	—	109	666	116	5,626
Kickapoo.....	9	3,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3,019
Potawatomi.....	2	600	—	—	20	2,400	—	—	22	3,000
Total.....	18	8,579	—	—	20	2,400	109	666	147	11,645
Michigan:										
Chippewa, Lake Superior	—	—	3	48	—	—	—	—	3	48
Mount Pleasant.....	13	6,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6,260
Total.....	13	6,260	3	48	—	—	—	—	16	6,308

¹ Estimated.² Not reported.³ Does not include 36 Indians at Hoopa Valley earning \$9,418.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ing pupils.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		
Minnesota:										
Cass Lake.....	6	\$1,695	6	\$97					12	\$1,792
Fond du Lac.....	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	\$12,265			150	16,815
Grand Portage.....	3	960	39	1,465	25	3,500			67	5,925
Leech Lake.....	6	13,024	18	866	83	14,500			107	28,790
Nett Lake.....	9	1,743	341	2,418	60	1,250			410	5,411
Pipestone.....	9	4,800	3	1.3			11	\$245	23	5,118
Red Lake.....	32	11,388	276	8,618	17	4,050			325	24,056
Vermillion Lake.....	6	2,418	2	120	4	500			12	3,038
White Earth.....	35	12,753	253	7,752					288	20,545
Total.....	112	51,521	988	23,309	283	36,465	11	245	1,394	111,540
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....	41	19,784	17	350	59	11,900			117	32,034
Crow.....	68	19,091	486	13,805					554	32,896
Flathead.....	12	5,403	81	1,849					93	7,252
Fort Belknap.....	17	6,372	742	18,160					759	24,532
Fort Peck.....	54	8,628	(1)	3,907					54	12,595
Tongue River.....	40	18,231	328	8,884	3	265	1	24	372	27,404
Total.....	232	77,509	1,654	47,015	62	12,165	1	24	1,949	136,713
Nebraska:										
Genoa.....	13	4,435	10	719					23	5,154
Omaha.....	4	1,380			2	(1)			6	1,380
Santee.....	6	4,100			10	3,000			16	7,100
Winnebago.....	3	2,160	6	2,100					9	4,260
Total.....	26	12,075	16	2,819	12	3,000			54	17,894
Nevada:										
Carson.....	7	2,314					48	1,382	55	3,696
Fallon.....	1	300					45	18,375	46	18,675
Fort McDermitt.....	3	659	49	2,355	162	34,400			214	37,414
Moapa River.....	3	552	31	3,080	22	3,300			56	6,932
Nevada.....	10	3,264	116	867	89	2,500	10	196	225	6,877
Walker River.....	4	984	120	4,500	131	13,795			255	19,279
Western Shoshone.....	11	4,000	65	972	92	9,315			168	14,287
Total.....	39	12,073	381	11,774	496	63,310	103	19,953	1,019	107,110
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15	6,197	25	402			57	1,700	97	8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	22	7,689	92	26,660	12	54			126	34,403
Jicarilla.....	45	11,032	145	4,001	64	3,750	14	640	268	19,423
Mescalero.....	12	1,336	598	8,927	4	280			614	10,543
Pueblo Bonito.....	10	3,890	43	2,374	(2)	(2)			53	5,964
San Juan.....	78	11,541	141	3,334	(2)	(2)	15	1,008	234	15,883
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	14	6,480	8	178	(2)	(2)	98	3,080	120	9,738
Zuni.....	9	4,080	434	14,513					443	18,593
Total.....	205	51,945	1,486	60,389	80	4,084	184	6,428	1,955	122,846
New York: New York Agency										
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	11	5,000	44	1,393	(2)	(2)			55	6,433
North Dakota:										
Bismarck.....	8	2,655							8	2,655
Fort Berthold.....	26	9,655	214	3,661	5	(2)			275	13,319
Fort Totten.....	38	10,642	47	2,417					85	13,059
Standing Rock.....	64	18,344	613	35,355					677	53,699
Turtle Mountain.....	12	4,780	3	149	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15	4,929
Wahpeton.....	9	4,345							9	4,345
Total.....	157	50,421	907	41,585	5				1,069	92,006

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United State Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment.....	9	\$4,900	63	\$697	17	\$336			89	\$5,933
Cheyenne and Arapaho...	24	13,240	31	561					55	13,801
Chilocco.....	21	9,308	147	1,979			25	\$450	193	11,737
Kiowa.....	75	20,737	11	413	(1)	(1)			86	21,150
Osage.....	18	13,848	2	150					20	13,998
Otoe.....	3	1,200			11	260			14	1,460
Pawnee.....	11	5,500	4	50	1	900			16	6,540
Ponca.....	6	3,070							6	3,070
Red Moon.....	2	500	11	256					13	756
Sac and Fox.....	12	5,131	5	549					17	5,680
Seger.....	19	4,277	27	642					46	4,919
Seneca.....	11	6,490			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	6,490
Shawnee.....	10	4,150	50	895	(1)	(1)			60	5,045
Union Agency.....	51	28,492							51	28,492
Five Civilized Tribes— Schools.....	17	6,048	18	1,032					35	7,080
Total.....	289	126,981	369	7,224	29	1,496	25	450	712	136,151
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	16	6,980	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	6,980
Salem.....	9	6,820							9	6,820
Siletz.....	9	3,150							9	3,150
Umatilla.....	10	3,791							10	3,791
Warm Springs.....	22	4,588	121	5,930	(1)	(1)	7	1,050	150	11,568
Total.....	66	25,329	121	5,930			7	1,050	194	32,309
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	16	5,633	87	2,071			596	22,291	699	29,995
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	53	18,705	19	927					72	19,632
Crow Creek.....	36	6,981	135	2,309					171	9,290
Flandreau.....	17	6,490	36	791			45	1,257	98	8,538
Lower Brule.....	9	3,300	100	2,900					109	6,200
Pierre.....	8	1,968	2	64					10	2,032
Pine Ridge.....	100	35,080	24	7,240	84	18,070			208	60,390
Rapid City.....	11	3,091	10	116					21	3,207
Rosebud ¹	55	17,420	1,000	10,000	94	3,045			1,149	30,465
Sisseton.....	17	10,380	16	356	40	4,518			73	15,254
Springfield.....	4	1,900							4	1,900
Yankton.....	15	4,320	28	411					43	4,731
Total.....	325	109,635	1,370	25,114	218	25,633	45	1,257	1,958	161,639
Utah:										
Shivwits.....	2	170	38	390	32	1,404	9	218	81	2,182
Uintah and Ouray.....	30	10,378	15	1,047					45	11,425
Salt Lake City, special agent.....			14	688					14	688
Total.....	32	10,548	67	2,125	32	1,404	9	218	140	14,295
Washington:										
Colville.....	20	5,546	376	12,145					396	17,691
Cushman.....	32	8,849	21	2,906	41	4,060			94	15,815
Neah Bay.....	7	1,215	47	1,152	3	1,320			57	3,687
Spokane.....	7	1,563	34	609	106	7,360			147	9,532
Tulalip.....	19	8,409	37	3,471					56	11,880
Yakima.....	15	6,798	22	2,454					37	9,252
Total.....	100	32,380	537	22,737	150	12,740			787	67,857
Wisconsin:										
Carter.....	1	720	50	1,500					51	2,220
Hayward.....	15	8,310	19	788	530	25,290	48	435	612	34,823
Keshena.....	59	19,043	842	105,849					901	124,892
Lac du Flambeau.....	13	4,438	2	19					15	4,457
La Pointe.....	6	1,510	13	177	245	46,613	(1)	(1)	264	48,300
Oneida.....	17	6,108							17	6,108

¹ Unknown² Not reported.³ 1913 report.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.		
Wisconsin—Continued.										
Red Cliff.....	4	\$1,680	51	\$8,003	167	\$32,350	10	\$75	232	\$42,108
Tomah.....	11	4,000							11	4,000
Wittenberg.....	9	3,740							9	3,740
Total.....	135	49,549	977	116,336	942	104,253	58	510	2,112	270,648
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	27	8,158	635	33,810	110	20,550	1	(1)	773	62,518
Grand total ¹	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444	23,440	2,127,403

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037	22,793	2,065,124
Total 1912.....	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,424	1,940,414
Total 1911.....	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(2)	(2)	11,781	1,861,630
Total 1900.....	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	953,573

¹ Reported by superintendents as employed.

² Included with adults by private parties.

³ No data available.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.		Houses having floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.			Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.
Arizona:												
Camp Verde.....	422	17	14	6	4	250	6	75	6	140	110	2
Colorado River.....	462	13	29	12	18	566	42	14	140	100	125	5
Fort Apache.....	2,485	88	22	12	11	1,800	685	358	1,325	825	500	5
Fort Mojave.....	785	16	45	5	27	400	20	62	100	100	50	12
Havasupai.....	174	11	4	.....	2	130	3	4	3	7	23	18
Kalabab.....	96	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	15
Leupp.....	1,432	60	28	8	.....	459	14	177	145	750	7	3
Moeni.....	4,133	188	163	97	26	1,250	47	475	143	824	40	40
Navajo.....	10,000	1,200	1,000	600	600	1,500	110	450	1,100	1,500	100	60
Pima.....	6,096	301	201	58	116	3,153	452	428	543	1,000	1,449	35
Salt River.....	1,234	40	30	7	7	75	11	18	55	196	51	12
San Carlos.....	2,608	51	49	15	14	1,193	58	179	122	245	82	73
San Xavier.....	4,965	195	179	46	105	820	676	535	1,275	1,690	775	9
Truxton Canon.....	7	17	5	10	350	350	109	120	127	145	19	4
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	622	110	95	652	320	55	7
Total.....	41,916	2,291	2,067	1,296	981	12,568	2,343	2,990	5,736	7,009	3,593	295
California:												
Bishop.....	1,350	10	16	7	2	135	38	14	77	80	133	112
Campo.....	218	3	3	.....	1	99	3	.....	2	3	11	5
Digger.....	51	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	13	13	13
Fort Bidwell.....	733	23	18	7	4	379	60	250	131	410	53	21
Fort Yuma.....	786	26	25	8	4	665	32	23	62	30	7	7
Greenville.....	1,000	7	7	.....	.....	40	17	.....	20	.....	333	50
Hoopa Valley.....	1,365	37	43	6	9	584	61	12	96	20	165	12
Malki.....	1,613	22	15	2	1	545	5	6	6	4	1315	300
Pala.....	983	14	12	2	7	538	16	16	15	18	196	34
Round Valley.....	1,529	26	38	.....	1	690	33	60	153	325	375	88
Sherman Institute.....	974	29	29	8	4	342	12	41	.....	40	.....	375
Soboba.....	150	7	8	1	3	15	4	27	12	33	190	92
Tule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	34	34
Total.....	9,752	206	215	42	36	4,154	292	449	582	903	1,666	1,232

Colorado:	504	23	3	1	360	3	70	7	300	8	149	.....
Navajo Springs.....	17	17	8	2	360	10	290	12	290	106	39	.....
Southern Ute.....												.....
Total.....	864	40	11	3	720	13	360	19	590	114	188	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	562	9	3		134						79	.....
Idaho:												.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	854	19	6	11	450	49	15	69	20	212		* 117
Fort Hall.....	1,797	48	15	24	613	40	63	106	360	140	293	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,455	47	4	15	1,016	175	55	219	79	330		330
Total.....	4,106	114	25	50	2,079	264	133	394	459	682	293	517
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368	14	2		125	17	22		70	55	30	55
Kansas:												.....
Kickapoo.....	601	20	2		139	2	95	3	98	170		170
Potawatomi.....	765	49	16							193		193
Total.....	1,366	69	18		139	2	95		98	363		363
Michigan:												.....
Bay Mills.....	252		1		56	1		1		47		47
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097	6			570	5	7	7		425		
Mount Pleasant.....					375	7	96		96			
Total.....	1,349	6	1		1,001	13	103	13	103	472		47
Minnesota:												.....
Fond du Lac.....	998	50	10	4	299	18	2	18	12	201		201
Grand Portage.....	312	10	3	1	140	7		7		109		109
Leech Lake.....	1,743	74	14	19	762	62	108	326	382	376	3	311
Nett Lake.....	624	24	6		450	43		72		143		121
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	303			2	229	42	33	42	33			
Red Lake.....	1,482	79	29	19	936	62	358	218	450	340		340
White Earth.....	6,070	286	27	17	3,003	168	589	925	1,700	1,000	10	660
Total.....	11,532	523	89	62	5,819	402	1,090	1,608	2,577	2,169	13	1,742
Montana:												.....
Blackfeet.....	2,641	49	6	20	2,500	316	650	316	650	600	20	500
Crow.....	1,696	69	16	18	995	164	185	202	185	467		1,467
Flathead.....	2,305	36	11	18	450	69	241	108	275	490	4	1,490
Fort Belknap.....	1,224	57	16	24	400	26	248	260	282	250		200
Fort Peck.....	1,904	95	23	15	1,321	155	228	265	400	417	73	220
Tongue River.....	1,421	49	31	34	680	180	600	345	1,000	400	63	150
Total.....	11,191	355	103	125	6,346	910	2,152	1,486	2,892	2,624	162	1,927

* 1913 report.

1 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 10.— *Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.		Houses having floors.			
	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Indians ex- amined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.	Tuber- culosis.		Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.			Perma- nent houses.	Tents, teepees, etc.
Nebraska:													
Omaha.....	1,332	74	54	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
Santee.....	1,489	45	43	16	5	351	12	16	186	301	.....	431
Winnebago.....	1,111	38	26	5	8	124	20	27	20	85	.....	256
Total.....	3,932	157	123	47	13	475	32	43	206	386	.....	998
Nevada:													
Fallon.....	414	4	16	4	2	99	11	63	51	233	.....	189
Fort McDermitt.....	342	11	15	2	10	163	60	119	117	260	.....	15
Moapa River.....	115	6	4	2	3	10	6	8	10	40	.....	89
Nevada.....	601	9	17	3	3	275	6	82	16	105	.....	32
Walker River.....	559	22	20	2	559	58	18	49	108	40	.....	78
Western Shoshone.....	590	19	18	2	1	408	12	21	53	100	.....	82
Reno, special agent.....	5,070	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Total.....	7,691	221	240	15	22	1,023	113	342	355	778	.....	53
New Mexico:												500	
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,894	159	140	59	11	850	64	129	86	400	.....	760
Jicarilla.....	659	23	34	11	14	340	55	13	67	22	.....	1,086
Mescalero.....	630	17	18	4	4	257	14	15	23	30	.....	200
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194	89	72	790	700	.....	61
San Juan.....	8,000	.....	6	.....	6	472	24	146	1,135	2,600	.....	18
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525	112	45	11	13	1,001	13	103	106	1,700	.....	456
Zuni.....	1,602	51	65	43	2	600	3	1	7	22	.....	824
Total.....	21,995	362	308	128	50	4,674	262	479	2,174	5,474	.....	1,602
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188	92	13	.....	4	455	11	45	28	175	.....	3,790
North Dakota:												600	
Fort Berthold.....	1,141	38	46	25	13	700	27	350	27	350	.....	261
Fort Totten.....	988	42	54	21	18	600	114	455	114	455	.....	260
Standing Rock.....	3,431	70	54	14	37	3,213	594	586	796	485	.....	388
Turtle Mountain.....	3,063	155	48	19	13	2,500	34	224	46	250	.....	425
Total.....	8,623	305	202	79	81	7,013	769	1,615	983	1,735	.....	1,067
												425	
												1,976	
												1,828	

Oklahoma:	785	35	22	7	6	450	66	90	82	225	60	38	60
Cantonment.....	1,256	54	46	13	18	800	45	145	116	400	201	145	95
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,369	183	151	81	31	2,400	152	600	152	2,000	1,062	550	1,062
Kiowa.....	2,187	185	36	9	.....	140	14	20	99	280	859	.....	859
Osage.....	432	10	27	2	1	65	25	40	45	170	127	.....	127
Otoe.....	432	10	27	2	8	452	12	67	25	95	177	2	177
Pawnee.....	679	48	29	10	2	137	4	25	4	79	234	1	212
Ponca.....	800	30	29	14	2	38	39	20	42	85	30	20	24
Red Moon.....	152	5	3	.....	2	129	5	26	5	350	138	.....	129
Sac and Fox.....	677	31	11	.....	7	309	31	128	42	250	117	40	107
Seger.....	580	18	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	.....	593
Seneca.....	1,985	53	21	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	89	340
Shawnee.....	2,496	84	48	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	340
Total.....	16,398	736	439	163	99	4,921	393	1,161	672	4,033	3,987	935	3,891
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	1,112	39	46	10	13	608	67	62	67	100	480	.....	276
Roseburg.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	76	15	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	1,900
Siletia.....	426	6	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	166	15	79	.....	79
Umatilla.....	1,110	18	32	8	17	450	137	25	207	100	160	60	160
Warm Springs.....	742	22	43	11	14	550	157	100	169	175	236	19	236
Total.....	11,390	85	130	30	46	1,933	437	202	2,609	2,390	2,855	179	2,651
South Dakota:													
Cheyenne River.....	2,691	102	51	14	23	1,200	322	450	460	500	673	.....	673
Crow Creek.....	963	28	44	14	12	800	53	140	65	250	241	16	175
Flandreau.....	280	5	7	2	1	70	1	.....	1	1	154	1	154
Lower Brule.....	478	21	15	7	3	200	24	37	51	37	124	.....	124
Pine Ridge.....	7,059	297	178	67	.....	1,061	184	81	772	90	2,677	12	905
Rosebud.....	5,391	232	216	86	44	2,200	403	290	465	600	1,080	13	549
Sisseton.....	2,065	28	46	2	.....	650	73	163	220	500	456	.....	456
Yankton.....	1,805	49	35	8	16	300	92	120	246	300	530	90	500
Total.....	20,732	762	592	200	103	6,481	1,152	1,211	2,280	2,338	5,935	132	3,326
Utah:													
Shivwits.....	133	4	1	.....	.....	133	3	133	3	133	36	14	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	48	62	14	20	909	56	172	63	236	120	159	100
Total.....	1,305	52	63	14	20	1,042	59	305	66	369	156	173	117
Washington:													
Colville.....	2,425	80	70	24	16	533	75	226	285	1,503	584	6	532
Cushman.....	3,051	21	15	10	11	350	49	14	233	65	669	1	664
Neah Bay.....	693	12	34	4	11	395	14	.....	24	246	246	.....	246
Spokane.....	624	5	16	4	4	215	29	32	46	44	138	16	125
Tulalip.....	1,239	54	48	10	22	559	42	47	80	56	291	36	273
Yakima.....	3,149	53	35	10	21	600	31	135	1,120	500	803	152	803
Total.....	11,181	225	243	62	89	2,652	240	454	1,788	2,168	2,731	211	2,643

1913 report.

Estimated; only items reported.

Overestimated last year.

Underestimated last year.

TABLE 10.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.		
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—	Families living in—		Houses having floors.
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Wisconsin:											
Carter.....	313	8	11	.....	3	10	2	26	18	18	44
Hayward.....	26	26	21	.....	3	106	35	113	.....	.....	.....
Keshewa.....	1,252	76	48	15	7	50	41	67	350	.....	349
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,721	10	14	12	5	49	156	49	200	.....	200
La Pointe.....	1,707	51	44	14	27	179	12	252	325	.....	325
Oneida.....	1,222	71	42	5	9	9	14	225	456	.....	456
Onondaga.....	2,451	7	6	1	1	42	.....	42	174	.....	94
Red Cliff.....	507	42	38	8	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,447	291	224	50	55	445	260	835	1,523	18	1,468
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	52	58	13	.....	76	330	143	105	577	80
Grand total.....	199,593	6,964	5,778	2,391	1,839	8,245	13,841	21,980	37,154	9,922	24,425

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	38.79
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	30.76
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis.....	31.83

1 1913 report.

2 Overestimated last year.

3 Figured on basis of an Indian population of 179,508, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

4 Figured on basis of an Indian population of 187,811, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 11.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Arizona:										
Fort Apache.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	44	19	31	50	49	1	2
Fort Mojave.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	16	.....	119	119	117	.....	2
Leupp.....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	1 500	500	498	.....	2
Moqui.....	do.....	1	do.....	40	(*) 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	.....	320	340	328	12	.....
Phoenix—General.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50	409	409	409	403	2	4
Phoenix.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	55	57	112	61	5	46
Pima.....	School.....	1	Adobe.....	8	136	136	136	136	.....	.....
do.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	15	.....	223	223	223	.....	.....
Rice Station.....	do.....	1	do.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	1	.....
San Carlos.....	Agency.....	1	Camp.....	6	3	88	88	88	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	6	.....	30	30	29	1	.....
Western Navajo.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		12		339	94	1,917	2,011	1,935	22	54
California:										
Fort Bidwell.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10	.....	62	62	62	.....	5
Fort Yuma.....	do.....	1	do.....	25	3	229	232	225	2	.....
Greenville.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	1	61	62	59	1	2
Hoopla Valley.....	do.....	1	do.....	6	.....	30	30	27	2	1
Sherman Institute.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	100	7	407	414	400	2	12
Total.....		5		153	11	789	800	773	7	20
Idaho:										
Fort Hall.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	8	.....	121	121	121	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	145	92	237	68	3	166
Total.....		2		108	145	213	358	189	3	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Brick.....	65	.....	50	50	3	.....	47
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	do.....	70	1	711	712	708	2	2
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	24	.....	239	239	237	2	.....
Minnesota:										
Pipestone.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8	1	142	143	143	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake.....	do.....	(*) 1	Frame.....	6	.....	18	18	17	1	.....
White Earth.....	Agency.....	.....	do.....	24	12	617	629	612	6	11
Total.....		2		38	13	777	790	772	7	11

1 80 casual patients.

* Hospital not equipped.

* A large room is used when needed.

TABLE 11.—Hospital and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencios.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Montana:										
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	6	2	93	95	92	1	2
Fort Peck.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	14		269	269	269		
Total.....		2		20	2	362	364	361	1	2
Nebraska: Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		370	370	367	1	2
Nevada: Carson.....	do.....	1	do.....	14	71	421	492	490	1	1
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	do.....	1	do.....	40		521	521	519		2
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Adobe.....	10	9	18	18	8		10
Itasca.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	6		23	23	21	2	
Mescalero.....	Agency.....	(1)	Tent.....	10	4		4	4		
San Juan.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	8		138	138	136		2
Santa Fe.....	do.....	1	do.....	40		135	135	134	1	
Total.....		5		114	13	826	839	822	3	14
North Dakota:										
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		120	120	120		
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	16		198	198	196	2	
Total.....		2		26		318	318	316	2	
Oklahoma:										
Chevenne and Arapaho.....	School.....	(2)	Frame.....	35		150	150	150		
Chilocco.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	35	19	447	466	451	2	13
Ossage.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	10		50	50	50		
Red Moon.....	Agency.....	(1)	do.....	2						
Seger.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	5		35	35	35		
Total.....		3		87	19	682	701	686	2	13
Oregon: Salem.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	38		470	479	462	2	15
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	16	751	767	760	1	6

State	Agency	Brick	52	5	57	1	6	50
South Dakota:								
	Canton Asylum ^a	1				208		
	Cheyenne River	1				157		
	Flandreau	1						
	Lower Brule	(1)						
	Pine Ridge	1				239	1	
	Rapid City	1				207		
	Total	5	67	805	872	811	7	54
Washington:								
	Cushman	1	9	498	507	495	4	8
	Tulalip	1		158	158	155	3	
	Yakima	1		65	65	65		
	Total	3	9	721	730	715	7	8
Wisconsin:								
	Hayward	1		512	512	510	1	1
	Keshena	1	13	94	107	92	7	8
	Lac du Flambeau							
	Oneida	(4)	3	75	78	76	2	
	Total	3	16	681	697	678	10	9
Wyoming:								
	Shoshone	(5)	1		1	1		
	Grand total	651	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	648	1,358	286	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
Total 1912	753	1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
Total 1911	50	1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
Total 1900	5			84,176				
Total 1888	4			82,198				

Temporary.

2 Treated in dormitories.

Asylum for insane Indians.

^a Not used.

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⁵ Out of repair and not equipped.

Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

7 Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

* Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

immediately after the war (immediately after the war)

TABLE 12.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
		In return for labor.			Without labor equivalent.			In return for labor.			Without labor equivalent.		
		Num-ber.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiv-ing rations.	Value of rations.	Num-ber.	Value of sup-ples.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of sup-ples.
Arizona:													
Camp Verde.....	258		\$180		40		40	\$180					
Colorado River.....	1 127		1,570		37		55	1,738	300	\$3,036	4		\$2
Fort Apache.....	550	9	2 180	9			270	3,815	554	1,782		29	3,096
Fort Mojave.....	380	175	1,635		95		57	231	22	558		96	1,965
Havasupai.....	114		45		24		24	45					1,558
Kaibab.....	39	6	49		6		12	113					
Leupp.....	700								6			5	
Moqui.....	1,901								231	4,005			4,005
Navajo.....	6,150								306	2,537			2,537
Pima.....	3,100	10	(*)		50		60	152	385	10,418		50	10,418
Salt River.....	535		1,099		103		103	1,099	370	3,830			3,830
San Carlos.....	1,275		331	3	41		44	944	61	944			3,944
San Xavier.....			15,140		207		207	15,140	600	2,018		170	2,446
Truxton Canon.....	150								62	2,249			2,249
Western Navajo.....	2,500		114		120		120	114	31	955			31
Total.....	17,839	200	1,852	12	780	21,106	992	22,958	3,003	38,603	4	350	39,216
California:													
Bishop.....	(*)												
Campo.....	59	5	84		8	404	8	404	23	177			177
Digger.....	44				6	97	11	181					14
Fort Bidwell.....	250				4	233	53	233	6	132	4		132
Fort Yuma.....	382			8	45	390	103	1,007	43	1,966			1,966
Greenville.....	225			103		1,007	22	126					24
Hoono Valley.....	700	5	278		22	1,605	75	1,883				5	
Maliki.....	495				70	226	22	325	82	1,208		(*)	1,308
Pala.....	641		99		22	275	17	275	54	708		6	1,716
Round Valley.....	(*)				42	535	43	535	26	305		48	166
Sonoma.....	741			11	32	427	43	427					305
Tule River.....	77				1	20	1	20					
Total.....	3,544	10	461	122	269	5,345	401	5,806	234	4,496	4	59	4,808

Colorado:	122	10	.....	150	280	6,453	440	6,453	15	377	.....	15	377
Navajo Springs.....		15	96		130	5,680	145	5,756	71	1,459	40	47	1,506
Southern Ute.....													
Total.....	122	25	96	150	410	12,113	585	12,209	86	1,836	40	47	1,883
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	750				250	10,971	250	10,971					
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	10								2	112			
Minnesota:													
Fond du Lac.....	100				43	573	43	573			7	40	7
Grand Portage.....	122			55		658	55	658					
Leech Lake.....	790	8	242	6	121	585	135	827	206	86	559	292	559
Nett Lake.....	252	11	231	17	66	1,381	94	1,612	47	1,033	43	69	1,589
Red Lake.....	640				150	684	150	684					2,622
White Earth.....	2,000	78	179		663	6,510	741	6,689	78	770	79	138	2,280
Total.....	3,904	97	652	78	1,043	10,341	1,218	10,993	125	1,803	335	293	5,501
Montana:													
Blackfeet.....	500	67	2,581	449	171	19,898	687	22,479	3	93	27	36	13,092
Flathead.....	1,119				76	1,160	76	1,160					
Fort Belknap.....	510				150	6,532	150	6,532					
Fort Peck.....	350				328	10,044	328	10,044	377				
Tongue River.....				406	877	26,599	1,283	26,599	1,300	9,726		578	9,728
Total.....	2,879	67	2,581	855	1,602	64,233	2,524	66,814	680	9,819	27	36	23,396
Nebraska: Santee.....	640				51	1,764	51	1,764					
Nevada:													
Fallon.....	255												
Fort McDermitt.....	150				32	466	32	466	3	8	8	12	20
Mosapa River.....	50				9	99	9	99	32	88		32	88
Nevada.....	300	60	52		70	793	130	845	30	197		100	197
Walker River.....	150	4	218		44	540	48	758					
Western Shoshone.....	263				67	1,933	67	1,933	112	1,418		112	1,418
Reno, special agent.....	4,000				39	787	39	787					
Total.....	5,168	64	270		261	4,618	325	4,888	177	1,711		79	1,723
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	2,695												
Jicarilla.....	50	13		36	9	313	45	313	183	2,475	36	1	2,579
Mescalero.....	85				166	11,981	179	11,981	100	879			1,416
Pueblo Bonito.....				153	51	16,721	204	16,721			140	46	4,896
San Juan.....	(*)								54	2,065			54
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,861	108	579				108	579	272	6,856			2,065
Total.....	4,691	121	579	189	226	29,015	536	29,594	654	12,386	176	47	6,085
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	830				3	5	3	5					18,471

1913 report.

2 Not reported.

Unknown.

Wisconsin:	220	204	135	5,708	142	5,912	16	847	16	847
Carler	7	204	135	5,708	142	5,912	117	34	117	34
Keshena	200		25	433	25	433				
Lac du Flambeau	240		25	433	25	433				
La Pointe	70	112	9	266	65	378	150	417	169	417
Red Cliff	107		9	291	9	291				
Total	1,137	316	231	6,698	241	7,014	150	1,298	302	1,298
Wyoming: Shoshone	150	43	372	9,339	415	9,339	172	1,140	250	1,312
Grand total	52,110	805	9,811	461,919	14,987	471,394	1,634	32,618	9,045	104,808

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	51,516	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	17,166	344,024	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386	7,963	93,434
Total 1912		1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	16,679	400,732	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953	5,475	61,695
Total 1911							15,987	395,167						6,759	195,488
Total 1900							57,570	1,231,000							
Total 1840								11,800							
Total 1830								11,528							

Only items reported.

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Inel-igible for school attend-ance.	Eligi-ble for attend-ance.	In school.				Eligi-ble chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity for all in-dian schools.
				Government.			Mission and private.		Government.	Mission and private.			
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.			Day.			
											Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	
Arizona:													
Camp Verde.....	105	8	97	16	81	97		97	26	80	60		60
Colorado River.....	149	17	132	19	106	125		106	203	200	132		80
Fort Apache.....	826	231	595	12	218	207	37	392	7	200	40		372
Fort Mojave.....	233	10	223	207	28	207		207	16	200			200
Havasupai.....	40	5	35	1	27	28		28					35
Kalabab.....	21	2	19	19	84	103		19					22
Leupp.....	455	3	452	2	82	501	25	19	343	63	20		83
Moqui.....	1,278	130	1,148	58	137	396		109	591	125			591
Navajo.....	2,500	(3)	2,500	102	339	674	30	898	1,602	520	35		770
Pima.....	1,792	204	1,588	365	231	865	38	1,139	218	235	35		712
Salt River.....	37	37	354	134	142	276		276	78	158			158
San Carlos.....	800	14	786	13	244	383	62	445	341	216	53		369
San Xavier.....	1,215	180	1,035	216	184	400	143	543	492	190	140		330
Truxton Canon.....	1,138	22	1,116	10	92	102		102	14	100			100
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	24	109	39		172	648	88	35		123
Scattered.....	48	48		48				48					
Total.....	11,191	1,243	9,948	1,227	1,759	1,421	4,407	5,172	4,776	1,810	585	163	4,005
California:													
Bishop.....	275	2	273	57	95	152		226	47	86			74
Campo.....	63	25	38		23	23		23	15	30			30
Digger.....	14	1	13					13					13
Fort Bidwell.....	194	31	163		55	152		163		62			13
Fort Yuma.....	212	1	211	24	155	179		189	22	180			11
Greenville.....	160	39	121	83	83	83		83					10
Hoop Valley.....	342	11	331	31	178	209		83					190
Malik.....	126	23	103	34	34	428		60	62	165			60
Pala.....	220	14	206	70	66	136		41	108	100			225
Round Valley.....	416	43	373	37	102	79		63	7	84			141
Soboba.....	249	65	184	30	57	218		63	128	73			147
Tule River.....	142	35	107		64	87		49	31	90			27
Scattered.....	265		265	200		200		16	24	82			49
Total.....	2,678	290	2,388	663	435	1,537	113	2,014	374	480	100		364
													1,451

Colorado:	Navajo Springs.....	170	18	152	2	19	21	.....	21	131	.....	25	25
	Southern Ute.....	104	7	97	1	55	73	.....	73	24	50	30	80
	Scattered.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	281	25	256	10	55	101	.....	101	155	50	55	105
Florida: Seminole	.....	141	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	141	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:	Coeur d'Alene.....	158	22	136	3	.....	82	.....	31	116	20	80	111
	Fort Hall.....	402	170	292	35	197	232	.....	13	270	22	30	243
	Fort Lapwai.....	.....	51	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	9	100	280
	Scattered.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	1,008	243	705	73	331	429	161	124	714	51	250	634
	Total.....	1,008	243	705	73	331	429	161	124	714	51	250	634
Iowa:	Sac and Fox.....	.....	6	.....	15	50	.....	.....	4	.....	7	58	141
	Scattered.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	166	6	160	25	50	74	.....	4	153	7	58	141
	Total.....	166	6	160	25	50	74	.....	4	153	7	58	141
Kansas:	Kickapoo.....	242	11	231	23	89	142	.....	44	186	45	40	155
	Potawatomi.....	257	20	237	71	.....	128	.....	109	237	.....	100	209
	Scattered.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	518	31	487	113	89	289	.....	153	442	45	140	364
Michigan:	Bay Mills.....	70	11	59	2	38	40	.....	.....	40	19	32	32
	Chippewa, Lake Superior.	392	47	345	84	.....	84	.....	150	301	44	352	502
	Scattered.....	497	.....	.....	368	.....	368	129	.....	497	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	959	58	901	454	.....	492	196	150	838	63	352	534
Minnesota:	Fond du Lac.....	286	32	254	16	52	68	.....	114	182	72	74	188
	Grand Portage.....	90	.....	90	1	26	27	.....	63	90	.....	20	83
	Leech Lake.....	7 479	42	437	86	7 172	7 311	.....	35	7 346	91	120	203
	Nett Lake.....	338	50	288	5	.....	213	.....	.....	213	75	110	145
Pikestone (Birch Cooley).	.....	44	2	42	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24	18	36	36
	Pipestone.....	418	100	318	53	154	207	90	3	300	18	118	191
	White Earth.....	1,865	285	1,580	261	268	719	110	661	1,490	90	351	1,332
	Scattered.....	84	.....	84	84	.....	84	.....	84	84	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	3,604	511	3,093	506	729	1,653	200	876	2,729	354	699	2,178
	Total.....	3,604	511	3,093	506	729	1,653	200	876	2,729	354	699	2,178

⁷ Includes 53 of Cass Lake.
⁸ Vermillion Lake boarding.

⁵ Includes 70 pupils off reservation.
⁶ Includes 49 off reservation.

³ Unknown.
⁴ Attend St. Boniface School, Maki.

¹ Actual attendance.
² Estimated.

Mescalero.....	191	17	174	22	114	136	.....	.....	.....	136	38	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	11,221	221	1,000	22	.....	32	54	.....	.....	54	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
San Juan.....	12,500	(2)	2,500	28	215	225	59	.....	.....	284	2,216	180	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,028	7	1,021	284	.....	395	679	.....	.....	802	159	491	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	566
Zuni.....	453	26	427	31	112	86	.....	.....	.....	249	178	80	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Scattered.....	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,083	361	6,722	818	557	1,045	2,420	242	116	14	2,792	3,930	468	976	155	125	14	1,738
New York, scattered.....	143	12	143	143	.....	99	372	.....	.....	140	512	281	160	150	.....	.....	140	450
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	805	.....	793	70	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold.....	308	77	291	101	90	71	262	.....	11	.....	273	18	75	96	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	276	27	249	28	168	.....	196	.....	.....	70	741	26	323	194	50	.....	70	323
Standing Rock.....	866	99	767	133	334	142	609	62	.....	.....	503	460	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	616
Turtle Mountain.....	1,050	87	963	17	217	226	503	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Scattered.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,577	290	2,287	339	809	439	1,587	62	11	70	1,730	557	700	450	63	.....	70	1,283
Oklahoma:																		
Cantonment.....	233	40	193	12	108	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	73	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	329	47	282	28	140	.....	168	.....	33	50	251	31	150	.....	45	50	.....	245
Kiowa.....	1,302	171	1,131	143	607	171	750	12	23	284	1,069	62	593	.....	40	284	.....	967
Osage.....	1,886	40	1,846	23	114	.....	137	60	.....	574	771	75	115	.....	75	574	.....	764
Ojibwa.....	169	6	163	46	61	.....	107	.....	29	29	136	27	80	.....	.....	29	.....	109
Pawnee.....	207	12	195	62	86	.....	148	.....	38	38	186	9	100	.....	38	38	.....	138
Ponca.....	248	37	211	53	111	.....	164	.....	40	40	204	7	90	.....	40	40	.....	130
Red Moon.....	42	1	41	4	.....	37	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Sac and Fox.....	228	31	197	27	97	.....	124	.....	58	58	182	15	80	.....	58	58	.....	138
Seger.....	102	13	149	5	91	.....	96	.....	31	31	127	22	79	.....	31	31	.....	110
Seneca.....	822	132	690	66	130	.....	196	.....	302	302	498	192	100	.....	302	302	.....	402
Shawnee.....	453	43	410	43	142	.....	183	18	.....	147	350	60	110	.....	200	147	.....	457
Total.....	5,081	573	4,508	512	1,687	37	2,236	90	56	1,553	3,985	573	1,652	.....	325	85	1,553	3,615
Five Civilized Tribes—																		
Cherokee Nation.....	11,544	(2)	11,544	317	.....	17	334	.....	.....	9,724	10,058	(2)	60	36	.....	.....	9,724	9,820
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,250	(2)	3,250	220	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	1,504	2,127	(2)	132	.....	.....	.....	1,504	2,131
Choctaw Nation.....	4,552	(2)	4,552	703	.....	.....	703	.....	.....	3,630	4,477	(2)	430	.....	.....	.....	3,630	4,180
Creek Nation.....	4,872	(2)	4,872	582	.....	.....	582	.....	.....	3,000	3,582	(2)	367	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,587
Seminole Nation.....	339	(2)	339	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	140	316	(2)	100	.....	.....	.....	140	240
Total.....	24,557	.....	24,557	1,998	.....	17	2,015	.....	.....	17,998	20,560	(2)	1,089	36	615	.....	17,998	19,738
Scattered.....	299	.....	299	135	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	727	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Oklahoma.....	29,937	573	29,364	2,645	1,687	54	4,386	774	83	19,551	24,794	573	2,741	36	940	85	19,551	23,353

1 Estimated.
 2 Not reported.
 3 Enrolled at Fort Totten School.
 4 Private schools.
 5 Includes Choctaw pupils.
 6 Attend Shawnee Mission boarding schools.
 7 Attend St. Luke's Mission School, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for school attend-ance.	Eligi-ble for school attend-ance.	In school.				Capacity of schools.								
				Government.			Mission and private.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Total capac-ity all schools.		
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.		Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.		Day.	
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	345	33	312	18	127	120	265	300	112	150			35		297	
Roseburg.....	3,000	600	2,400	21			21	1,521					1,500		90	
Siletz.....	129	39	90	18		45	63	83		70			20		243	
Umatilla.....	386	9	377	40	98		138	219	93		150				130	
Warm Springs.....	190	20	170	15	126	26	167	167	100	30						
Scattered.....	64		64	64			64	64								
Total.....	4,114	701	3,413	176	351	191	718	2,354	305	250	150		1,555		2,260	
South Dakota:																
Cheyenne River.....	673	101	572	206	131	59	396	548	180	74	75		134		463	
Crow Creek.....	279	43	236	49	97	14	160	225	82	25	75		17		199	
Flandreau.....	74		74	39			39	44					5		5	
Lower Brule.....	146	13	133	41	60		101	101							111	
Pine Ridge.....	1,885	256	1,629	240	250	753	1,243	1,608	111	801	240		138		1,389	
Rosebud.....	1,387	81	1,306	183	125	493	801	1,288	18	200	551		137		1,283	
Sisseton.....	559	84	475	80	199		279	355	120	133			76		209	
Yankton.....	551	157	394	89	119		208	325	69	115			117		232	
Scattered.....	62		62	62			62	62								
Total.....	5,616	735	4,881	989	981	1,319	3,289	4,556	1,031	1,451	785		624		3,891	
Utah:																
Shivwits.....	29	9	20			20	20	20		40					40	
Uintah and Ouray.....	292	54	238	30	82		112	147	67				35		102	
Salt Lake, special agent.....	159	56	103	4		39	43	73		50			30		80	
Total.....	480	119	361	34	82	59	175	240	67	90			65		222	

Washington:														
Columbia.....	672	126	546	34	188	222	127	149	498	48	190	100	149	529
Cushman.....	437	37	400	134	123	257	110	14	381	19	171	70	14	605
Neah Bay.....	204	56	148	18	123	141	7	.....	141	7	120	.....	.....	90
Spokane.....	212	10	202	1	99	100	.....	.....	100	102	90	.....	30	280
Tulalip.....	383	73	310	6	69	275	.....	30	305	4	70	.....	200	331
Yakima.....	1,031	51	980	42	140	182	.....	200	382	598	131	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	116	.....	116	116	.....	116	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,055	353	2,702	351	602	1,293	237	393	1,923	779	661	260	393	1,955
Wisconsin:														
Carier.....	75	19	56	36	.....	36	.....	.....	36	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	301	24	277	42	54	96	.....	50	146	131	74	.....	50	124
Keshena.....	516	32	484	104	83	232	144	.....	376	108	75	.....	.....	384
Lac du Flambeau.....	206	17	189	26	103	129	.....	.....	129	60	.....	220	.....	170
La Pointe.....	363	20	343	63	129	192	81	.....	323	20	490	265	50	805
Ondette.....	767	31	736	247	154	401	2 18	22	473	263	140	.....	22	212
Red Cliff.....	180	31	149	37	47	84	3 17	40	141	8	80	.....	40	120
Tomah.....	4	38	4160	88	.....	88	.....	.....	88	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	237	.....	237	196	.....	196	6 41	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,843	212	2,631	839	275	1,454	301	162	1,949	682	385	485	162	1,815
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	510	41	469	15	47	233	123	74	430	39	135	140	74	404
Alaska:														
Alaska.....	325	.....	325	325	.....	325	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	381	.....	381	381	.....	381	.....	.....	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capacity ⁶.....	84,229	6,428	77,801	10,857	7,218	27,775	7 4,397	25,180	57,898	15,906	18,511	8,187	25,036	57,829
Grand total.....	84,229	6,428	77,801	10,857	7,218	27,775	7 4,397	25,180	57,898	15,906	18,511	8,187	25,036	57,829

¹ Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.

² Attend St. Joseph's School, Keshena.

³ Attend Holy Family School, La Pointe.

⁴ Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.

⁵ Attend St. Mary's School, La Pointe.

⁶ Nonreservation schools not included above.

⁷ Includes 114 pupils enrolled at private schools.

⁸ Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	84,229
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,428
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	<u>77,801</u>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,857
Reservation boarding.....	9,700
Day.....	7,218
	<u>27,775</u>
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,379
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	2,904
Day.....	546
	<u>3,450</u>
	<u>4,829</u>
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	114
Public schools.....	25,180
Total all classes.....	<u>57,808</u>
Number eligible children not in school.....	19,906

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona:				
Camp Verde superintendency—				
Camp Verde.....	30	37	23.2	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	44	33.2	Do.
Total.....	60	81	56.4	
Colorado River.....	80	87	84.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—				
Fort Apache.....	200	218	198.9	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	37.7	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	43	34.1	Do.
East Fork.....	40	40	39.5	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	16	15.1	Mission day; Evangelical Luth- eran.
East Fork.....	20	21	20.0	Do.
Total.....	372	380	345.3	
Fort Mojave.....	200	207	201.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	27	21.9	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	19	14.4	Do.
Leupp superintendency—				
Leupp.....	63	82	75.2	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	22.7	Mission boarding; independ- ent.
Total.....	83	107	97.9	
Moqui superintendency—				
Moqui.....	125	137	118.4	Reservation boarding.
Bacabl.....	65	54	51.7	Day.
Chimopovy.....	55	56	53.5	Do.
Oraibi.....	156	100	93.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	96	92.5	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	90	81.5	Do.
Total.....	591	533	490.9	
Navajo superintendency—				
Navajo.....	300	290	263.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	70	79	75.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	170	135.4	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	33	27.0	Day.
Ganado.....	35	30	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	54	53.2	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	140	140.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	770	796	724.1	
Phoenix.....	700	749	635.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—				
Pima.....	218	251	219.8	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	56	42.7	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton.....	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santan.....	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	236	227.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	712	774	634.8	
Rice Station.....	216	244	200.6	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—				
Salt River.....	88	62	50.5	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	39	28.3	Do.
Lehi.....	30	41	26.1	Do.
Total.....	158	142	104.9	
San Carlos superintendency—				
San Carlos.....	100	126	99.5	Do.
Rice.....	25	21	15.8	Mission day; Evangelical Luth- eran.
Globe.....	28	41	23.0	Do.
Total.....	153	188	138.3	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency—				
San Xavier.....	155	130	108.0	Day.
Tucson.....	35	54	28.6	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	140	143	98.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	330	327	234.6	
Truxton Canon.....	100	92	75.9	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—				
Western Navajo.....	88	109	99.3	Do.
Moencopie.....	35	39	32.4	Day.
Total.....	123	148	131.7	
Total Arizona.....	4,705	4,901	4,192.6	
California:				
Bishop superintendency—				
Bishop.....	36	65	50.6	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	17	14.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	13	10.1	Do.
Total.....	86	95	75.3	
Campo.....	30	23	22.0	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—				
Fort Bidwell.....	98	97	84.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	19	8.9	Day.
Likely.....	20	24	12.8	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	12.0	Do.
Total.....	160	152	117.7	
Fort Yuma.....	180	155	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	90	83	72.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	178	135.1	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	113	102.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency—				
Pala.....	30	28	24.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	14	11.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	24	14.2	Do.
Total.....	84	66	49.8	
Round Valley superintendency—				
Round Valley.....	135	102	89.8	Reservation boarding.
Manchester.....	18	12	7.0	Day.
Ukiah.....	25	35	16.1	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	32	20.7	Do.
Total.....	208	181	133.6	
Sherman Institute.....	550	700	548.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—				
Cahuilla.....	30	13	10.8	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	16	13.7	Do.
Volcan.....	30	28	23.5	Do.
Total.....	90	57	48.0	
Tule River superintendency—				
Tule River.....	30	27	16.5	Do.
Auberry.....	32	24	19.5	Do.
Coarsegold.....	20	13	13.0	Do.
Total.....	82	64	49.0	
Total California.....	1,825	1,867	1,473.6	
Colorado:				
Navajo Springs.....	25	19	15.2	Do.

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado—Continued.				
Southern Ute Superintendency—				
Southern Ute.....	50	55	52.8	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	17	16.2	Do.
Total.....	80	72	69.0	
Total Colorado.....	105	91	84.2	
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet.....	80	82	53.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency—				
Fort Hall.....	200	197	183.1	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	25	22.1	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	230	222	205.2	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—				
Fort Lapwai.....	50	134	96.9	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Kamiah.....	50	25	16.4	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	54	36.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	200	213	149.7	
Total Idaho.....	510	517	408.1	
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox superintendency—				
Sac and Fox.....	79	50	50.0	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Fox.....	40	36	18.0	Day.
Mesquakie.....	18	38	69.9	Do.
Total Iowa.....	137	124	84.9	
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute.....	650	845	705.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—				
Kickapoo.....	71	89	77.6	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	30	14.0	Day.
Total.....	111	119	91.6	
Potawatomi superintendency—				
Blandin.....	40	23	11.4	Day.
Kewankah.....	30	17	10.1	Do.
Witcheway.....	30	17	10.9	Do.
Total.....	100	57	32.4	
Total Kansas.....	861	1,021	829.2	
Michigan:				
Bay Mills.....	32	38	23.9	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—				
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	82	42.5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	114	111.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	352	196	153.8	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	372	32.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Michigan.....	734	606	497.7	
Minnesota:				
Cass Lake.....	40	53	42.0	Reservation boarding
Fond du Lac superintendency—				
Fond du Lac.....	40	29	16.2	Day.
Normantown.....	34	23	15.4	Do.
Total.....	74	52	31.6	
Grand Portage.....	20	26	14.6	Do.

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Leech Lake superintendency—				
Leech Lake.....	80	119	84.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point.....	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point.....	24	31	7.1	Do.
Total.....	128	172	101.7	
Nett Lake.....	35	73	51.6	Do.
Pipestone superintendency—				
Pipestone.....	212	229	199.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	24	13.1	Day.
Total.....	248	253	212.3	
Red Lake superintendency—				
Red Lake.....	75	92	73.4	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	62	56.1	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	90	57.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	188	244	186.5	
Vermillion Lake.....	110	135	114.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—				
White Earth.....	250	144	116.1	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	62	45.9	Do.
Wild Rice River.....	48	62	53.2	Do.
Ellow Lake.....	30	17	7.9	Day.
Porterville.....	40	30	21.6	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	21	12.4	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	42	28.2	Do.
White Earth.....	60	80	54.2	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	671	568	442.5	
Total Minnesota.....	1,514	1,576	1,197.0	
Montana:				
Blackfeet superintendency—				
Blackfeet.....	144	181	129.4	Reservation boarding.
Browning.....	60	44	28.5	Day.
Old Agency.....	30	33	24.4	Do.
Burd.....	16	17	9.6	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	131	94.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	395	406	285.6	
Crow superintendency—				
Crow.....	100	52	46.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	45	39.3	Do.
Lodge Grass.....	50	35	24.4	Mission day; Baptist.
Black Lodge.....	30	20	18.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno.....	35	32	25.1	Do.
St. Anne's.....	25	13	11.1	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	53	53.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	16	12.3	Mission day; Baptist.
Total.....	442	266	220.2	
Flathead superintendency—				
Flathead.....	30	27	12.8	Day.
St. Ignatius.....	300	168	150.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	330	195	163.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—				
Fort Belknap.....	51	79	53.1	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	18.1	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	104	94.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	251	217	166.0	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.				
Fort Peck superintendency—				
Fort Peck.....	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	31	18.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	26	15.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	55	44.6	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	280	279	205.5	
Tongue River superintendency—				
Tongue River.....	69	96	61.9	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	53	42.0	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	36	26.4	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	39	38.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	216	224	168.8	
Total Montana.....	1,914	1,587	1,218.1	
Nebraska:				
Genoa.....	345	397	338.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	99	84.4	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—				
Decora.....	30	13	6.7	Day.
St. Augustine.....	122	28	28.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	152	41	34.7	
Total Nebraska.....	622	537	458.0	
Nevada:				
Carson.....	286	304	258.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—				
Fallon.....	40	27	14.8	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	11.9	Do.
Total.....	65	44	26.7	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	63	55.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	18	16.8	Do.
Nevada superintendency—				
Nevada.....	70	79	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	25	20	10.1	Day.
Total.....	95	99	87.1	
Walker River.....	60	48	36.3	Do.
Western Shoshone.....	65	75	65.4	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada.....	671	651	546.3	
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	400	431	394.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Albuquerque Pueblos—				
Acoma.....	32	71	37.4	Day.
Encinal.....	30	22	16.8	Do.
Isleta.....	60	107	67.0	Do.
Laguna.....	34	43	33.8	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	35	29.9	Do.
Mesita.....	38	39	31.5	Do.
Paguate.....	60	70	56.7	Do.
Paraje.....	20	37	24.6	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	51	35.5	Do.
Seama.....	28	32	26.0	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	96	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	525	603	453.6	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Jicarilla superintendency—				
Jicarilla.....	108	116	104.8	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	30	25	22.9	Day.
Total.....	138	141	127.7	
Mescalero.....	100	114	98.2	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito.....	20	32	28.8	Day.
San Juan superintendency—				
San Juan.....	150	199	163.0	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	30	16	16.0	Do.
Liberty (Jewett).....	30	28	19.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission.....	20	31	28.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	230	274	226.0	
Santa Fe superintendency—				
Santa Fe.....	350	373	332.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti.....	28	27	18.2	Day.
Jemez.....	120	61	38.6	Do.
Nambe.....	19	13	10.5	Do.
Picuris.....	24	24	17.6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	20	15.8	Do.
San Juan.....	70	48	35.0	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	42	25.4	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	51	38.8	Do.
Sia.....	30	15	13.6	Do.
Taos.....	70	94	60.0	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	916	951	782.3	
Zuni superintendency—				
Zuni.....	80	112	95.8	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	35	86	73.8	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	20	18.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Total.....	145	218	187.6	
Total New Mexico.....	2,474	2,764	2,298.9	
North Carolina:				
Cherokee superintendency—				
Cherokee.....	160	203	174.4	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	25	12.7	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	28	12.4	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	30	15	8.2	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	31	15.3	Do.
Total.....	310	302	223.0	
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	60	112	87.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—				
Fort Berthold.....	75	90	56.5	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	21	14.6	Day.
No. 2.....	36	19	14.1	Do.
No. 3.....	30	31	20.1	Do.
Congregational.....	13	11	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	184	172	115.3	
Fort Totten.....	323	385	315.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—				
Standing Rock.....	202	238	199.5	Do.
Martin Fenel.....	100	96	89.5	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	36	28.1	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	36	24.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	22	15.1	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	21	16.0	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	14	10.1	Do.
No. 1.....	20	13	10.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	62	51.9	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	546	538	445.4	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency—				
No. 1.....	40	53	27.2	Day.
No. 2.....	30	50	28.3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	15.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	48	28.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	40	15.1	Do.
Total.....	160	226	115.1	
Wahpeton.....	200	225	192.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota.....	1,473	1,658	1,271.0	
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....				
	90	108	72.0	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	140	129.3	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	60	43.6	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	195	200	172.9	
Chilocco.....	500	656	556.8	
Kiowa superintendency—				
Anadarko.....	110	145	114.6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	154	150.1	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	173	151.7	Do.
Riverside.....	168	135	110.5	Do.
Red Stone.....	40	23	17.0	Mission day.
Cache Creek.....	50	12	9.3	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total.....	683	642	553.2	
Osage superintendency—				
Osage.....	115	114	62.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	60	43.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	190	174	105.9	
Otoe.....	80	61	52.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	86	80.2	Do.
Ponca.....	90	111	91.9	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	37	23.4	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	97	78.0	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	91	73.6	Do.
Seneca.....	100	130	116.9	Do.
Shawnee superintendency—				
Shawnee.....	110	142	108.1	Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) ¹	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's) ¹	100	100	73.0	Do.
Total.....	310	297	219.2	
Total ²	2,562	2,690	2,196.0	
Five Civilized Tribes—				
Cherokee Nation—				
Cherokee Orphan School.....	60	84	63.4	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand.....	36	17	10.6	Day.
Total.....	96	101	74.0	
Creek Nation—				
Euchee.....	100	125	100.8	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula.....	100	139	102.6	Do.
Nuyaka.....	92	123	83.4	Do.
Tulahassee.....	75	93	71.2	Do.
Total.....	367	480	358.0	
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.....	100	146	94.5	Do.

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.

² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Choctaw Nation—				
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	119	101.7	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	143	143.0	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	110	163	107.9	Do.
Weelock Academy.....	100	130	92.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	88	74.7	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	56	46.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	550	699	566.9	
Chickasaw Nation—				
Bloomfield Seminary.....	80	88	78.0	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute.....	52	75	51.6	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	24	19.2	Private boarding.
Total.....	167	187	148.8	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray School of Agriculture...	150	90	61.8	Do.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	55	43.4	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	146	85.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	72	57.8	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	16	12.5	Do.
Total.....	460	379	261.2	
Total Five Civilized Tribes...	1,740	1,992	1,503.4	
Total Oklahoma.....	4,302	4,682	3,699.4	
Oregon:				
Klamath superintendency—				
Klamath.....	112	127	73.8	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	22	13.4	Day.
Yainax.....	30	30	16.4	Do.
No. 1.....	30	24	15.6	Do.
No. 2.....	30	11	6.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	33	23.5	Do.
Total.....	262	247	149.1	
Salem.....	650	727	566.3	
Siletz superintendency—				
Siletz.....	50	35	19.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	10	7.5	Do.
Total.....	70	45	26.6	
Umatilla superintendency—				
Umatilla.....	93	98	81.0	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel).....	150	81	69.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	243	179	150.1	
Warm Springs superintendency—				
Warm Springs.....	100	126	84.9	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	26	14.8	Day.
Total.....	130	152	99.7	
Total Oregon.....	1,355	1,350	991.8	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	993	667.9	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River superintendency—				
Cheyenne River.....	180	131	103.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	30	16	13.3	Day.
No. 7.....	22	20	13.2	Do.
No. 8.....	22	23	9.0	Do.
Oahe.....	75	18	18.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	329	208	156.5	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Crow Creek superintendency—				
Crow Creek.....	82	97	79.3	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day.....	25	14	11.1	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	48	44.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	182	159	135.3	
Flandreau.....				
Flandreau.....	360	375	356.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....				
Lower Brule.....	111	60	54.1	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....				
Pierre.....	250	232	170.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—				
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	215.7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	33	20.2	Day.
No. 3.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	35	26.5	Do.
No. 5.....	30	44	24.9	Do.
No. 6.....	30	39	27.0	Do.
No. 7.....	33	43	30.2	Do.
No. 8.....	33	15	11.6	Do.
No. 9.....	30	27	20.5	Do.
No. 10.....	33	29	20.5	Do.
No. 11.....	30	14	10.3	Do.
No. 12.....	30	13	9.2	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	11.1	Do.
No. 15.....	24	24	15.9	Do.
No. 16.....	36	49	27.8	Do.
No. 17.....	30	21	16.2	Do.
No. 18.....	33	37	22.7	Do.
No. 19.....	30	28	19.9	Do.
No. 20.....	24	31	25.5	Do.
No. 21.....	30	21	11.7	Do.
No. 22.....	27	25	17.0	Do.
No. 23.....	30	31	19.9	Do.
No. 24.....	33	40	22.9	Do.
No. 25.....	30	24	18.9	Do.
No. 26.....	30	25	18.4	Do.
No. 27.....	20	21	12.7	Do.
No. 28.....	23	12	10.0	Do.
No. 29.....	30	19	8.6	Do.
No. 30.....	20	22	14.9	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	237	197.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	1,251	1,240	920.9	
Rapid City.....				
Rapid City.....	300	300	266.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—				
Rosebud.....	200	125	113.9	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	35	25	21.2	Day.
Blackpipe.....	20	29	24.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	24	16.9	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	27	19.1	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	33	28.3	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	25	23.2	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	23	18.9	Do.
Little Crow's.....	26	21	14.0	Do.
Little White River.....	26	15	10.1	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	19	12.6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	22	13.0	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	29	15.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	30	24.1	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	24	19.7	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	25	21.9	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	21	13.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	18.2	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	26	21.4	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	18	12.4	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	15	12.6	Do.
White Lake.....	19	19	14.5	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	71	64.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's.....	325	279	241.3	Do.
Total.....	1,146	968	796.1	
Sisseton.....				
Sisseton.....	133	199	169.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....				
Springfield.....	60	90	62.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....				
Yankton.....	115	119	89.2	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota.....	4,237	3,950	3,177.7	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school.
Utah:				
Deep Creek.....	30	21	20.0	Day.
Skull Valley.....	20	18	15.0	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	20	13.3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray.....	67	82	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah.....	157	141	113.2	
Washington:				
Colville superintendency—				
No. 1.....	25	25	16.0	Day.
No. 3.....	30	34	19.7	Do.
No. 4.....	30	40	25.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	32	21.3	Do.
No. 6.....	25	28	14.9	Do.
No. 7.....	25	8	5.3	Do.
No. 9.....	25	21	16.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....	90	31	30.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	96	67.6	Do.
Total.....	380	315	216.7	
Cushman superintendency—				
Cushman.....	350	353	280.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River.....	40	10	9.5	Day.
Skokomish.....	40	34	22.2	Do.
Taholah.....	36	26	23.2	Do.
Jamestown.....	30	27	12.3	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	26	13.3	Do.
St. George's.....	70	110	92.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	591	586	450.0	
Neah Bay superintendency—				
Neah Bay.....	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quileute.....	60	51	40.0	Do.
Total.....	120	123	91.5	
Spokane superintendency—				
No. 1.....	33	33	12.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	49	28.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	9.8	Do.
Total.....	90	99	50.4	
Tulalip superintendency—				
Tulalip.....	180	200	179.9	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	46	24.2	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	23	20.2	Do.
Total.....	250	269	224.3	
Yakima.....	131	140	113.6	Do.
Total Washington.....	1,562	1,532	1,146.5	
Wisconsin:				
Hayward superintendency—				
Hayward.....	200	200	169.2	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	54	37.7	Day.
Total.....	274	254	206.9	
Keshena superintendency—				
Keshena.....	75	83	70.1	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	55	26	14.7	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2.....	34	19	7.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	220	179	140.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	384	307	232.2	
Lac du Flambeau.....	170	103	93.3	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—				
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	9	5.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	490	129	86.2	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	113	107.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	755	251	198.2	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Oneida superintendency—				
Oneida.....	140	154	146.7	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	12	9.2	Mission day; Seven-day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	20	5.3	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	190	186	161.2	
Red Cliff.....	80	47	31.7	Day.
Tomah.....	275	247	204.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	132	120.9	Do.
Total Wisconsin.....	2,238	1,527	1,248.4	
Wyoming:				
Shoshone superintendency—				
Shoshone.....	135	171	164.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	30	21.7	Day.
Crowheart.....	30	17	9.2	Do.
St. Stephen's.....	120	104	91.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	13.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total Wyoming.....	330	341	300.2	
Grand total.....	32,793	32,718	26,127.5	

TABLE 15.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Arizona:									
Camp Verde.....	13			309					(1)
Colorado River.....				887	112	1,226			
Fort Apache.....				122					
Fort Mojave.....				1,612	35	4	35	4	
Havasupai.....				130					
Kaibab.....	40			226	21				\$29
Leupp.....	16	27	6	91	159	22	40	10	24
Moqui.....				38	82	86	82	86	
Navajo.....				131					
Chin Lee.....				131					
Tohatchi.....				131					
Phoenix.....	1,277	12	6	7,289	1,012	606			746
Pima.....	1,401	42		7,534	42		15		484
Rice Station.....	502			2,081	27				60
San Carlos.....	227		26	891	4	39		20	
San Xavier.....	505	3	1	1,320	43	31			162
Tucson.....	174	2	2	450	10	299			54
Truxton Canon.....	3		3	1,708	131	30			450
Western Navajo.....	227			423					104
Total.....	4,385	86	44	25,504	1,678	2,343	172	120	2,113
California:									
Bishop.....	95	7		420	111	7	287	118	133
Big Pine.....	25	2		105	28		72	28	34
Independence.....	16	1		70	18	1	48	18	22
Fort Bidwell.....	10			312					14
Likely.....	18	1	7	22	4				22
Fort Yuma.....				66		21			
Greenville.....	60	16	30	310	180	52			60
Hoopa Valley.....	18			89	320	7			

1 Not reported.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
California—Continued									
Malki.....	60	177			11		130		
Pala.....		3					14		
Capitan Grande.....			2	233	39	10	39	10	12
Round Valley.....	18			84	20	16	20	16	1
3-day schools.....	3			439	635	154	635	254	677
Sherman Institute.....	227	85	68						
Total.....	550	292	107	2,150	1,366	268	1,245	444	975
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs.....					131				
Southern Ute.....	12		1	107	6	2			
Total.....	12		1	107	137	2			
Idaho:									
Fort Hall.....	637	8	3	2,222	167	15			240
Fort Lapwai.....	1	4		886	43				2
Total.....	638	12	3	3,108	210	15			242
Kansas:									
Haskell Institute.....	164	66	148	604	466	648	811	1,274	300
Kickapoo.....	204	14	13	244	48	23	48	25	79
Great Nemaha.....				120					
Total.....	368	80	161	968	514	671	859	1,299	379
Michigan: Mount Pleasant..				100	258	108	258	108	100
Minnesota:									
Cass Lake.....	105	28	7	1,677	34	10			
Fond du Lac.....	3	7	1	48	18	28	18	28	6
Leech Lake.....	83			230					42
Pipestone.....	12	25	54	262	60	80	10	30	10
Red Lake.....				146	46		30		
Vermillion Lake.....	10			189	89	4	75	4	
White Earth.....	356			1,225	37	34			75
Wild Rice.....	14	2	2	1,319	15	10			3
White Earth.....	6	35	71	6	35	71			25
Twin Lakes.....	83	2	2	257	2	2	2	2	33
Round Lake.....	37			120		6		11	7
Elbow Lake.....	21	40	1	156	85	8			23
Porterville.....	126	12	2	576	62	102	100	250	65
Total.....	856	151	140	6,211	483	355	235	325	289
Montana:									
Blackfeet.....				78	12	19			
Browning.....				20		5			
Burd.....				9	2				
Badger Creek.....				6	6	3			
Crow.....	84	2		1,884	102	79	12		360
Flathead.....	31	5		70	15	2			
Pryor Creek.....	57	5		457	38	3	30	2	11
Fort Belknap.....	108			108	142				32
Lodgepole.....	1								48
Fort Peck.....	137			675	11	2	11	2	74
No. 1.....	41			241					16
No. 2.....	41			86					16
No. 3.....	41			93					16
No. 4.....	41			132					16
Tongue River.....	90			1,427	655	56			34
Total.....	672	12		5,286	983	171	53	4	623
Nebraska:									
Genoa.....	1,995	18	165	3,697	69	341	69	341	1,056
Winnebago.....				737	3	14			6
Total.....	1,995	18	165	4,434	72	355	69	341	1,062

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Nevada:									
Carson.....	165	5	2	1,899	49	152	66	50	\$1,042
Lovelocks.....	9			384	10	6	20		
Fort McDermitt.....		3	3	16	9	21	2	15	3
Nevada.....				132					
Walker River.....		6	2	29	25				
Western Shoshone.....	42	4		661	75	8			118
Total.....	216	18	7	3,092	172	212	88	65	1,163
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	1,577	40	314	1,782	40	314			1,226
Jicarilla.....	110		8	2,090	3	41		33	95
Mescalero.....	460	1	2	1,535	72	21	71	19	141
Pueblo Bonito.....	77			724	5	4			24
San Juan.....	654	3	4	1,877	189	18			238
Santa Fe.....	248	6		3,458	406	212			135
Day schools.....	1,060	89		4,189	889		800		341
Zuni.....	188	12		773	208	30	30	10	78
Day schools.....	24			171			10		18
Total.....	4,398	151	328	16,602	1,812	640	911	62	2,296
North Dakota:									
Bismarck.....	2	7		6	67				
Fort Berthold ¹				121	30	4			
Fort Totten.....	1,481	274		3,240	556				855
Standing Rock.....	113	8	6	1,975	393	31			95
Martin Kenel.....	75	2		655	102	50	100	50	
Turtle Mountain.....	716			4,884	35	2	27		415
Total.....	2,387	291	6	10,831	1,188	88	127	50	1,365
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment.....	168			304					99
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	6			201	27	30	18	135	21
Chilocco.....	70	16	27	623	641	667	1,066	1,427	134
Kiowa—									
Anadarko.....	4			121					
Fort Sill.....	4			121					
Rainy Mountain.....	6			125					
Riverside.....	4			121					
Osage.....				2,455	206	7	200	7	
Otoe.....				401	68		401	68	
Pawnee.....	38			376	12	10			11
Ponca.....	313	15	9	369	195	32	49	33	206
Sac and Fox.....	68	17		1,203	115	2			30
Seger.....	705	36		1,891	328		323		339
Seneca.....	8	2	7	168	102	107	30	75	
Shawnee.....	288		14	922	216	14			60
Total.....	1,682	86	57	9,401	1,910	869	2,092	1,745	900
Five Civilized Tribes:									
Armstrong.....	20			75	40	21			
Bloomfield.....	4					14			
Cherokee.....	509	80	10	1,068	113	14	113	14	36
Collins.....	9		4	55		13			35
Euchee.....	37		2	112	13	30	36	200	43
Fufaula.....	30	4	16	252	78	36			67
Jones.....	20			1,645	29	18			4
Mekuskey.....	357	56	3	462	5	185			108
Nuyaka.....	79		1	1,275	66	24			20
Tulahassee.....	10			60	9	1			34
Tuskahoma.....	290	54		1,623	131	117	55	253	159
Wheelock.....	713			784	20	56	20	56	236
Total Five Tribes.....	2,078	190	36	7,411	504	515	224	523	742
Total Oklahoma.....	3,760	276	93	16,812	2,414	1,384	2,316	2,268	1,642

¹1913 report.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oregon:									
Klamath schools.....				2,915	275	79			
Salem.....	205	224	727	605	384	771	275	329	\$599
Siletz.....	3			194					2
Umatilla ¹	14	26	2	90	94	32			
Warm Springs.....	1			152	71	28	20	25	1
Total.....	223	250	729	3,956	824	910	295	354	602
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	25	372	290	25	3,415	1,035	1,622	1,612	562
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River.....	60	22		5,055	22	924			57
Crow Creek.....	18	2	20	231	188	399			14
Flandreau.....	757	26	35	3,097	217	70	1,005	700	356
Lower Brule.....				675	157	34			
Pierre.....	433	54	20	2,545	401	219			192
Pine Ridge ²	994	422	508	8,771	1,981	1,293	306	291	
Rapid City.....	16	9	3	149	104	36	149	10	57
Rosebud, 21 day schools.....	400			400			445		
Sisseton.....	423	12	1	1,608	118	8			
Springfield.....	6			506	80	40			75
Yankton.....	38			783	10	70	1,020	(?)	16
Total.....	3,142	547	586	23,820	3,278	3,093	2,995	1,001	767
Utah:									
Shivwits.....	34	5	4	249	35	16	6	5	21
Uintah.....				310					
Total.....	34	5	4	559	35	16	6	5	21
Washington:									
Colville.....	5	14		113	49		20		13
No. 3.....	35	23	3	99	81	7	92	2	36
No. 4.....	36	1	3	389	49	12	48	9	23
No. 5.....	25	10	3	44	73	4	40	1	23
No. 6.....	1	1	6	95	52	19	40	10	6
No. 7.....	59	3	6	267	39	17	10	4	31
No. 9.....	13	20	6	44	42	9	38	12	24
Cushman.....	15	8	22	308	266	335			
Spokane—									
No. 1.....	14	8	5	209	48	25	25	20	32
No. 2.....	18	11	5	275	66	37	25	30	114
No. 8.....	15	10	5	195	57	23	25	18	171
Tulalip.....	42			268	243	138			39
Yakima.....				1,907	50	7			
Total.....	278	109	64	4,213	1,115	633	363	106	512
Wisconsin:									
Hayward.....	273	43	15	2,023	111	28	68	13	152
Keshena.....	577	26		4,896	217	16			
Lac du Flambeau.....				1,766	86	38	29	97	
Oneda.....	341			462	561	5	75		126
Red Cliff.....	260			693	4	3			
Wittenberg.....	369	109	171	554	228	192			320
Total.....	1,820	178	186	10,394	1,207	282	172	110	598
Grand total.....	25,759	2,848	2,914	138,172	21,161	12,581	11,786	8,274	15,311

¹ 1913 report.² Circulating library among 25 day schools.³ Included in literature.

TABLE 16.—*School statistics for 38 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1914.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	³ 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	³ 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	³ 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127

¹ For other years see 1913 report.² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1897.....	\$2,517,265	22.45
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1881.....	75,000	.....	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1906.....	3,777,100	¹ 2.67
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1888.....	1,179,916	¹ 2.60	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1909.....	4,008,825	¹ 2.36
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1910.....	3,757,909	¹ 6.26
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1911.....	3,685,290	¹ 1.93
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1894.....	2,243,497	¹ 3.50	1914.....	² 4,403,355	9.65
1895.....	2,060,695	¹ 8.87	1915.....	³ 4,678,627	6.25
1896.....	2,056,515	¹ 2.00	Total since 1876.....	89,663,847	.....

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 17.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acre- age.	Value.	Value of tools and imple- ments.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num- ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:									
Kaibab.....			\$1,150	6	\$1,000	\$50	\$50		
San Xavier.....	¹ 60	\$12,000	1,070	8	1,915	955	290	\$449	\$216
Total.....	60	12,000	2,220	14	2,915	1,005	340	449	216
California: Campo.....	5	200				140	140		
Minnesota: Grand Portage..	4	40	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Montana: Blackfeet.....	40	400	1,271	1	900	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	5,104	10,590	12	667	2,977	2,714	163	1,100
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,800	4,400	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Grand total.....	1,157	50,544	18,481	27	4,482	4,122	3,194	612	1,316

¹ Leased.² Crops do not mature.³ Not reported.TABLE 18.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acre- age.	Value.	Value of tools and imple- ments.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num- ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Minnesota: Grand Portage...	1	\$10	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)			
Montana: Blackfeet.....	9	90	\$276			(²)			
New Mexico: San Juan.....	10	1,500		1	\$720	\$80	\$80		
Utah: Shivwits.....	36	360				24	24		
Total.....	56	1,960	276	1	720	104	104		

¹ Not reported.² No crops to date.

TABLE 19. — *Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.**

States.	Fee deputed- ties em- ployed.	Cases pend- ing July, 1913.	Now cases fiscal year 1914.	Total cases, 1914.	Disposition of cases.					Fined and sentenced to jail.					Seizure of liquors (gallons).				
					Convic- tions.	Dis- mis- sals.	Ac- quit- tals.	Died escaped or dis- posed of.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pend- ing June 30, 1914.	Num- ber.	Fines. (months).	Term (months).	Whis- ky.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Arizona.....	4	73	259	332	175	27	8	.....	210	122	1	\$100	- 3	3	.....	336	1	8,295	8,635
Arkansas.....	.....	12	40	52	26	3	4	.....	33	19	.....	.....	.....	645	55	99	6	.....	805
California.....	6	24	114	138	94	5	6	.....	105	33	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Colorado.....	2	2	27	18	18	.....	1	.....	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	3	3	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	48	48	47	95	22	23	5	.....	50	45	1	100	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Iowa.....	1	31	23	54	11	16	.....	2	29	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Kansas.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	29	29	29	.....	28	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	2	80	56	136	13	44	4	.....	61	75	15	1 850	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	6	111	167	278	110	80	10	1	201	77	4	400	13	15	.....	9	.....	.....	24
Missouri.....	.....	46	46	46	16	.....	9	.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1	18	19	37	6	3	.....	.....	9	28	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	9
Nevada.....	3	11	78	89	33	10	1	.....	44	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York.....	82	82	82	82	4	61	.....	.....	65	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New Mexico.....	9	38	64	102	19	2	2	5	28	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	5	7	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	15	371	354	725	112	49	11	8	180	545	2	200	6	5,462	421	13,968	248	1,273	21,372
Oregon.....	.....	32	17	49	18	4	4	.....	26	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1	5	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3	68	38	106	13	9	.....	1	23	83	217	1,600	2 64	1	.....	3	.....	16	20
Texas.....	.....	22	22	22	8	5	.....	1	14	8	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Utah.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	95	113	208	54	36	17	1	108	100	1	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wisconsin.....	2	242	177	419	114	44	11	3	172	247	22	2,400	60	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9	9	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	54	5,850	168	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947

COMPARISON.

States.	Fee deputed- ties em- ployed.	Cases pend- ing July, 1913.	Now cases fiscal year 1914.	Total cases, 1914.	Convic- tions.	Dis- mis- sals.	Ac- quit- tals.	Died escaped or dis- posed of.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pend- ing June 30, 1914.	Num- ber.	Fines. (months).	Term (months).	Whis- ky.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Arizona.....	4	73	259	332	175	27	8	.....	210	122	1	\$100	- 3	3	.....	336	1	8,295	8,635
Arkansas.....	.....	12	40	52	26	3	4	.....	33	19	.....	.....	.....	645	55	99	6	.....	805
California.....	6	24	114	138	94	5	6	.....	105	33	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Colorado.....	2	2	27	18	18	.....	1	.....	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	3	3	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	48	48	47	95	22	23	5	.....	50	45	1	100	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Iowa.....	1	31	23	54	11	16	.....	2	29	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Kansas.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	29	29	29	.....	28	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	2	80	56	136	13	44	4	.....	61	75	15	1 850	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	6	111	167	278	110	80	10	1	201	77	4	400	13	15	.....	9	.....	.....	24
Missouri.....	.....	46	46	46	16	.....	9	.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1	18	19	37	6	3	.....	.....	9	28	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	9
Nevada.....	3	11	78	89	33	10	1	.....	44	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York.....	82	82	82	82	4	61	.....	.....	65	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New Mexico.....	9	38	64	102	19	2	2	5	28	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	5	7	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	15	371	354	725	112	49	11	8	180	545	2	200	6	5,462	421	13,968	248	1,273	21,372
Oregon.....	.....	32	17	49	18	4	4	.....	26	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1	5	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3	68	38	106	13	9	.....	1	23	83	217	1,600	2 64	1	.....	3	.....	16	20
Texas.....	.....	22	22	22	8	5	.....	1	14	8	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Utah.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	95	113	208	54	36	17	1	108	100	1	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wisconsin.....	2	242	177	419	114	44	11	3	172	247	22	2,400	60	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9	9	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	54	5,850	168	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947

* This table does not include operations of superintendents and others.

1 Includes 1 fine at \$250.

2 Includes 1 penitentiary sentence for 1 year.

3 Includes 8 died and 7 escaped.

4 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences and miscellaneous.

5 Includes 75 suspended.

6 Cases prosecuted.

NOTE!

Fines with jail sentences in this table
Include only operations of Superintendents. To
their totals add 839 fines amounting to \$97,454,
and imprisonment aggregating 3,461 months
obtained through special liquor officers.

Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene	28,450	64,000	128,000	46,100	103,000	400,000	5	12,500				5,725	28,000	2,375	11,400
Fort Hall	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1			133	1,072	106	212
Fort Lapwai															
Total	29,450	74,000	155,500	73,000	370,000	1,202,500	5	12,500	1			6,100	29,362	2,481	11,612
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior															
	14,500	25,410	46,820											94	262
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac	12,000	20,000	183,000												
Grand Portage	25,000	3,000	24,800	10,000	3,000	10,000								8,197	63,255
Leech Lake	91,918	33,334	231,200						1	3,000		180	134	92,883	810,762
Nett Lake	52,260	17,000	119,000												
Red Lake				103,140	117,300	1,114,350			1	4,000		2,075	10,498	6,152	37,082
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000						35	420		
White Earth	8,000	10,000	60,000				14	48,000	1	3,000		600	3,150	4,840	25,098
Total	189,208	85,934	618,000	119,460	122,300	1,154,350	14	48,000	3	10,000		2,255	10,632	112,022	936,197
Montana:															
Blackfeet				10,000	80,000	120,000	1	7,500				69	1,800	9	85
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600								44	45
Flathead	18,000	300,000	900,000	200,000	1,490,450	4,471,350	8	75,000	1	5,000		928	2,300	3,556	7,564
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000		1,021	6,620		
Fort Peck				10,000	60,000	60,000			1	380					
Tongue River				70,000	400,000	735,000			2	3,000		110	1,200		
Total	20,000	302,000	902,000	332,800	2,238,050	5,593,950	10	84,500	6	12,380		2,128	11,920	3,609	7,604
Nebraska: Omaha															
	1,000	10	62	640	200	1,240	1	1,000							
Nevada:															
Nevada															
Special Agent	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	30,000	30,000						171	1,965		
Western Shoshone												176	2,700		
Total	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	30,000	30,000						347	4,665		
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos				15,360	13,000	55,000						98	1,200		
Juarilla	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000		999	1,850	22	40
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600		659	2,680	250	1,500
San Juan				5,000	50,000	45,000			1	1,450		535	360		
Santa Fe Pueblos				10,000	19,382	19,382						205	200		
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700		66	1,283	5,900	
Total	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	587,113	1,590,882	4,671,882			5	7,750		3,370	11,010	22	40
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000						438	4,660		

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
² This estimate includes Fuel to Bonito and Western Navajo Reservations.
³ Report for 1911 as to stand and value of timber.
⁴ Report for 1912 as to stand and value of timber.
⁵ 81,928,880 feet cut from Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands.

TABLE 21.—Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.						Permanent improvements built to date.				
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Arizona:											
Colorado River			2	\$450		\$450.00	11,250				
Fort Apache	1	\$1,300	10	3,855	\$1,504.50	6,659.50	59,090	235	153	600	5
Navajo	1	1,400	3	750		2,150.00	107,500		47		1
Pima								220	9		
San Carlos			6	4,240		4,240.00	18,500		156	20	3
Truxton Canon			1	792		792.00	32,000		5		1
Western Navajo			1	675		675.00					
Total	2	2,700	23	10,762	1,504.50	14,966.50		455	370	620	10
California:											
Hoop Valley			3	1,900		1,900.00	33,333	20	47		
Pala			1	375		375.00	200				
Round Valley			1	900	18.00	918.00	3,000	1	30	4	
Soboba			3	650		650.00	166	5		5	
Tule River			3	1,050		1,050.00	16,000	26	12	32	
Total			11	4,875	18.00	4,893.00		52	89	41	
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene			1	750		750.00	28,450		8		
Fort Lapwai	1	1,100	2	1,920		3,020.00	9,333			2	4
Total	1	1,100	3	2,670		3,770.00			8	2	4
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac	1	1,700	4	844	35.00	2,579.00	2,400				
Grand Portage			2	600		600.00	20,500		10		1
Leech Lake			4	1,800		1,800.00	25,479	109	30		
Nett Lake			2	480	10.50	490.50	26,145	7			1
Red Lake	1	1,050	3	1,080	370.25	2,500.25	25,785		58		
White Earth	2	2,700	7	1,500		4,200.00	88		50		
Total	4	5,450	22	6,304	415.75	12,169.75		116	148		2
Montana:											
Blackfeet			2	1,050		1,050.00	5,000	35			
Crow			2	400		400.00	6,400				
Flathead	1	1,164	10	5,430	271.50	6,865.50	19,818	10	110	20	2
Tongue River			3	2,425		2,425.00	23,333	1			
Total	1	1,164	17	9,305	271.50	10,740.50		46	110	20	2
New Mexico:											
Jicarilla	1	1,300	8	4,200	69.30	5,569.30	50,063	26	52		4
Mescalero	1	1,000	1	450		1,450.00	175,000	175	85	300	1
San Juan								20			
Santa Fe Pueblos			1	600		600.00	10,000	25		18	4
Total	2	2,300	10	5,250	69.30	7,619.30		246	137	318	9
Oregon:											
Klamath	1	1,500	9	6,012	119.50	7,631.50	79,000	77	180	45	11
Roseburg	1	312				312.00	180,000				
Siletz			3	450		450.00	1,300			3	
Uma illa			1	1,000		1,000.00	3,020				1
Warm Springs			7	2,100		2,100.00	33,285	33	120	130	1
Total	2	1,812	20	9,562	119.50	11,493.50		110	300	178	13
South Dakota:											
Crow Creek					10.00	10.00					
Pine Ridge			2	1,620		1,620.00	38,100	124		1,500	2
Rosebud			1	880		880.00					
Total			3	2,500	10.00	2,510.00		124		1,500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray			3	1,080		1,080.00	2,220	40	1		

TABLE 21.—*Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.—Contd.*

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.						Permanent improvements built to date.				
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Washington:											
Colville.....			8	\$3,625	\$175. 00	\$3, 800. 00	82, 453	30	183	22	6
Cushman.....			3	900		900. 00	75, 310	5	30	20	
Spokane.....			3	1, 750	21. 25	1, 771. 25	37, 000	171	47	11	3
Tulalip.....			1	1, 125		1, 125. 00	19, 120				
Yakima.....	1	\$1, 400	8	3, 550	447. 62	5, 437. 62	48, 550	87	88	4	6
Total.....	1	1, 400	23	10, 990	643. 87	13, 033. 87		293	348	57	15
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.....	1	1, 080	2	500		1, 580. 00	6, 880				
Keshena.....			3	2, 160	511. 50	2, 671. 50	50, 327	202	62	128	
Lac du Flambeau	1	1, 200	4	1, 170		2, 370. 00	4, 723		5		
La Pointe.....	1	1, 080	4	1, 680		2, 710. 00	22, 747	38	20		
Red Cliff.....			1	900		900. 00	8, 000	3	10	5	
Total.....	3	3, 360	14	6, 410	511. 50	10, 281. 50		243	97	133	
Wyoming: Shoshone			2	1, 900		1, 900. 00	22, 080	24	78	100	
Grand total...	16	19, 286	151	71, 608	3, 563. 92	94, 457. 92		1, 749	1, 686	2, 969	57

TABLE 22. —Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.				Not under project.	Expenditures.			
	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.			
								Construc- tion.		Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Arizona:													
Camp Verde.....	18		18				14	4				\$750.00	
Colorado River.....	4,990	94,726	284	100,000	4,990	8,794	115	86,101	\$15,588.34	\$4,749.05	210,840.91	\$14,166.23	
Fort Apache.....		4,650	41	4,691	4,650		41		4,066.55		9,617.25	1,671.20	
Fort Mojave.....	15,085		30	15,115	15,085		30	54		2,163.13	35,090.38	2,807.71	
Havasupai.....	300	300	4	304		250					3,339.61	3,339.61	
Kaibab.....	40	40	2	42		40					5,073.02	5,073.02	
Leupp.....	25	25		25		25					6,500.00	108.76	
Moqui.....	10	10		10		2,500							
Navajo.....	10,000		248	10,248				7,748	56,593.83	988.42	461,875.43	35,458.52	
Papago Reservation.....									76.08	2,015.65	5,443.09	2,704.12	
Nomadic Papagoes.....									4,983.40		9,902.36	9,902.36	
Keams Canon.....											5,567.30	5,567.30	
Pima.....	51,500		194	51,694		50,000		1,500	80,202.82	2,609.59	661,583.44	15,416.53	
Salt River.....	7,613	4,885	40	12,538	7,613	4,356	40	489		1,507.50	13,672.07	8,666.18	
San Carlos.....	7,220	7,220	88	7,308		1,499	22	5,787	10,498.00		74,892.65	9,048.13	
San Xavier.....	8,100	900		9,000	8,100	900							
Truxton Canon.....	140	140	5	145		140		10					
Western Navajo.....	13,000		565	13,565		1,000		12,240			15,038.20	294.32	
Total.....	35,788	187,396	1,529	224,713	40,438	69,554	788	113,933	172,909.02	14,033.34	1,519,185.71	90,371.70	
California:												1,609,557.41	
Campo.....	488		5	493		141	5	347	2,508.15				
Digger.....			43	43			3	40					
Fort Bidwell.....	8,300		250	8,550	8,300		125	125	65.48				
Fort Yuma.....	8,090		170	8,260	8,090		35	135					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,160	29	2,589	200	160	14	2,215					
Malheur.....		15,898	12	15,910		3,285	12	12,613	11,994.05	795.93			
Pala.....	1,724	735	16	2,475	854	388	16	1,217	27,352.11	1,220.27			
Round Valley.....		880	15	895		445	10	440	5,242.14	1,188.80			
Soboba.....		160	1	161		60	1	100	3,058.78	225.22			
Tule River.....													
Total.....	19,514	19,321	541	39,376	17,444	4,479	221	17,232	50,220.71	3,430.22	376,640.41	31,893.65	
												408,534.06	

Colorado:														
Fort Lewis.....	40,000											214.24	308.45	522.69
Navajo Springs.....	12,600											177,047.56	5,930.27	182,977.53
Southern Ute allotments.....												975.55		975.55
Southern Ute diminished.....														
Total.....	12,600	40,000										178,237.05	6,238.72	184,475.77
Idaho:														
Fort Hall.....	38,280													985,179.41
Fort Lapwai.....														3,730.92
Lemhi.....														2,268.25
Total.....	38,280													911,178.58
Montana:														
Blackfeet.....	47,000													880,975.52
Crow.....	153,307													1,087,220.28
Flathead.....	74,565													1,256,733.48
Fort Belknap.....	7,500													205,799.31
Fort Peck.....														31,384.60
Fort Shaw.....														384,220.92
Tongue River.....														1,771.81
Total.....	282,372	180,918												138,677.87
Nevada:														
Carson School.....														301,327.48
Carson Sink allotments.....														4,566,779.31
Fallon.....	3,770													1,011.95
Fort McDermitt.....	1,158													61,248.00
Lovelocks.....														15,544.00
Mojave River.....	600													707.87
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030													116.92
Walker River.....	4,500													8,505.86
Western Shoshone.....														36,558
Total.....	10,028	51,158												106,068.65
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque Pueblos.....														4,827.17
Jicarilla.....	1,850													116.92
Mescalero.....	260													8,542.44
Pueblo Bonito.....	10,000													18,940.12
San Juan.....	6,000													10,914.64
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	6,400													106,068.65
Zuni.....	7,000													4,068.04
Total.....	11,850	40,160												36,927.58
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....														
Total.....	88,640													275,201.35
														49,438.45
														90,379.05
														11,522.85
														8,993.95
														2,082.84
														31,181.32
														3,422.74
														531,735.58
														677,225.49

* See Albuquerque Pueblos.

* Includes adjustment to basis of accruals.

† Not reported.

TABLE 22.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.			Not under project.	Expenditures.				
									During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.		
	Allot- ted.	Unal- lot- ted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allot- ted.	Unal- lot- ted.	School and agency.		Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	10,000	147,420	575	1 157,995	10,000	147,420	575	5,000	\$100,300.37	\$40.49	\$162,887.19	\$40.49	\$162,927.68
Umatilla.....	5,000	.....	50	5,050	.....	.....	50	2,013	619.30	.....	1,601.14	.....	1,601.14
Warm Springs.....	2,000	.....	13	2,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,000	147,420	638	165,058	10,000	147,420	625	7,013	100,919.67	40.49	164,488.33	40.49	164,528.82
South Dakota:													
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	32,500	.....	2,000	34,500	400	.....	160	33,940	639.06	.....	20,997.90	.....	20,997.90
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,414.85	3,577.56	38,992.41
Total.....	32,500	.....	2,000	34,500	400	.....	160	33,940	639.06	.....	277.01	.....	277.01
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent.....	640	.....	70	710	640	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	.....	70	7	77	.....	70	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	82,934	12,100	3,700	98,734	82,934	65	700	15,035	16,745.66	15,025.71	791,604.33	70,636.45	862,266.78
Total.....	83,574	12,170	3,777	99,521	83,574	135	777	15,035	16,745.66	15,338.51	791,604.33	71,432.23	863,037.56
Washington:													
Colville.....	17,200	4,600	127	1 21,927	9,760	600	127	11,440	12,270.95	.....	15,850.31	.....	15,850.31
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470.44	.....	1,820.65	.....	1,820.65
Yakima.....	175,500	.....	100	175,600	158,000	.....	80	17,520	6,095.60	48,824.66	524,667.35	100,334.01	625,001.36
Total.....	192,700	4,600	227	197,527	167,760	600	207	28,960	19,836.99	48,824.66	542,338.31	100,334.01	642,672.32
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration, special investigations, etc.....	133,012	.....	1,901	134,913	65,674	.....	1,948	67,291	35,329.15	15,448.15	646,034.29	51,958.99	697,993.28
Grand total.....	957,858	683,143	19,215	1,660,216	610,240	470,098	11,188	568,690	1,087,575.29	214,953.48	10,377,857.15	829,147.24	11,207,004.39

1 Underestimated last year.

TABLE 23.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands leased.	Acreage irrigated lands cultivated.					Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.	
Arizona:	Miles.	Miles.										Acre.
	14	20	(1) 499	123	48	900		14	14	20	595	4
	52	8	(1) 9	(1)		40	1,650	41	900	2 100	36,075	94,895
	(1) 3	(1)	(1) 9	9					1,691	450	19,370	3,000
	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)		250		250	9	(2)	15,045
	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	20			20	23	3,200	304
	650	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	1,130	(1) 42
	58	34	(1)	3,000			4,000		6 10	2 30		
	22	41	761	50		20,075		178	20,253	890	900	6,000
	48	50	249	1,234		5,270	1,711		12,410	299	77,900	46,319
	12	1		735		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	283	58,232	5,317
	20	25		2,200		1,400			1,400	175	31,926	5,119
				45			100		1,000	45	58,900	6,650
				3,000			1,000		1,000	400	1,350	155
	282	188	1,518	10,419	48	27,705	8,721	233	38,088	3,629	306,064	12,240
												194,786
California:	12	15		146					141	32	5,595	352
	1	20		60				3	3	20	129	40
	5	4		220	190	300			300	30	4,687	8,125
	8	25	55			327			327	94	13,575	7,464
						200	160		360	85	5,600	374
	11	11		613			1,012		1,012	154	40,740	15,300
	18	9	183	337		8 495	8 100		883	221	20,421	1,091
	5	1		85			445		445	48	3,395	452
	8			150			60		60	17	(1)	101
	68	65	238	1,631	190	1,322	1,918	3	3,531	701	94,142	35,731
Colorado:												
	4											
	38	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	425	40,000
Southern Ute.												
	42	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	10,383	44,600

¹ Not reported. ² Estimated. ³ Destroyed by flood. ⁴ Lands mostly alkali.

⁵ Patches under springs. ⁶ Dry ditches. ⁷ Included in allotted lands.

⁸ Partial report only.

[illegible]

¹ Not reported.

⁴ Included in main, if any.

2 Unknown.

Does not include 103,159 acres not under project, under Fort Peck, Pueblo Bonito, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs.

Estimated.

TABLE 24.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Colorado River.....	499	4, 989		
Gila River.....			1, 661	16, 632
Salt River.....	804	24, 404		
Total.....	1, 303	29, 393	1, 661	16, 632
California:				
Pala.....	162	1, 276		
Yuma.....	797	8, 000		
Total.....	959	9, 276		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			1, 863	338, 910
Minnesota:				
Boie Fort.....	24	1, 944		
Leech Lake.....	3	233		
Total.....	27	2, 177		
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	2	638	2, 621	880, 650
Flathead.....	3	480		
Fort Peck.....	2	710	7	2, 562
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	547	79, 049		
Total.....	554	80, 877	2, 628	883, 212
Nevada: Palute (Fallon).....	4	40		
New Mexico: Laguna Pueblo Band.....			521	23, 469
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	83	13, 240		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	24	3, 418		
Total.....	107	16, 658		
Oregon:				
Umatilla.....	1	160		
Warm Springs.....	2	325		
Total.....	3	485		
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	2	329		
Pine Ridge.....	1, 304	313, 476		
Rosebud.....			180	28, 800
Total.....	1, 306	313, 805	180	28, 800
Washington:				
Colville.....			294	38, 743
Yakima.....			1, 119	120, 966
Total.....			1, 413	159, 709
Wyoming: Wind River.....			255	24, 312
Public domain: Tobacco enters in Montana.....	2	199		
Grand total.....	4, 265	452, 910	8, 521	1, 475, 044

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
California:						
Bishop.....				1	40.00	\$800.00
Fort Bidwell.....	1	10.00	\$20.00			
Total.....	1	10.00	20.00	1	40.00	800.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	2	240.00	925.50	2	161.00	705.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai.....	12	458.45	28,004.40	9	295.60	13,291.00
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	2	95.21	1,700.00	1	80.00	3,011.00
Potawatomi.....	17	923.00	30,048.00	10	870.00	32,702.00
Total.....	19	1,015.21	31,748.00	11	950.00	35,713.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	4	240.00	2,518.50	6	396.14	3,545.00
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....				1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake.....	2	75.00	758.00	4	240.00	1,701.00
Nett Lake.....				1	80.00	7,771.50
White Earth.....	4	440.00	8,640.00			
Total.....	6	515.00	9,398.00	6	400.00	11,576.50
Montana:						
Crow.....	7	956.91	7,860.60	25	3,699.93	24,817.00
Flathead.....	11	940.00	31,098.53	11	846.31	38,713.00
Total.....	18	1,896.91	38,959.13	36	4,546.24	63,530.00
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	4	160.00	14,464.00	13	975.97	78,640.90
Santee.....	15	1,109.48	35,667.30	6	520.00	17,152.00
Winnebago.....	5	158.85	10,645.37	17	748.64	57,785.20
Total.....	24	1,428.33	60,776.67	36	2,244.61	153,578.10
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	4	382.71	4,220.00			
Fort Totten.....	20	1,706.88	23,450.05	17	1,660.05	25,310.89
Standing Rock.....	5	966.00	11,821.00	3	640.00	6,665.00
Turtle Mountain.....	7	755.90	11,126.00	2	371.99	6,200.00
Total.....	36	3,811.49	50,617.05	22	2,672.04	38,175.89
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	25	3,146.94	29,032.50	7	1,105.66	9,149.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	14	1,279.48	21,392.60	6	796.45	14,785.25
Kiowa.....				1	1.00	150.00
Osage.....	1	120.00	1,216.00	1	160.00	1,325.00
Otoe.....	32	2,525.18	25,150.45	6	480.00	6,328.00
Pawnee.....	9	619.00	10,695.40	1	40.00	650.00
Ponca.....	41	2,116.73	53,039.60	17	1,759.43	33,828.00
Red Moon.....	16	245.88	6,779.00	4	17.04	985.00
Sac and Fox.....	2	80.00	2,740.00	3	167.54	1,811.00
Seger.....	8	390.21	6,953.00	1	160.00	2,010.00
Seneca.....	1	48.00	900.00	20	990.49	24,290.00
Shawnee.....	2	81.00	1,305.00	6	353.07	16,157.68
Total.....	151	10,652.42	159,183.55	73	6,030.68	111,468.93
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	3	459.58	2,500.00	22	4,205.71	20,549.00
Roseburg.....	48	6,848.65	69,793.50	23	3,236.06	18,694.15
Siletz.....	2	21.00	600.00	6	301.50	4,955.55
Umatilla.....				2	191.53	17,250.00
Total.....	53	7,329.23	72,893.50	53	7,934.80	61,448.70

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Con.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
South Dakota:						
Crow Creek.....	4	785.50	\$5,687.50	8	1,169.14	\$13,158.50
Lower Brule.....				1	160.00	1,612.00
Pine Ridge.....	1	160.00	701.00			
Rosebud.....	33	6,413.60	74,581.75	47	11,100.61	104,722.35
Sisseton.....	59	4,172.24	102,943.63	10	1,118.18	26,209.00
Yankton.....	23	1,520.99	60,216.50	17	914.56	41,043.10
Total.....	120	13,052.33	244,133.38	83	14,462.49	186,744.95
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	20	1,200.52	22,848.99	15	756.52	12,009.90
Washington:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	6	720.00	12,664.00	3	419.92	6,566.30
Colville.....	1	160.00	1,500.00	1	77.90	945.00
Cushman.....	1	28.50	1,575.00	2	115.40	10,104.00
Yakima.....	6	166.38	8,409.00	5	382.35	17,685.00
Total.....	14	1,074.88	24,148.00	11	995.57	35,300.30
Wisconsin:						
La Pointe.....	4	294.97	4,397.00			
Oneida.....	15	360.45	6,767.14	24	754.95	15,909.00
Red Cliff.....	1	79.07	1,000.00			
Wittenberg.....				1	65.10	57.00
Total.....	20	734.49	12,164.14	25	820.05	16,476.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	29	1,867.05	21,187.33	29	2,536.25	28,945.89
Grand total.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

1903.....				(1)	44,493.99	\$757,173.25
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,404.50
1905.....				978	91,211.97	1,393,131.52
1906.....				63	64,447.67	981,431.87
1907.....				82	16,359.25	1,218,793.34
1908.....	92	7,991.88	\$159,318.81	768	91,392.57	1,325,508.94
1909 ²	215	31,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1910 ³	521	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1911 ³	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1912.....	321	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1913.....	208	21,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
Total.....	2,402	281,601.21	4,582,032.34	7,628	930,466.44	14,469,729.34

¹ Unknown.² Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:								
Bishop.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	40.00
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1	.....	1	40.00
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene.....	37	5,767.82	4	627.65	10	.....	10	1,373.98
Fort Lapwai.....	29	1,619.89	42	1,995.94	16	5	11	1,019.81
Total.....	66	7,387.71	46	2,623.59	26	5	21	2,393.79
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	37	2,391.71	30	2,652.84	2	1	1	40.00
Potawatomi.....	50	4,007.03	20	1,610.00	41	9	32	2,767.03
Total.....	87	6,398.74	50	4,262.84	43	10	33	2,807.03
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	12	937.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	17	1,317.50	3	160.00	5	1	4	197.50
Grand Portage.....	7	640.00	.....	.....	4	2	2	240.00
Leech Lake.....	21	1,582.24	.....	.....	8	1	7	480.64
Nett Lake.....	5	425.48	2	160.00	3	1	2	164.88
White Earth.....	3,573	285,540.00	1,520	121,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,623	289,805.22	1,525	121,920.00	20	5	15	1,083.02
Montana:								
Crow.....	35	7,017.34	207	25,129.48	4	.....	4	724.34
Flathead.....	271	24,785.23	28	2,327.14	122	23	99	8,622.98
Fort Peck.....	6	1,380.00	1	200.00	7	3	4	1,300.00
Total.....	312	33,182.57	236	27,656.62	133	26	107	10,647.32
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	561	36,318.44	171	23,531.00	54	36	18	1,639.44
Santee.....	234	17,208.54	252	17,110.00	24	9	15	1,398.54
Winnebago.....	155	8,835.89	30	2,158.92	21	10	11	686.37
Total.....	950	62,362.87	453	42,799.92	99	55	44	3,724.35
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	11	1,222.94	2	164.00	7	.....	7	751.19
Fort Totten.....	32	2,854.69	26	2,231.30	7	1	6	570.30
Standing Rock.....	164	52,598.98	37	7,202.21	11	2	9	2,266.69
Turtle Mountain.....	372	53,451.08	36	5,327.55	304	18	286	42,043.01
Total.....	579	110,127.69	101	14,925.06	329	21	308	45,631.19
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	45	6,385.47	7	1,120.00	25	14	11	1,746.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	130	16,951.48	11	2,184.59	39	13	26	2,654.52
Kiowa.....	154	19,600.07	19	3,040.00	6	.....	6	680.00
Osage.....	20	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	63	7,760.23	5	740.00	22	5	17	2,105.20
Pawnee.....	44	4,525.17	9	797.93	20	.....	20	1,805.20
Ponca.....	58	3,825.01	24	2,863.36	18	2	16	2,102.20
Sac and Fox.....	92	9,687.81	19	2,567.07	4	.....	4	312.67
Seger.....	30	3,277.27	1	40.00	9	1	8	1,037.27
Seneca.....	537	32,827.64	174	11,453.00	11	.....	11	1,322.64
Shawnee.....	483	39,629.30	19	2,130.00	26	8	18	1,160.74
Total.....	1,656	154,469.45	288	26,935.95	180	43	137	14,926.44

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Con.*

States and superintend- cies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	961	62,980.90	5	800.00	10	1	9	1,444.93
Roseburg.....	13	1,987.09	9	1,351.29	6		6	791.68
Siletz.....	18	1,360.06	2	162.72	20	2	18	1,402.78
Umatilla.....	216	12,716.99	39	2,926.89	22	6	16	1,117.37
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	1		1	120.00
Total.....	1,211	79,405.04	60	6,000.90	59	9	50	4,876.76
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River.....	68	16,532.38	11	1,760.00	33	3	30	6,574.12
Crow Creek.....	44	6,962.06	8	1,280.00	17	5	12	1,920.86
Lower Brule.....	58	16,371.89	3	570.00	8	2	6	1,510.04
Pine Ridge.....	306	62,347.34	21	4,067.85	131	13	118	23,992.95
Rosebud.....	349	78,435.25	51	8,511.30	116	8	108	19,975.47
Sisseton.....	120	11,397.79	3	409.44	58		58	5,238.24
Yankton.....	230	29,117.40	9	890.00	36	15	21	1,803.12
Total.....	1,175	221,134.11	106	17,488.59	399	46	353	61,014.80
Utah: Uintah.....	3	200.00						
Washington:								
Colville.....	45	3,623.95	1	80.00	11		11	844.40
Cushman.....	4	371.00	3	153.90	7	6	1	80.00
Spokane.....	14	1,356.95			7		7	576.95
Tulalip.....	9	1,417.66	1	163.85	9	1	8	927.45
Yakima.....	112	7,827.43	253	20,248.26	10	5	5	400.00
Total.....	184	14,602.99	258	20,646.01	44	12	32	2,828.80
Wisconsin:								
Hayward.....	2	133.04			2	1	1	80.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	5	428.15						
La Pointe.....	7	560.16	2	159.97	2		2	159.97
Oneida.....	999	39,663.49	164	8,106.00	37		37	1,301.97
Red Cliff.....	1	80.00	1	80.00				
Total.....	1,014	40,874.84	167	8,345.97	41	1	40	1,541.94
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	19	2,290.00	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	890.00
Grand total.....	10,915	1,024,741.51	3,328	295,869.50	1,382	234	1,148	152,405.44

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
Total.....	8,020	859,782.96

TABLE 27.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
Total.....	445	23,312.79	7,002	412,153.64

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 28.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	80.00
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	40.00
Seneca, Okla.....	8	1,030.62
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	10	800.00
Tulalip, Wash.....	8	1,600.00
La Pointe, Wis.....	5	400.00
Total.....	33	3,950.62

SUMMARY.

1911.....	42	3,809.58
1912.....	25	1,917.05
1913.....	23	1,600.00
1914.....	33	3,950.62
Total.....	123	11,277.25

TABLE 29.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1908.....	6	2,400		
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....			293	143,570
1911.....			84	41,160
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
Total.....	47	15,984	445	217,780

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 30.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1913 (both inclusive).				Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.			
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.	
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.
California, Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	80	1 \$12	.....	.....	80	\$12	.....
Oklahoma:	do.	.....	480	.....	1 \$34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cantonment.....	Oil and gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	Oil (barrels).....	.....	.....	.....	3,328, 183	.....	8,638	5,440	.....
Osage.....	Gas.....	26,552,818	704,541	3,681	25,254	1,441,074	714,673	1,581	\$1,399,725
Pawnee.....	Oil and gas.....	9,283	9,283	7,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,313
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	1,040	1,040	4,326	350,323	172,439	818	6,405	.....
Shawnee.....	Gas.....	481,652	560	.....	300	.....	1,040	1,040	23,498
Sac and Fox.....	Oil.....	.....	.....	43,614	.....	.....	1,560	.....	700
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Oil (barrels).....	.....	35,188	(¹)	.....	.....	24,474	280	.....
do.....	do.....	144,122,432	(²)	7,505,106	11,990	.....	24,474	19,155	2,120
Gas.....	Gas.....	.....	(³)	(⁴)	(⁵)	12,570,844	744,240	422,351	1,449,252
Coal (tons).....	Coal (tons).....	.....	(⁶)	182,401	.....	(⁷)	.....	40,082	172,352
Miscellaneous.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	(⁸)	1,328	.....	211,910	7,737	2,630	16,701
Coal ^a (tons).....	Coal ^a (tons).....	33,402,799	.....	2,821,656	.....	8,156	87,078	27,163	408
Asphalt ^a (tons).....	Asphalt ^a (tons).....	49,646	.....	25,713	.....	2,775,417	101,081	56,000	191,992
Total.....	.....	.....	751,172	19,234	13,940,898	1,476	4,960	2,500	12
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	Oil (barrels).....	.....	2,408	.....	.....	.....	1,690,247	544,566	3,130,753
Coal (tons).....	Coal (tons).....	717	.....	73,782	.....	251	1,048	95	.....
Miscellaneous.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	7,212	3,219	.....	.....	2,002	1,502	.....
Oil ^a (barrels).....	Oil ^a (barrels).....	835	.....	2,742	30,346	39	.....	8,125	.....
Coal ^a (tons).....	Coal ^a (tons).....	354,514	47,394	.....	.....	391	16,320	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	57,012	9,743	30,346	.....	19,370	9,722	.....
Grand total.....	.....	.....	808,184	28,977	13,971,244	.....	1,709,617	554,288	3,130,753
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674,186

¹ For 1913.² $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual production, from 1901 to 1913.³ From 1911 to 1913.⁴ From 1912 to 1913.⁵ Not reported.⁶ Unallotted; all other allotted.⁷ From 1907 to 1913.

TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Colorado River.....	2 frame cottages.....	\$1,920.00
Mogui.....	Stone hospital.....	13,600.00
Do.....	Stone domestic science building.....	2,200.00
Mogui, Polacca School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	1,800.00
Navajo.....	Frame mess hall.....	9,200.00
Phoenix.....	Brick office building.....	6,377.00
Do.....	Steel tank and tower.....	4,650.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium.....	Steel tower.....	2,150.00
California:		
Campo.....	Frame warehouse.....	479.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Water, sewer, and lighting systems.....	12,300.00
Likely day school.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4,875.00
Fort Yuma.....	Frame farmhouse and barn.....	791.25
Greenville.....	Concrete septic tank.....	1,995.00
Do.....	Frame workshop.....	1,850.00
Round Valley.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	7,143.00
Tule River, Auberry day school.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	1,200.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Tank and towers.....	3,030.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene.....	Post agency plant.....	31,251.10
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Remodeling dormitory.....	8,510.00
Do.....	Plumbing and heating installation in present buildings.....	3,205.97
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	2 frame cottages.....	5,350.00
Do.....	Screened porches.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Remodeling dairy barn.....	2,868.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	980.00
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Frame barn and 2 cottages.....	3,363.00
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,145.00
Red Lake School.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,500.00
Red Lake Agency.....	2 frame cottages.....	3,000.00
White Earth.....	Brick dormitory and dining hall and extension of gas lighting system.....	42,600.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,558.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	16,254.65
Crow.....	Steel highway bridge over Little Big Horn River, Crow Reservation.....	5,000.00
Crow, San Xavier.....	Frame quarters.....	2,600.00
Fort Peck.....	Brick hospital.....	9,864.00
Tongue River.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	4,000.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick dormitories.....	48,000.00
Do.....	Frame employees' mess building.....	1,200.00
Nevada: Fallon.....	Frame cottage.....	1,838.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque School.....	Brick bake oven.....	637.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Pagnate day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	12,300.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	10,150.00
San Juan.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,200.00
Santa Fe, Santo Domingo day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	12,000.00
Zuni.....	Stone hospital.....	5,903.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Frame quarters.....	6,000.00
North Dakota:		
Fort Totten.....	Frame hospital.....	3,500.00
Standing Rock.....	Concrete reservoir.....	2,600.00
Wahpeton.....	Brick hospital.....	17,960.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Water system.....	2,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Brick dining hall.....	8,842.66
Chillico.....	Frame and concrete dairy barn.....	6,500.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Tuyaka boarding school.....	Frame school building.....	3,954.00
Old Goodland School.....	Addition to main building.....	2,050.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,664.00
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	do.....	3,769.00
Kiowa—		
Riverside School.....	Brick dormitory.....	17,304.22
Do.....	Electric lighting installation.....	2,147.00
Pawnee.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	8,980.00
Do.....	Remodeling office building.....	885.00
Seger.....	Steam heating girls' and boys' dormitories.....	3,000.00
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,645.00
Do.....	Concrete silo.....	1,244.00
Do.....	Steam line.....	557.00
Warm Springs.....	Steel bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation.....	12,450.00

TABLE 31.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Tank and tower.....	\$2,713.00
Crow Creek.....	Central heating and lighting plants and 2 frame cottages.....	21,000.00
Flandreau.....	Brick gymnasium building.....	8,000.00
Lower Brule.....	Central heating plant.....	6,370.00
Pierre.....	Screened porches.....	3,961.00
Do.....	Remodeling main building.....	2,294.00
Pine Ridge.....	Brick hospital and additions to laundry, mess hall, and 2 dormitories.....	25,200.00
Do.....	Office, quarters, and commissary at new substation.....	3,000.00
Yankton.....	Frame dormitory.....	8,997.00
Do.....	Concrete laundry.....	1,937.00
Washington:		
Cushman.....	Superintendent's quarters.....	4,300.00
Do.....	1 frame 4-flat building.....	4,500.00
Colville.....	New agency plant.....	43,019.00
Tulalip.....	Addition to frame schoolhouse.....	9,273.00
Do.....	Extension to water system.....	7,200.00
Wisconsin: Hayward.....	Addition to boys' dormitory.....	17,865.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Frame quarters.....	6,000.00
Do.....	Stone office (agency).....	8,000.00
Do.....	Saw and grist mill.....	14,000.00
Do.....	Frame barn.....	3,950.00
Total.....		632,468.85

TABLE 32.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	\$18,000.00
Navajo—		
Chin Lee School.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	18,186.00
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	9,712.00
Tohatchi School.....	Frame hospital.....	12,431.28
Navajo Agency.....	Frame sanatorium.....	12,150.00
San Carlos.....	2 steel highway bridges over Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.....	53,600.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	21,500.00
Do.....	Frame barn.....	4,999.36
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day.....	Frame day school buildings.....	5,937.25
California: Bishop, Pine Creek day.....	Combination frame schoolhouse and quarters.....	4,707.28
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, and Kootenai day schools.....	Combination frame school houses, and quarters, wells, and outhouses.....	7,600.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Central vacuum heating system.....	7,232.72
Montana: Flathead.....	New agency plant.....	17,415.95
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Superintendent's cottage (brick).....	5,469.65
Do.....	Cement septic tank.....	655.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque pueblos (Laguna Sanatorium).....	Frame sanatorium.....	12,990.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	3 brick cottage-dormitories.....	29,740.00
San Juan.....	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.....	14,725.00
Santa Fe.....	Addition to brick dormitory.....	16,228.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	3,995.00
Oklahoma: Kiowa, Fort Sill.....	Brick hospital.....	37,280.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Wiring buildings.....	1,500.60
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Brick hospital.....	31,149.00
Pierre.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	12,742.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	3,650.00
Rosebud.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	22,595.00
Wisconsin:		
Keshena.....	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory buildings.....	44,846.00
Tomah.....	Central steam heating plant.....	10,600.00
Total.....		421,037.09

¹ Cost to June 30, 1914.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.				Value.		Purchased, current year.					Value of stock.		
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.	Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Num-ber stallions and mules.	Num-ber cows and heifers.	Num-ber bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
Arizona:														
Campe Verde.....	50	30	5			\$25	\$1,300					\$5,000	\$110	
Colorado River.....	306	300	21	350	200	40	34,390		31			10,125	3,403	\$1,423
Fort Apache.....	3,530	2,500	1,000	3,836	303	1,000	418,860	14			56	10,125	54,688	10,500
Fort Mojave.....	84	84	11	105	25	27	14,630			37	1	1,525	560	
Havasupai.....	365	300	10	85	3	60	11,715		1			200	400	600
Kaibab.....	50			350	(1)		11,500		1				1,626	450
Leupp.....	2,750	2,500	(2)	2,000	600		501,500				10	819	1,469	25,500
Noqui.....	4,150	2,000	155	2,000	100	1,000	437,125	3				788	17,700	101,075
Navajo.....	22,000	(3)	(3)	15,000	600		2,110,000	2	4			2,188	3,558	(3)
Pima.....	3,500	2,500	1,005	5,700	2,900		347,212	21	1			2,661	19,100	5,850
Salt River.....	872	800	55	350	217	6	4,589	52,756	1			275	5,350	5,775
San Carlos.....	3,267	600	1	1,642	18	140	328	52,640	18	40	200	56,155	5,832	2,886
San Xavier.....	2,820	2,900	75	6,500	3,000	160	341,115			14		1,050	48,675	10,350
Truxton Canon.....	65	(4)	20	(1)	(1)		2,550	2		510	20	23,760	10,188	38,013
Western Navajo.....	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	100	151,500	406,175					1,245	10,188	
• Total.....	49,009	19,514	2,838	39,438	13,573	1,344	4,743,468	60	79	747	181	6,040	108,261	200,422
California:														
Bishop.....	225	125	7	200	50		34,586	2				350	(3)	(3)
Camjo.....	41	50		68	20		8,210							
Digger.....	2	1		1		6	216						42	
Fort Bidwell.....	300	130	9	40	40	65	19,650			1	1	300	6,480	515
Fort Yuma.....	90	165	85	45	2		8,833	28		6	1	46	4,621	
Hoopa Valley.....	170	45		300	500		55,375			24		100	7,000	1,420
Malki.....	199	288	2	272	45	2	49,952	6	1			1,650	11,350	
Pala.....	375	373		589	40		66,066						7,730	400
Round Valley.....	167	169	1	1,304	63	5	73,540	6			1	1,005	6,933	2,357
Soboba.....	238	329	2	661	242	10	72,175			21		15	1,015	5,300
Tule River.....	310	250	9	450	40	6	54,660	1				125	14,385	7,455
Total.....	2,167	1,931	115	3,921	1,040	52	443,283	46	2	52	3	461	13,496	7,455

¹ Included with cows and heifers.

² Stallions included with horses.

³ Unknown.

⁴ Mares included with horses.

Sisseton.....	993	595	7	492	91	21	.....	9,411	222,401	98	.....	43	1	1,214	18,879	.....	134
Yankton.....	570	580	27	290	110	17	.....	8,585	136,850	78	.....	24	.....	985	13,985	.....	.....
Total.....	24,160	13,016	567	27,027	8,195	674	.....	1,500	3,737,687	1,761	.....	54	4,743	3,779	545,053	458,106	64,876
Utah:																	
Shivwits.....	61	.....	7	20	6	3	.....	35	2,320	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	152	.....
Unfith and Ouray	1,948	388	71	1,803	512	38	.....	2,982	163,232	38	.....	50	11	3,690	13,507	5,923	2,611
Salt Lake, special agent.....	200	.....	.....	15	4	2	.....	150	2,870	4	.....	1	2	20	760	.....	.....
Total.....	2,209	388	78	1,898	522	43	.....	2,982	108,422	43	.....	1	58	11	14,477	6,081	2,611
Washington:																	
Colville.....	3,934	1,975	69	4,177	1,820	119	.....	110	599,273	38	.....	12	18	191	10,920	100,060	15,520
Cushman.....	179	1,197	2	314	17	11	.....	43	3,275	34,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	1,580	.....
Neah Bay.....	110	36	8	153	3	2	.....	.....	10,461	10,461	.....	.....	1	480	100	1,480	160
Spokane.....	600	80	50	250	40	10	.....	.....	22,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	1,610	1,390
Tulalip.....	181	139	.....	356	38	14	.....	1,556	69,395	8	.....	4	1	.....	1,005	10,406	3,011
Yakima.....	1,400	.....	26	1,100	200	30	.....	5,000	48,600	74	.....	1	23	118	13,098	.....	.....
Total.....	6,404	2,427	155	6,350	2,118	186	.....	6,709	784,789	120	.....	13	45	3	25,723	114,136	20,081
Wisconsin:																	
Carter.....	70	60	6	.....	4	.....	.....	150	7,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	50	60	3	110	.....	.....	.....	500	10,590	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	914	340
Keshena.....	113	113	16	154	43	11	.....	2,835	35,442	32	.....	7	.....	.....	7,645	6,340	1,768
La C du Flambeau.....	60	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	175	12,575	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	108	132	1	252	10	6	.....	2,078	86,753	38	.....	50	3	120	13,335	493	.....
Oneida.....	800	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	5,700	135,700	4	.....	12	.....	20	1,075	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	10	12	1	14	.....	1	.....	350	6,227	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	14	176
Total.....	1,211	437	27	1,538	57	28	.....	11,788	294,297	95	.....	74	3	140	26,035	7,761	2,284
Wyoming: Shoshone..	659	1,629	135	7 4,550	592	80	.....	619	344,100	85	.....	51	101	567	22,749	(1)	(1)
Grand total.....	215,612	144,993	810,859	186,985	64,582	4,717	.....	9 1,091,478	1024,345,950	11 3,451	299	17,099	1,018	32,274	1,568,509	1,599,633	571,924

COMPARISON.

Total, 1913.....	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,095	.....	1,700,991	22,777,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
Total, 1912.....	531,123	(12)	(12)	235,114	(1)	(13)	.....	1,789,287	22,238,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
Total, 1911.....	530,000	(12)	(12)	269,321	(13)	(13)	.....	1,219,157	17,971,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1900.....	355,387	(12)	(12)	257,610	(1)	(13)	.....	575,710	8,187,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1890.....	443,244	(12)	(12)	170,419	(13)	(13)	.....	904,759	6,384,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Unknown.

² Includes ponies.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Steers included with cows and heifers.

⁵ M res included with horses and mules.

⁶ Calves included with cows and heifers.

⁷ Including tribal cattle.

⁸ Includes 6,776 pony stallions and 100 jacks.

⁹ Includes 10,550 burros.

¹⁰ Includes tribal stock valued at \$756,273.

¹¹ Includes 675 horses.

¹² Included with horses and mules.

¹³ Included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde.....		\$5					\$3,870	\$3,875
Colorado River.....	\$5,420	300	\$231	\$36,657	\$5,617	\$3	84,896	133,124
Fort Apache.....	30,303	4,500			13,581	16,800	93,212	158,396
Fort Mojave.....	1,806	6,715			2,570		95,007	106,098
Havasupai.....		765		12	2,033		17,637	10,447
Kaibab.....	330	102			2,085		3,720	6,237
Leupp.....	14,457	6,565		2,005	3,718		52,688	79,433
Moqui.....	14,810	21,540			2,738		98,608	140,696
Navajo.....	53,535	20,550			8,900	3,204	259,324	345,513
Phoenix.....		1 30,725					40,304	461,029
Pima.....	6,909	6,835		835	33,069		111,156	158,804
Rice Station.....		4,650					83,100	87,750
Salt River.....	5,715	225			7,743		24,063	37,746
San Carlos.....	156,205	8,210			13,337	13,275	25,606	216,633
San Xavier.....	2,435	850		35	4,005		10,060	17,385
Truxton Canon.....		6,600		500	7,000	23,063	108,100	145,260
Western Navajo.....	4,570	6,950			36,195		105,236	152,951
Total.....	296,495	129,087	231	40,044	142,591	56,342	1,596,587	2,261,377
California:								
Bishop.....							27,503	27,503
Campo.....	2,385	170			90		7,149	9,794
Digger.....	4,968							4,968
Fort Bidwell.....		4,325	150				109,255	113,730
Fort Yuma.....							75,049	75,049
Greenville.....		3,955			755		37,804	42,514
Hoopa Valley.....	7,949	1,940			9,400	4,100	35,850	59,239
Malki.....	9,875			8,725	7,260		1,478	27,338
Pala.....	4,895	1,025			6,593		17,060	29,573
Round Valley.....	3,155	800		65		3,910	74,436	82,366
Sherman Institute.....		1 24,115			1 54,008		285,424	363,547
Soboba.....	6,462	1,295		9,000	1,223		33,305	51,285
Tule River.....						453	13,328	13,781
Total.....	39,689	37,625	150	17,790	79,329	8,463	717,641	900,687
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....	5,325	1,150			1,950		325	8,750
Southern Ute.....	23,619	350		1,900			47,870	73,739
Total.....	28,944	1,500		1,900	1,950		48,195	82,489
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	45,030	1,385				455	250	47,120
Fort Hall.....	27,563	12,470		14,957	16,571		151,059	222,620
Fort Lapwai.....		634				1,040	28,329	30,003
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....		36,190			59,985		29,560	125,735
Total.....	72,593	50,679		14,957	76,556	1,495	209,198	425,478
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....							6,383	6,798
Kansas:								
Haskell Institute.....		1 22,638					418,560	441,198
Kickapoo.....		275			51,227		18,881	70,383
Potawatomi.....	9,020						5,719	14,739
Total.....	9,020	22,913			51,227		443,160	526,320
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....							2,400	2,400
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	275						1,800	2,075
Mount Pleasant.....		1 11,600			1 31,546		158,856	202,002
Total.....	275	11,600			31,546		163,056	206,477
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....							18,011	18,011
Fond du Lac.....	7,495	500					4,160	12,155
Grand Portage.....	7,920	250						8,170
Leech Lake.....	30,958	1,636			6,363	1,410	52,798	93,165
Nett Lake.....	14,750						15,369	30,119
Pipestone.....		5,925					136,350	142,275
Red Lake.....	19,318	740			8,712	4,205	84,836	117,811
Vermilion Lake.....		350					55,310	55,660
White Earth.....	41,056	26,755			9,164		141,782	218,757
Total.....	121,497	36,156			25,239	5,615	508,616	696,123

¹ 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	\$33,867	\$3,236	.....	.....	\$1,095	.....	\$38,529	\$139,727
Crow.....	108,626	11,630	.....	\$9,588	33,025	\$990	92,411	316,270
Flathead.....	23,719	1,075	.....	141,946	700	11,850	11,170	190,460
Fort Belknap.....	30,360	1,050	.....	4,580	40,092	.....	54,047	130,129
Fort Peck.....	61,510	6,341	\$1,432	.....	13,953	.....	68,426	151,662
Tongue River.....	35,385	2,295	.....	1,400	9,200	3,290	78,295	129,865
Total.....	293,467	25,627	1,432	217,514	101,065	16,130	402,878	1,058,113
Nebraska:								
Genoa.....	.....	5,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,241	311,811
Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,815	22,815
Santee.....	31,321	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	31,985
Winnebago.....	64,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,365	77,190
Total.....	96,145	6,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,651	443,801
Nevada:								
Carson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,946	106,946
Fallon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,200	14,200
Fort McDermitt.....	2,190	770	.....	190	3,021	.....	8,180	14,351
Moapa River.....	.....	75	.....	188	.....	.....	3,865	4,128
Nevada.....	9,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,598	77,448
Walker River.....	.....	334	.....	845	.....	.....	8,260	9,439
Western Shoshone.....	7,910	3,785	.....	700	16,370	.....	47,077	75,842
Reno, special agent.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Total.....	20,850	4,964	.....	1,923	19,391	.....	256,126	303,254
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	10,100	8,725	.....	.....	31,203	.....	184,830	234,858
Albuquerque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puebllos.....	1,078	8,007	.....	.....	9,020	.....	37,666	55,771
Jicarilla.....	18,030	5,647	.....	190	7,173	5,005	86,435	122,480
Mescalero.....	16,140	2,835	.....	.....	14,315	7,700	86,335	127,325
Pueblo Bonito.....	17,525	1,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,354	69,310
San Juan.....	22,376	11,351	.....	.....	30,452	1,800	158,648	224,627
Santa Fe.....	6,975	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,456	240,681
Zuni.....	.....	7,703	.....	16,745	30,890	350	91,856	147,544
Total.....	92,224	47,949	.....	16,935	123,053	14,855	927,580	1,222,596
New York Agency.....	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,433	100,783
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,775	89,000
Fort Berthold.....	19,146	1,455	342	.....	22,749	.....	8,640	52,332
Fort Totten.....	1,810	5,910	.....	.....	16,169	.....	184,620	198,509
Standing Rock.....	84,431	7,605	1,410	.....	35,024	.....	184,674	313,144
Turtle Mountain.....	27,210	4,005	.....	.....	1,895	.....	27,159	60,269
Wahpeton.....	6,180	18,330	.....	.....	30,198	.....	149,750	204,458
Total.....	138,777	37,530	1,752	.....	96,035	.....	643,618	917,712
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	1,325	400	100	.....	62,325	.....	123,070	87,220
Cheyenne and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapaho.....	23,324	3,272	.....	.....	90,401	.....	249,636	366,633
Chillico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657,707	657,707
Kiowa.....	38,091	4,085	.....	.....	42,668	.....	354,381	439,225
Osage.....	33,745	1,275	.....	.....	7,457	.....	141,030	183,507
Otoe.....	6,880	550	.....	.....	6,415	.....	56,043	69,888
Pawnee.....	22,082	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,893	128,300
Ponca.....	18,320	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,289	94,909
Red Moon.....	960	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,545	69,569
Sac and Fox.....	13,462	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,013	55,428
Seger.....	970	2,235	.....	.....	7,400	.....	85,060	95,665
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,562	28,562
Shawnee.....	6,935	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,485	101,570
Total.....	166,094	13,609	100	.....	216,666	.....	1,981,714	2,378,183

¹ Overestimated last year.

² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency—	\$12,916							\$12,916
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.....		\$373					\$28,217	28,590
Chickasaw Nation—								
Bloomfield Seminary	1,000	1,875			\$6,688			19,563
Collins Institute.....		150					15,700	15,850
Choctaw Nation—								
Armstrong Male Academy.....							51,211	51,211
Jones Male Academy.....		50					29,853	29,903
Tuskahoma Academy.....							27,220	27,220
Wheelock Academy.....							27,611	27,611
Creek Nation—								
Euchee Boarding School.....		280			10,135		37,777	48,192
Eufaula Boarding School.....		110			3,535		27,177	30,822
Nuyaka Boarding School.....		100					25,115	25,215
Tulahassee Boarding School.....							10,589	10,589
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy.....							55,052	55,052
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.....	13,916	2,938			20,358		335,522	372,734
Total, Oklahoma.....	180,010	16,547	\$100		237,024		2,317,236	2,750,917
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	4,470	2,825		\$14,327	19,677	\$19,235	78,704	139,238
Roseburg.....	1,900		30			50		1,980
Salem.....	3,200	23,850			91,575		231,665	350,290
Siletz.....	11,811	235					33,775	45,821
Umatilla.....						785	114,486	115,271
Warm Springs.....	2,550	2,455			2,950	5,640	63,857	77,452
Total.....	23,931	29,365	30	14,327	114,202	25,710	522,487	730,052
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.		25,920			101,490		416,588	543,908
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.....		106,634						106,634
Cheyenne River.....	165,067	4,915	5,525	1,200	43,042	11,385	110,547	341,681
Crow Creek.....	31,987	2,530	225		8,556		76,085	119,383
Flandreau.....	767						247,970	248,737
Lower Brule.....	44,712	5,615		500			29,950	80,777
Pierre.....	4,450	215		25,800	44,765		134,370	209,600
Pine Ridge.....	² 414,835	12,975	2,005		² 1,875	50	242,270	674,010
Rapid City.....	4,500	5,500			57,572		186,278	253,850
Rosebud.....	420,644	7,110					182,790	610,544
Sisseton.....	19,425	1,610					60,514	81,549
Springfield.....							33,464	33,464
Yankton.....	40,825	2,240					53,027	96,092
Total.....	1,147,212	149,344	7,755	27,500	155,810	11,435	1,357,265	2,856,321

¹ Decrease due to fire.² Includes timber reserve; 1913 report.³ Overestimated last year⁴ 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Utah:								
Shivwits.....	\$305	\$310	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,800	\$8,415
Uintah and Ouray..	136,945	2,730	.....	\$29,451	\$3,550	\$4,500	42,470	224,646
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,531	5,531
Total.....	137,250	3,040	.....	29,451	8,550	4,500	55,801	238,592
Washington:								
Colville.....	69,107	5,425	\$4,630	.....	23,532	34,388	689,775	826,857
Cushman.....	14,783	11,575	.....	.....	.....	343	463,059	489,760
Neah Bay.....	3,240	210	.....	.....	1,335	.....	5,475	10,260
Spokane.....	3,951	1,035	.....	.....	.....	5,400	15,615	26,001
Tulalip.....	29,258	6,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,838	212,046
Yakima.....	30,300	4,325	2,185	19,038	6,824	5,237	63,833	131,742
Total.....	150,639	29,520	6,815	19,038	31,691	45,363	1,413,595	1,696,666
Wisconsin:								
Carter.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850
Hayward.....	1,861	5,150	.....	.....	19,205	28	91,993	118,237
Keshena.....	39,200	7,185	.....	.....	.....	744,199	46,061	836,645
Lac du Flambeau..	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,303	82,003
La Pointe.....	7,182	100	.....	.....	373	60	100	7,817
Oneida.....	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,684	67,134
Red Cliff.....	590	190	.....	.....	960	1,060	562	3,362
Tomah.....	.....	4,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,076	152,753
Wittenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,190	59,190
Total.....	50,683	20,052	.....	.....	20,540	745,347	492,969	1,329,591
Wyoming: Shoshone..	134,606	7,285	.....	27,516	4,725	27,280	168,681	370,093
State totals.....	3,034,457	693,358	18,265	428,895	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	19,668,598
Miscellaneous:								
Warehouses.....	2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,884
Liquor suppression..	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
Allotting service..	.....	.....	8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,984
Irrigation service..	.....	.....	.....	11,207,004	.....	.....	.....	11,207,004
Indian Office.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,000
Grand total.....	3,076,991	693,358	27,249	11,635,899	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	30,927,120

TABLE 35.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendentes.	Individual.					Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.		
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.		Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.
Nevada:												
Fallon.....	\$120,580			\$6,500	\$1,550	\$4,465	\$133,095	\$19,800			\$19,800	\$152,895
Fort McDermitt.....	35,530			4,700	3,500	10,120	53,850	7,940			7,940	61,790
Moapa River.....	135,000			1,700	1,300	2,940	140,940					140,940
Nevada.....				6,280	1,500	12,669	20,449	639,500	\$30,000	\$1,474	673,974	694,423
Walker River.....	289,000		\$456	8,000	4,000	22,451	323,947	37,390			37,390	361,337
Western Shoshone.....				11,150	12,100	202,335	225,585	593,840		11,244	605,084	830,669
Reno, special agent.....	293,000	\$5,000		50,000	125,000	24,900	497,900					497,900
Total.....	873,110	5,000	496	88,330	148,950	279,880	1,395,766	1,298,470	30,000	15,718	1,344,188	2,739,954
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....				315,000	47,000	343,780	705,780	1,274,302	55,000		1,329,302	2,035,082
Jicarilla.....	316,833	1,260,000	1,753	15,000	9,500	54,293	1,657,379	141,231			199,815	1,857,194
Mescalero.....			146,142	8,500	16,500	72,625	243,767	619,800	4,500,000	28,584	5,119,800	5,363,567
Pueblo Bonito.....	561,500					608,510	1,170,010	1,875,500			1,875,500	3,045,510
San Juan.....			1,119	8,000	19,000	2,135,525	2,163,644	3,930,000	45,000		3,975,000	6,138,644
Santa Fe Pueblos.....				40,000	30,000	141,250	211,250	221,723	19,382		241,105	452,355
Zuni.....				120,000	30,000	149,540	269,540	902,331	22,500		924,831	1,224,371
Total.....	878,333	1,260,000	149,014	506,500	152,000	3,505,523	6,451,370	8,964,887	4,671,882	28,584	13,665,353	20,116,723
New York: New York Agency.....			2,114				2,114	1,045,000			1,127,182	1,129,276
North Carolina: Cherokee.....			24,239	45,000	12,500	40,045	121,784	588,000	102,000	12,936	792,936	914,720
North Dakota:												
Fort Bertold.....	1,183,658		34,188	234,000	101,000	467,410	2,020,256	1,157,784			1,602,099	3,622,355
Fort Totten.....	1,084,341		34,376	60,000	60,000	200,500	1,439,217				5,526	1,444,743
Standing Rock.....	13,311,634	250,000	197,992	187,000	88,000	906,252	15,000,788	1,189,163			2,101,264	17,102,052
Turtle Mountain.....	4,672,000		19,765	125,000	24,000	148,345	4,989,110				912,101	4,989,110
Total.....	20,251,633	250,000	286,231	606,000	273,000	1,782,507	23,440,371	2,346,947		1,361,942	3,708,889	27,158,260
Oklahoma:												
Canonmont.....	777,000			79,000	55,800	45,695	957,495				957,495	957,495
Ci eyenne and Arapaho.....	2,964,385			104,452	22,547	100,891	3,406,958			655,359	655,359	4,062,308
Civilco.....						300,000	15,682,395			4,185,026	4,185,026	19,867,421
Kiowa.....	13,919,010		621,385	700,000	82,000	1,386,850	14,846,970	12,000		6,379,272	6,379,272	21,226,242
Osaage.....	11,573,500		286,620	1,250,000	350,000							355,856
Otoe.....	1,164,160	63,000	89,083	70,000	20,000	42,065	1,448,308	6,480				1,804,164

Fawnee.....	1,623,370	12,000	117,938	96,955	17,209	45,030	1,912,502	205,171	205,171	2,117,673
Ponca.....	2,907,876	7,200	171,106	109,740	4,240	37,670	3,260,832	118,561	123,361	3,384,193
Red Moon.....	513,475		8,000	17,500	8,000	570,984	570,984			570,984
Sac and Fox.....	1,180,505		136,430	105,820	23,685	51,278	1,497,718			1,497,718
Seger.....	1,805,237		82,637	106,992	27,135	72,849	2,094,850	6,705	6,705	2,101,555
Seneca.....	2,493,881		28,333	262,300	36,400	253,795	3,074,709	468,141	471,074	3,545,783
Shawnee.....	1,983,206		47,938	152,100	56,000	88,428	2,324,692			2,324,692
Total.....	42,928,605	82,200	1,807,332	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	51,078,413	12,348,897	12,381,815	63,460,228
Five Civilized Tribes— Union Agency.....	3179,850,523	(4)	2,191,815				176,042,338	25,388,088	25,388,088	201,430,306
Cherokee Nation.....	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	422,277	422,277	422,277
Chickasaw Nation.....	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	932,112	932,112	932,112
Choctaw Nation.....	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	3,200,449	3,200,449	3,200,449
Creek Nation.....	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	2,731,232	2,731,232	2,731,232
Seminole Nation.....	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	1,646,797	1,646,797	1,646,797
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	173,850,523		2,191,815				176,042,338	8,992,867	34,380,925	210,423,263
Total, Oklahoma.....	216,779,128	82,200	3,999,147	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	227,120,751	21,341,764	46,762,740	273,883,491
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	507,880	540,000	41,372	92,500	45,000	371,710	1,598,462	199,659	26,616,659	28,215,121
Roseburg.....	492,000	1,800,000	103,144	90,000	60,000	35,000	2,580,144			2,580,144
Siletz.....	413,850	19,000		17,440		450,290	8,000	27,948	280,948	681,238
Umatilla.....	3,380,000	4,220	113,322	65,000	14,000	36,000	3,612,542	174,986	413,986	4,026,528
Warm Springs.....	606,124	25,000	4,654	14,000	9,500	77,333	736,631	766	2,871,766	3,608,397
Total.....	5,399,854	2,388,220	262,492	261,500	128,500	537,503	8,978,069	413,359	30,133,350	39,111,423
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....			24,368				24,368		24,368	24,368
South Dakota:										
Canton Asylum.....			1,215	353,200	83,500	700,654	1,215	1,056,911	2,576,169	1,215
Cheyenne River.....	6,502,962		139,490	87,000	42,500	292,210	7,839,806	151,557	199,176	10,415,975
Crow Creek.....	2,144,736		105,238	20,000	7,000	6,850	2,671,684	72,000	179,110	2,870,860
Flandreau.....	72,000		1,260	50,000	13,000	137,620	1,067,110	112,000	215,554	1,194,703
Lower Brule.....	1,497,200	10,800	60,529	50,000			1,768,119	108,554		1,876,673
Pierre.....	11,258,841		172,092	201,300	322,000	1,464,602	13,488,835	1,694,451	2,633,426	16,122,261
Pine Ridge.....	17,205,380	50,000	857,389	669,241	195,000	810,500	19,737,510	3,110,001	4,729,301	24,466,811
Rosebud.....	8,991,209		179,134	194,093	55,705	222,401	9,642,542	606,978	606,978	10,249,520
Sisseton.....	4,319,767		576,879	298,750	60,000	130,850	5,386,246	260,990	260,990	5,647,236
Yankton.....										
Total.....	52,032,095	60,800	2,093,241	1,873,584	778,705	3,765,687	60,624,112	5,064,628	11,313,594	71,937,706

1 Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

2 1913 report.

3 Included in value of land.

4 1913 report; includes \$15,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.

5 See Union Agency.

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Individual.					Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.		
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.		Balance of funds in Treasury.	
Utah:												
Shivwits.....				\$2,500	\$600	\$2,370	\$5,470	\$15,000				\$20,470
Uintah and Ouray.....	\$1,620,890		\$113,918	57,980	29,431	165,232	1,987,451	577,275			\$2,765,843	5,365,444
Salt Lake, special agent.....				1,500	500	2,870	4,870					4,870
Total.....	1,620,890		113,918	61,980	30,531	170,472	1,997,791	592,275	34,875	2,765,843	3,392,993	5,390,784
Washington:												
Colville.....	5,832,000	\$303,260	605,266	240,900	133,665	609,273	8,024,364	2,577,523	3,991,928	485,814	7,055,265	15,079,629
Cushman.....	819,380	847,042	32,152	27,100	9,490	34,365	1,769,529	842,654	4,213,300	148,389	5,204,343	6,973,872
Neah Bay.....	18,650	4,000		41,500	27,105	18,986	1,110,241	22,652	275,000	579	298,231	408,472
Spokane.....	923,380	392,580	11,127	50,000	10,000	27,795	1,414,882	421,845	817,875	28,219	1,267,939	2,682,821
Tulalip.....	2,691,019	1,330,000	92,802	83,025	21,764	70,895	4,289,505	82			82	4,289,587
Yakima.....	11,048,066	144,375	242,788			48,600	11,483,859	1,205,358	3,398,450	3,312	4,607,120	16,090,979
Total.....	21,332,525	3,321,257	984,135	442,525	202,024	809,914	27,092,380	5,070,114	12,696,553	666,313	18,432,980	45,525,360
Wisconsin:												
Carter.....			44,702	4,750	1,500	7,010	57,962					57,962
Hayward.....	594,500	112,000	36,171	23,400	2,700	11,390	780,161	1,000			1,000	781,161
Keshena.....			4,861	56,000	13,000	37,492	111,353	1,947,512	6,038,840	2,086,781	10,073,133	10,184,486
Lee du Flambeau.....	216,049	18,225	202,975	7,000	14,500	12,575	471,324	80,622	14,672		95,294	566,618
La Pointe.....	800,787	189,000	2,316,178	217,000	46,500	98,253	3,667,698	83,215	664,300		747,515	4,415,213
Oneida.....	467,065		15,063	395,000	25,000	155,700	1,057,828					1,057,828
Red Cliff.....			87,122	50,000	3,000	7,227	341,029					341,029
Tomah.....	153,680	40,000					24,598			545,717		570,315
Total.....	2,232,061	359,225	2,731,670	753,150	106,200	329,647	6,511,953	2,112,349	6,717,812	2,632,498	11,462,659	17,974,612
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,723,380		48,006	17,500	14,000	349,100	2,151,986	830,211	759,000	29,780	1,618,991	3,770,977
Grand total.....	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	1 24,776,492	434,872,202	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209	232,582,437	667,454,639

1 Stock value is \$24,845,950.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Inspection.....	1	\$3,500	15	\$32,300	16	\$35,800
Liquor.....	1	2,000	19	23,620	20	25,620
Construction.....	1	3,000	3	5,400	4	8,400
Health.....	1	3,000	23	27,060	24	30,060
Schools.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	1	3,000
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	2	2,700	3	5,700
Employment.....	1	2,000	1	1,200	2	3,200
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	1	2,250	5	11,250	6	13,500
Menominee.....	1	2,000	19	22,060	20	24,060
Special agents.....	10	20,000	12	9,175	22	29,175
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Total.....	21	47,250	99	134,765	120	182,015
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	2,500	2	6,500
Superintendents of irrigation.....	6	13,650	.....	.....	6	13,650
Total.....	7	17,650	1	2,500	8	20,150
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1	2,000	22	33,920	23	35,920
Arizona:						
Pima.....	1	1,200	2	2,220	3	3,420
Salt River.....	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200
San Xavier.....	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Total.....	3	3,120	2	2,220	5	5,340
California: Miscellaneous work.....	1	2,000	174	64,371	75	66,371
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1	1,500	9	5,495	10	6,995
Montana:						
Crow.....	1	1,600	8	7,695	9	9,295
Fort Belknap.....	1	1,500	4	3,140	5	4,640
Tongue River.....	1	1,200	1	900	2	2,100
Total.....	3	4,300	13	11,735	16	16,035
Nevada:						
Moapa River.....	.....	.....	24	1,560	4	1,560
Walker River.....	1	1,200	1	1,500	2	2,700
Western Shoshone.....	1	1,500	2	1,740	3	3,240
Total.....	2	2,700	7	4,800	9	7,500
Oregon: Klamath.....	1	2,000	17	17,929	18	19,929
Utah: Uintah.....	1	2,000	20	17,860	21	19,860
Washington: Yakima.....	1	2,100	32	29,945	33	32,045
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	2,100	20	15,190	21	17,290
Grand total.....	23	42,190	217	205,965	240	248,155
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Special allotting agents.....	1	2,500	9	8,883	10	11,383
Appraising commissioners.....	.....	.....	3	2,700	3	2,700
Arizona: Pima.....	.....	.....	4	2,040	4	2,040
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	.....	.....	24	2,635	4	2,635
Standing Rock.....	.....	.....	10	2,700	10	2,700
Turtle Mountain.....	.....	.....	1	900	1	900
Total.....	.....	.....	15	6,235	15	6,235

139 were temporary positions.

* Temporary.

*5 were temporary positions.

416 were temporary positions.

*9 were temporary positions.

*6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	¹ 1	\$990			1	\$990
Roseburg.....			7	\$1,480	7	1,480
Total.....	1	990	7	1,480	8	2,470
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	¹ 1	432	13	480	4	912
Crow Creek.....	¹ 1	288	3	384	4	672
Pine Ridge.....	1	2,160	4	3,740	5	5,900
Rosebud.....	¹ 1	360	3	500	4	860
Total.....	4	3,240	13	5,104	17	8,344
Washington:						
Colville.....			² 15	14,530	15	14,530
Yakima.....	¹ 1	1,740	³ 8	4,260	9	6,000
Total.....	1	1,740	23	18,790	24	20,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.....			5	5,100	5	5,100
Grand total.....	7	8,470	79	50,332	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners.....	⁴ 12	22,200	12	10,800	24	33,000
Probate attorneys.....	⁴ 8	20,000			8	20,000
WAREHOUSES.						
Chicago.....	1	2,200	⁶ 31	19,720	32	21,920
New York.....		(⁶)	⁷ 10	8,300	10	8,300
Omaha.....	1	2,000	⁷ 5	3,440	6	5,440
St. Louis.....	1	2,000	11	4,835	12	6,835
San Francisco.....	1	2,000	⁸ 4	4,520	5	6,520
Total.....	4	8,200	61	40,815	65	49,015

¹ Temporary.² 8 were temporary positions.³ 4 were temporary positions.⁴ Positions established during fiscal year.⁶ 20 were temporary positions.⁶ Clerk in charge.⁷ 2 were temporary positions.⁸ 6 were temporary positions.TABLE 37.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School ¹	² 2,796	\$1,864,254
Agency ¹	² 2,250	1,454,279
Field investigating and supervising force.....	120	182,015
Irrigation service.....	240	248,155
Allotment service.....	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners.....	24	33,000
Probate attorneys.....	8	20,000
Warehouses.....	65	49,015
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	245	233,710
Total.....	5,834	4,143,230

¹ 1913 report.² School and agency includes 2,319 Indians earning \$810,950, as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions.</i>				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		\$2,000.00	\$186.40	\$1,813.60
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		50,000.00	35,670.89	14,329.11
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		4,000.00	3,955.35	44.65
General expenses, Indian Service.....		105,000.00	94,509.22	10,490.78
Indian schools, support.....		1,420,000.00	1,349,304.64	70,695.36
Indian school and agency buildings.....		400,000.00	334,016.34	65,983.66
Indian school transportation.....		82,000.00	74,119.54	7,880.46
Industrial work and care of timber.....		400,000.00	360,114.01	39,885.99
Industry among Indians, reimbursable.....	\$14,503.95	100,000.00	33,210.19	81,293.76
Irrigation, Indian reservations.....	125,068.68	345,700.00	327,264.60	143,504.08
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	97,450.44	22,145.00	24,027.00	95,568.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	194,432.37	5,567.63
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,470.77	529.23
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	167,202.46	132,797.54
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		200,000.00	168,308.78	31,691.22
Statement of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	94,222.86	5,777.14
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable.....	82,966.48	200,000.00	206,645.76	76,320.72
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		9,000.00	7,769.12	1,230.88
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	10,520.00	10,520.00		21,040.00
Crows, Montana.....	10,536.07	6,000.00	5,510.00	11,026.07
Navajoes, Schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	36,517.95	63,482.05
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,714.41	30,000.00	31,014.45	6,699.96
Senecas of New York.....	2,676.02	6,000.00	6,161.34	2,514.68
Six Nations of New York.....	905.05	4,500.00		770.27
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,368.34	631.66
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	33,270.08	1,729.92
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,772.66	227.34
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	3,957.78	42.22
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,752.83	247.17
Cœur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,174.34	565.66
Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence.....		30,000.00	20,521.09	9,478.91
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,445.42	554.58
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	300,808.32	29,191.68
California.....		57,000.00	53,890.24	3,109.76
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,774.52	725.48
Utah.....		10,000.00	8,863.53	1,136.47
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	7,761.47	7,238.53
Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Washington.....		13,000.00	12,971.13	28.87
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	8,591.37	3,408.63
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,857.15	142.85
Fort Berthold Agency.....		15,000.00	14,685.74	314.26
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	27,339.70	2,660.30
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		35,000.00	28,430.05	6,569.95
Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,992.66	7.34
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,601.83	398.17
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,898.63	101.37
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		1,500.00	1,122.19	377.81
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,646.60	353.40
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,354.01	645.99
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	76,239.24	8,760.76
Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		6,600.00	6,463.86	136.14
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00		500.00
Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma.....		10,000.00	9,389.76	610.24

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
Support of—Continued.				
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		\$8,000.00	\$7,550.08	\$449.92
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,190.22	809.78
Quapaws, education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	838.17	161.83
Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	499.94	.06
Quinaliets and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	639.26	360.74
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming.....		6,000.00	5,770.00	230.00
Shoshones in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	13,475.41	1,524.59
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	4,992.85	7.15
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., South Dakota.....		107,000.00	97,514.81	9,485.19
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota.....		200,000.00	193,881.71	6,118.29
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	13,880.84	119.16
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon.....		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,362.29	637.71
Yakimas, and other Indians, Washington.....		3,000.00	2,804.64	195.36
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		73,600.00	69,430.90	4,169.10
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings.....	\$50.41	15,000.00	5,529.14	9,521.27
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		23,200.00	17,416.97	5,783.03
Carlisle, Pa.....		162,000.00	150,525.12	11,474.88
Carson City, Nev.....		56,100.00	53,894.88	2,205.12
Cherokee, N. C.....		36,000.00	31,851.01	4,148.99
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		30,000.00	27,314.40	2,685.60
Chilocco, Okla.....		90,500.00	86,131.80	4,368.20
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		300,000.00	299,442.29	557.71
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		66,500.00	63,691.74	2,808.26
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,000.00	18,285.85	1,714.15
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		38,900.00	37,231.87	1,668.13
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		74,500.00	74,248.61	251.39
Fort Totten, N. Dak., buildings.....	3,050.22	15,000.00	16,594.08	1,456.14
Genoa, Nebr.....		72,300.00	62,049.02	10,250.98
Greenville, Cal.....		20,000.00	17,189.63	2,810.37
Greenville, Cal., buildings.....		10,000.00		10,000.00
Hayward, Wis.....		40,670.00	38,030.92	2,639.08
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		17,860.00	16,268.54	1,591.46
Lawrence, Kans.....		138,750.00	129,344.89	9,405.11
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		71,275.00	65,064.53	6,210.47
Phoenix, Ariz.....		131,400.00	128,026.95	3,373.05
Phoenix, Ariz., buildings.....		15,000.00		15,000.00
Pierre, S. Dak.....		42,000.00	41,694.71	305.29
Pierre, S. Dak., buildings.....	6,480.64	15,000.00	248.51	21,232.13
Pipestone, Minn.....		45,875.00	45,000.62	874.38
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		53,500.00	52,760.16	739.84
Riverside, Cal.....		104,350.00	101,267.75	3,082.25
Salem, Oreg.....		114,000.00	111,212.14	2,787.86
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		59,500.00	58,265.00	1,235.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings.....		18,000.00	112.07	17,887.93
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		37,025.00	36,794.43	230.57
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	45,927.23	4,072.77
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		21,200.00	20,301.55	898.45
Tomah, Wis.....		63,450.00	60,850.76	2,599.24
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		43,700.00		
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		250,000.00	248,583.02	1,416.98
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		30,000.00	27,469.03	2,530.97
Award to attorney for certain minor allottees, Cascade Band, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		1,900.00	1,900.00	
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, California and Arizona.....	1,000.00	25,000.00	89.69	25,910.31
Bridge across Gila River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		45,500.00	19.10	45,480.90

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>				
Bridge across San Carlos River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		\$19,800.00	\$14.84	\$19,785.16
Bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable).....	\$925.00	16,500.00	33.34	17,391.66
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz.....		1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Costs, etc., in suits against John H. Scriven, allotting agent, South Dakota.....		780.70	780.70	.....
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	93,456.09	200,000.00	260,669.14	32,786.95
Enrollment of Chippewa allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....		5,000.00	1,563.97	3,436.03
Examination of land, Sully's Hill Park, N. Dak.....		500.00	.....	500.00
Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.....	22,780.16	25,100.00	32,417.91	15,462.25
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses.....		14,050.00	14,050.00	.....
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
<i>Irrigation—</i>				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	1,735.64	25,000.00	24,891.90	1,843.74
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	208.47	10,000.00	9,801.32	407.15
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	820.45	15,000.00	14,487.51	1,332.94
<i>Irrigation systems—</i>				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	71,834.93	150,000.00	149,846.66	71,988.27
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	152,291.03	325,000.00	214,521.90	262,769.13
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	79,772.43	150,000.00	117,116.17	112,656.26
Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....	129,191.41	105,000.00	200,151.85	34,039.56
Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	14,791.45	208.55
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	35,509.86	50,000.00	25,696.80	59,813.06
Land for tribal burial ground, Skagit Indians, Washington.....		250.00	.....	250.00
Jane riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.....		1,500.00	1,440.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.....		20,000.00	19,975.28	24.72
Maintenance of irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,211.84	788.16
<i>Pay of employees:</i>				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho.....		2,200.00	2,200.00	.....
Mackinac Agency, Mich.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
New York Agency.....		2,250.00	1,767.08	482.92
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.....		1,080.00	645.00	435.00
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.....		2,060.00	2,060.00	.....
Seneca Agency, Okla.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Shawnee Agency, Okla.....		900.00	890.00	10.00
Winnebago Agency, Nebr.....		4,040.00	4,025.00	15.00
Pay of physician, Shivwits School, Utah.....		500.00	500.00	.....
Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allotted lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	11,573.81	8,426.19
<i>Payments to—</i>				
E. L. Chalcraft, Oregon.....		736.88	736.88	.....
Confederated Bands of Utes (reimbursable).....		100,000.00	89,016.55	10,983.45
Ernest Stecker, Oklahoma.....		161.25	161.25	.....
D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans.....		4,010.75	4,010.75	.....

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
Purchase of allotments for Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomes, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).....		\$150,000.00	\$13,839.56	\$136,160.44
Reimbursement to—				
Eugene H. Baldwin, South Dakota.....		39.69	39.69	
Frank Philbrick, South Dakota.....		318.25	318.25	
Clara D. True.....		50.15		50.15
Colville Indians for certain lands, Washington.....		500.00		500.00
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.	\$173,251.75	100,000.00	121,644.61	151,607.14
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.		1,200.00	1,197.10	2.90
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....		1,427.00	1,427.00	
Roads and bridges, Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.....		8,600.00	8,595.39	4.61
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....	474.64	40,000.00	39,987.68	486.96
Surveying and allotting Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	4,963.50	5,036.50
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.....		5,000.00	4,675.87	324.13
Water supply:				
Navajo Indians, Arizona.....		15,000.00	13,783.31	1,216.69
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,983.40	16.60
Total.....	1,125,174.23	9,508,014.67	8,401,801.84	2,231,387.06

TABLE 39.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1913.....	\$22,139.99
Receipts:	
July, 1913.....	\$8,537.48
August, 1913.....	973.09
September, 1913.....	7,203.08
October, 1913.....	31.05
November, 1913.....	5,187.57
December, 1913.....	20,779.88
January, 1914.....	50,902.22
February, 1914.....	79.42
March, 1914.....	832.00
April, 1914.....	314.13
May, 1914.....	22,026.69
June, 1914.....	27,865.52
	<u>144,731.63</u>
Total on hand and received.....	166,871.62
Disbursed and deposited during year:	
July, 1913.....	553.12
August, 1913.....	39.57
September, 1913.....	20.70
October, 1913.....	7,200.90
November, 1913.....	471.55
December, 1913.....	68.16
January, 1914.....	39,105.21
February, 1914.....	856.70
March, 1914.....	56.33
April, 1914.....	
May, 1914.....	924.00
June, 1914.....	33,263.59
	<u>82,559.83</u>
Balance June 30, 1914.....	84,311.79

TABLE 40.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys.)*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Received during fiscal year 1914.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1914.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions.....	\$555,607.52	\$2,055,845.00	\$2,611,452.52	\$1,981,258.56	\$630,193.96
Fulfilling treaty stipulations....	500,163.76	630,560.00	1,130,723.76	748,695.46	382,028.30
Supports (gratuities).....	149,644.58	814,497.91	964,142.49	839,022.55	125,119.94
Schools and school buildings.....	886,299.72	4,088,155.00	4,974,454.72	4,448,823.10	525,631.62
Trust funds and interest.....	40,078,146.36	4,638,941.15	44,717,087.51	5,350,720.25	39,366,367.26
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	3,684,372.02	4,667,820.33	8,352,192.35	¹ 3,233,104.03	5,119,088.32
Miscellaneous.....	5,635,933.14	3,600,968.50	9,236,901.64	3,607,425.63	² 5,629,476.01
Total.....	51,490,167.10	20,496,787.89	71,986,954.99	³ 20,209,049.58	51,777,905.41

¹ The \$3,233,104.03 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$698,800 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$11,309.17; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,369,429.51; irrigation funds, \$800,625.43; surveying and allotting, \$60,482.93; payments to Indians for lands, \$595,359.79; and other miscellaneous funds, \$792,269.18; total, \$5,629,476.01.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1914 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1914 and former years.

TABLE 41.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at large.		Disbursed.	Received.	On hand June 30, 1914.
		Vol.	Page.			
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906	35 34	49 213	\$57,236.27	\$2,951,403.18	\$2,951,499.57
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma, 3 per cent fund.....	June 28, 1906 June 17, 1910	34 36	550 533	12,803.86	103,472.71	125,754.18
Chippewa in Minnesota fund 1.....	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896	25 29	642 17	188,798.38	4,995,438.82	5,740,941.62
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1902 May 29, 1908	32 35	400 460	4,386.90	677,419.29	793,512.81
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 23, 1910 June 21, 1906	36 34	602 335	391.36	386,916.57	425,773.69
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910 June 1, 1902	36 32	453 638	23,484.23	213,905.35	407,958.80
Kansas Consolidated fund.....	July 1, 1902 June 30, 1913	32 38	62 92	12,097.60	126,957.61	114,889.63
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882	17 22	391 341	21,903.88	15,804.75	21,903.88
Omaha fund.....	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872	16 17	362 90	1,519.34	6,697,722.86	14,285.41
Osage fund.....	June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	21 26	292 344	697,781.35	543.76	6,000,455.27
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1910 Mar. 3, 1893	36 27	443 633	1,674.16	5,321.87	101,012.99
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	May 30, 1910 (Oct. 1, 1890)	26 26	451 658	11,448.81	394.88	114,245.24
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	(Mar. 3, 1891 July 3, 1882)	26 22	1,006 149	924.18	110,755.24	313,996.44
Round Valley general fund.....	(Sept. 1, 1883 May 29, 1908)	25 35	455 460	1,076.79	479.57	102.47
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	Feb. 14, 1913 Mar. 3, 1885	35 23	..... 343	.....	220.00	6,741.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913 Apr. 21, 1904	37 33	934 194	71,287.81	95,572.32	402,933.41
Unatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885 Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.	23 33	343 934	39,745.22	5,748.00	159,703.37
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band	.....	.....	.....	2,804.76	62,351.85	3,576,278.74
Payment for lands in Standing Rock Reservation granted to North Dakota and South Dakota.....	Apr. 30, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913	35	92 447	471.50	1,810.00	1,338.50
Proceeds of—	.....	.....	.....	46,336.55	81,461.39	35,124.84
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	May 29, 1908	35	447	180,000.00	.....	.....
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	.....do.....	35	463	12,803.86	.....	12,798.59
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	(July 1, 1892)	27	63	137,383.68	137,728.72	345.04
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	July 1, 1898	30	593	54,510.31	187,306.50	139,240.47
.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	285,648.50	673,816.91	724,340.99

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	do.	33	25,146.01	5,974.60	25,690.87	5,525.76
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	4,972.26	800.00	20.30	5,751.96
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	55,561.08	100,190.53	116,912.70	38,888.91
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1908	35	400.00	37,124.35	725.00	36,799.35
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1904	33	3,017.80	4,277.29	2,828.93	4,466.16
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.	June 17, 1892	27	25,572.85	5,234.82	114.65	25,458.20
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	63,684.85	5,497.93	16,129.50	52,790.17
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.	May 15, 1888	25	150	220,417.55	238,210.99	1,060,581.63
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	62,118.69	91,690.70	486,158.48
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230	515,700.49	307,042.54	307,042.54
Stoux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	308,169.41	240.00	144,099.18
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	142,153.28	210.38	22,386.36
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	Feb. 20, 1908	35	458	19,987.28	1,565.74	13,597.65
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	14,308.41	15,086.00	1,888.00
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	8,289.01	1,988.13	4,135.99
Surplus Puyallup school lands.	June 21, 1906	34	377	3,650.99	50	54,951.92
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,052	53,634.92	1,558.40	123,812.10
Townships, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	82,438.47	27,625.00	9,532.27
Umta and White River Ute lands	May 27, 1902	32	263	30,657.79	7,114.97	3,214.06
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069	7,009.87	36,083.18	3,073.50
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 2, 1895	28	884	21,858.75	4,683.56	9,198.03
Indian money, proceeds of labor—	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,016	68,200.97	3,238.54	555,313.55
Cherokee unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	381,412.65	135,260.25	2,332,260.98
Cherokee town lots.	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070	1,596,455.34	447,530.69	27,677.27
Chickasaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	22,898.62	9,715.70	35,125.50
Chickasaw unallotted lands.	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	1,371.53	143.70	24,723.37
Choctaw unallotted lands.	do.	24	463	47,478.66	8,362.90	10,765.16
Choctaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	26,415,233.54	3,088,555.44	27,639,490.53
Creek unallotted lands.	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	4,312,812.43	3,088,555.44	27,639,490.53
Creek town lots.	do.	24	463	31,650.71	54,406.00	24,723.37
Seminole unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,402.56	.....	.....
.....do.	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070	8,362.90	.....	.....
Total.	.....do.	36	1,070	4,312,812.43	3,088,555.44	27,639,490.53

1 Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 42.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1914.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 236.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 236, 614.....	920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	26, p. 1029.....	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi. Crow. Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	For schools during the pleasure of the President. Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc. Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. Treaty of May 7, 1868, art 10. Estimated.....	16, p. 720..... 15, p. 652..... 19, p. 256; 15, p. 658.....	4,000 6,000 85,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 729.....	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.....	do.....	10,000
Do.....	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500. Estimated.....	do..... do.....	500 5,400
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	do.....	11, p. 730.....	1,200
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 425.....	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri. Seneca of New York. Shoshone and Bannock. Shoshone.	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861. Feb. 19, 1831.....	12, p. 1172..... 4, p. 442.....	200 6,000
Do.....	Permanent annuities.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 676.....	5,000
Do.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.....	do.....	1,000
Bannock.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do.....	do.....	5,000
Six Nations of New York. Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. Do.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794. Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	7, p. 46..... 15, p. 638.....	4,500 1,600
Do.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Estimated, art 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	do.....	10,400
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, acts Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	19, p. 256; 25, p. 894.....	400,000
Spokane.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Sioux Indians.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	27, p. 139.....	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Winituche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta Bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 621.....	226
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	.....do.....	30,000
Total.....	Total.....			630,560

TABLE 43.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	\$1,134.30	\$14,745.98
Kansas:				
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	14	244.10	3,417.41
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	10	629.24	6,292.45
Total.....		24		9,709.86
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	35	77.79	2,722.84
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	10	179.83	1,798.86
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	196	167.27	32,785.95
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	93	358.22	33,255.85
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	91		32,615.06
Red Moon.....	do.....	34		12,218.42
Seger.....	do.....	30		10,749.67
Kiowa.....	Apache and Comanche.....	182		27,519.30
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	263		20,756.09
Osage.....	Osage.....	297		697,387.22
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	44		26,579.09
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	48		53,077.93
Total.....		982		914,158.63
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	36	264.65	9,527.71
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	157	284.99	44,744.63
Total.....		193		54,272.34
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	822	137.47	113,005.28
Crow Creek.....	do.....	121	183.66	22,223.55
Lower Brule.....	do.....	4	186.65	746.62
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1,001	132.40	132,538.00
Yankton.....	do.....	72	250.31	18,022.48
Rosebud.....	do.....	19	134.15	2,548.96
Total.....		2,039		289,084.89
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	26	242.13	6,295.38
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	167	96.36	16,093.44
Grand total.....		3,685		1,341,667.67

¹ Five per cent.TABLE 44.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1914.			Interest.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Paid into the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Choctaw.....	\$2,618,478.02	\$205,392.16	\$2,823,870.18	\$26,767.22	\$232,159.38
Chickasaw.....	1,054,089.82	75,044.82	1,129,134.64	11,187.98	86,232.80
Cherokee.....	306,628.70	23,890.37	330,519.07	5,646.61	29,536.98
Creek.....	1,082,150.00	80,156.45	1,162,306.45	9,828.40	89,984.85
Seminole.....	26,771.30	2,097.38	28,868.68	587.81	2,685.19
Total.....	5,088,117.84	386,581.18	5,474,699.02	54,018.02	440,599.20

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 245 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	147,519	40,019,417	\$694,953.18	1	163	\$19.50
New York.....	9,624	1,027,545	284,921.07			
Omaha.....	63,570	7,025,240	275,877.19	4	209	112.38
St. Louis.....	35,945	8,616,181	218,510.58			
San Francisco.....	31,695	3,300,248	84,659.69			
Total.....	288,353	59,988,631	1,558,921.71	5	372	131.88

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
Chicago.....	2,864	10,899	\$6,550.83	44	2,053	2,097
New York.....	1,866	8,727	6,179.06	345	155	500
Omaha.....	666	2,077	1,371.50	215	380	595
St. Louis.....	684	2,273	1,551.03	527	631	1,158
San Francisco.....	257	2,359	793.42	45	184	229
Total.....	6,337	26,335	16,445.84	1,176	3,403	4,579

Total number of shipments..... 294,695
Total weight (pounds)..... 60,015,338
Total value..... \$1,575,499.43

TABLE 46.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Inspection and miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$120.32	\$12,972.78	\$5,682.50	\$3,302.88	\$26,578.48
New York.....	3,499.98	226.42	7,097.52	765.00	834.40	12,423.32
Omaha.....	1,600.00	14.73	5,140.00	401.00	1,600.35	8,756.08
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	111.37	6,535.58	.....	528.29	8,675.24
San Francisco.....	1,135.00	5,824.98	470.30	255.15	7,685.43
Total.....	12,234.98	472.84	37,570.86	7,318.80	6,521.07	64,118.55

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1915



CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction.....	7
Education.....	7
Vocational training.....	8
Indian children in public schools.....	8
School facilities for Papago Indians, Arizona.....	9
Navajo school facilities.....	9
Industrial work for girls.....	9
Public schools among the Five Civilized Tribes.....	10
Returned students' associations.....	10
Indian employment.....	11
Native industries.....	11
Lace making.....	12
The menacing use of liquor.....	12
Health.....	16
Improved home conditions.....	18
Employees.....	19
Reimbursable funds.....	21
Farming by Indians.....	22
School farms.....	24
Sacaton experimentation farm.....	26
Fort Berthold demonstration farm.....	27
Experimentation.....	27
Stock raising.....	28
The Competency Commission.....	29
Allotments.....	29
Allotment of Fort Sill Apaches.....	29
Landless Indians in California.....	29
Patents in fee.....	30
Sale of Indian land.....	30
Purchases of lands for certain Indians.....	31
Mission land.....	31
Osage oil and gas leases.....	31
Oil and gas, Five Civilized Tribes.....	33
Five Civilized Tribes.....	35
Probate work in Oklahoma.....	36
Enrollments with Indian tribes, La Pointe or Bad River, Wis.....	39
Purification of White Earth (Minn.) rolls.....	39
White Earth land-fraud cases.....	39
Indian forests.....	40
Menominee reservation.....	41
Inheritance cases.....	42
Court decisions.....	42
Exhibition Indians.....	44

	Page.
Debts of Indians.....	46
Indian traders.....	46
Individual Indian moneys.....	47
Purchase of supplies.....	47
Irrigation.....	48
Irrigation construction.....	48
Utilization of water.....	49
Cooperative irrigation.....	50
Water-rights protection.....	50
Leasing tribal lands for grazing.....	51
Field improvements.....	52
Tongue River Reservation.....	52
Osage.....	54
New York Indians.....	54
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewa.....	54
Gambling.....	55
Marital relations.....	55
Dances.....	55
Two criminal cases of importance.....	55
Historical work.....	56
Ute judgment fund.....	56
Indian exhibits at Panama-Pacific Exposition.....	58
Conclusion.....	63
Statistical tables (for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, unless otherwise noted):	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	65
2. Indian population of the United States, 1915.....	65
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	74
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors.....	78
5. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	83
6. Allotments by reservations.....	86
7. Reservations, authority for establishing.....	93
8. Lands set aside temporarily for mission organizations.....	112
9. Patents in fee issued to mission organizations.....	113
10. Incomes of Indians.....	114
11. Use of agricultural lands; farming, leasing.....	119
12. Use of grazing lands; stock raising, leasing.....	124
13. Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians.....	129
14. Employment of Indians.....	134
15. Vital statistics, housing and disease.....	137
16. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	142
17. Indians, self-supporting, and those receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies issued.....	145
18. School population, number in school, capacity.....	149
19. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	156
20. School libraries.....	165
21. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	168
22. Demonstration farms.....	169
23. Experimentation farms.....	169
24. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	170
25. Timber on reservations, sawmills, timber cut.....	171
26. Cost of care and protection of timber.....	174

Statistical tables—Continued.

	Page.
Table 27. Areas irrigable and under projects, expenditures.....	176
28. Miles of ditches, use of irrigated areas.....	179
29. Allotments approved and made.....	182
30. Lands purchased for Indians in California.....	182
31. Sales of allotted lands.....	183
32. Patents in fee issued.....	185
33. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land.....	187
34. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910.....	187
35. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.....	187
36. Lands leased for mining, production of minerals, and royalty.....	188
37. Buildings erected.....	189
38. Buildings under construction.....	191
39. Live stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered.....	193
40. Government property valuations classified.....	198
41. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value.....	202
42. Employees in Indian school and agency service.....	206
43. Employees, miscellaneous, field.....	208
44. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation.....	209
45. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service.....	209
46. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	213
47. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements.....	214
48. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	216
49. Receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service.....	217
50. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled.....	218
51. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks.....	218
52. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	219
53. Expense at warehouses.....	219

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 1, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

The progressive tendency of the present day is reflected in the vigorous activity of the Indian Service, dealing with the intricate complexities involved in the lives of more than 300,000 members of this race, both as to the individual and to every phase of social and industrial functions. Being thoroughly convinced that their material and industrial prosperity is more closely attached to their landed interests, the development of agriculture and stock raising has been given an impetus never before undertaken. Not only their own moneys but reimbursable funds made available from appropriations by Congress have been invested in thousands of cattle and other live stock. The Indians are being taught how to make the best use of this wonderful asset, and rapidly are realizing that from the farm and the range their material salvation must be obtained. A happy correlation of the instruction given in the schools is being made with the future environment of the boy and girl. The mere acquisition of knowledge is subordinated to the practical teaching of facts and laws which bear directly on everyday life on the farm and in the home.

Poverty or dependence on others saps the energies of any man. The Indian is no exception, and I have placed the greatest work of this office on his material advancement. As his herds increase and his lands produce the Indian becomes better prepared to assimilate the knowledge which comes from the study of books. Love of home and domestic happiness follow as a natural sequence.

How all the functions of this office are coordinated for the ultimate end of the Indians' material and social prosperity the following brief résumé will indicate.

EDUCATION.

During the last year it has been found necessary to reorganize the Carlisle School so as to improve its standards and develop the highest type of school work. With the beginning of the next school term

an entirely new course of study will be introduced in harmony with a comprehensive plan of industrial and vocational training for Indian youth. Its features will be systematic three-year courses in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. Special instruction given in connection with the industrial work will be organized and correlated with the literary courses.

Arrangements have been made whereby 19 boys, under the outing system, are receiving training as apprentices in the shops of the Ford Motor Co. at Detroit, Mich., and others are working as apprentices in the shops of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. Twelve boys and girls are attending the summer school at the State normal school at Millersville, Pa.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The development of the plan of improved vocational training along lines of practical endeavor will be extended to all Indian schools as rapidly as possible. Before an Indian boy or girl goes to his or her home a thorough grounding of how to work to the best advantage should be made in our schools. This should be a practical education which, in the great majority of returned students, in a few years will be translated into comfortable homes and productive farms.

The majority of pupils in the schools will eventually return to their homes, and if there is an adequate acreage of land adaptable to agriculture awaiting them the educational training received during their student days should be developed, and a desire and knowledge of how best to reap the advantages due to the owner of a farm should be carefully instilled. Home and farm economics must be emphasized and correct habits of right living made a part of everyday life.

The aim at our Indian schools is not the perfect farmer or the perfect housewife, but the development of character and sufficient industrial efficiency to enable the returned boy or girl to derive happiness and comfort from a home created by individual efforts. This is attempted by thorough instruction in the agricultural, mechanical, and domestic arts, and an adequate balance of practical field and shop work. This will involve a somewhat radical change in the course of study, on vocational lines, which is now being formulated and will be established at many of the schools during the next school year.

INDIAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, was a provision allowing the expenditure of not to exceed \$20,000 for tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools. This was to enable the Government to encourage attendance of these children in

public schools in certain localities where school districts were not financially prosperous, even though in some cases they were legally entitled to attend, as their parents were citizens of the State, though not necessarily taxpayers.

Contracts for tuition have formerly been based upon quarterly enrollment and attendance, but it has been found more advantageous to provide that such payments to the school districts shall be made at a given rate per pupil per day of actual attendance.

The larger number of children are being educated in the public schools of the several States where no payment is required. This public-school training for the Indian children is a very valuable aid in their civilization.

SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR PAPAGO INDIANS, ARIZONA.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914, provided the sum of \$50,000 to be used to supply school facilities for the children of the Papago Tribe of Indians in Arizona. There are nearly 6,000 of these Indians, of whom about 290 have received allotments on the San Xavier Reservation, but the larger number have been for more than 200 years scattered over the public domain in southern Arizona. Some of them have filed claims thereon under the general laws relating to homesteads. They have been self-supporting in this very arid country and have indicated an unusual interest in and capacity for whatever educational opportunities the Government may offer.

This appropriation has provided several day schools, each with a capacity of 30 pupils, which are located at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cockle-burr, under the jurisdiction of the Pima and San Xavier Indian schools. These schools will be opened in the fall of 1915.

NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

To carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 8, 1868, between the United States and the Navajo Nation there was provided in the Indian appropriation act for the current year \$100,000 for establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools for these people. A part of this appropriation has been used to increase the capacity of schools on these reservations: Navajo, 100 pupils; Western Navajo, 20 pupils; San Juan, 26 pupils; Pueblo Bonito, 60 pupils; total, 206 pupils. These figures represent largely boarding-school capacity, as day schools are available only to a limited extent by reason of the nomadic habits of this tribe.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR GIRLS.

All that may be done to better the industrial condition of the Indians will be largely wasted if the living conditions of the families are not right. The prosperous Indian farmer or stockman must have

a sanitary dwelling and proper food, and this comes within the province of the Indian woman, who must be trained in household duties as carefully as the Indian boy is for his especial work. Institutional work, while necessary to the school and giving general training in orderliness and system, can not usually fit the Indian girl for the duties of home making. To meet this need a small three or four room cottage, similar to the home of an average family, has been constructed at several of the larger schools, where the domestic-science teacher or housekeeper instructs a few girls at a time in practical household economy suitable to the average home. Several girls live at the cottage for two or three weeks under ordinary home conditions. They make their own beds, cook their own meals, do their mending and sewing, the cleaning, and their laundry work. At other schools it has been found that larger results may be had by having the students visit the cottages in classes. The girls are taught to make their own clothing and ornament it with handwork, to can fruit and vegetables, keep poultry and raise a kitchen garden, and, in fact, to do all the little household acts which make a well-ordered home attractive.

Employees having charge of industrial work in the smaller boarding schools and the day schools are required to give the girls assigned to them 30 minutes' instruction each day before undertaking productive work. In this way the instructors come into closer touch with the pupils and approximate the work done in the domestic cottages. The noonday luncheon of the day school affords an opportunity for teaching proper food preparation to the girls.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Congress appropriated for the fiscal year 1915 \$275,000 to aid the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Osage Nations, and in the Quapaw Reservations in Oklahoma. As the territory in which these Indians are situated has large areas of nontaxable lands, this appropriation is used for supplementing that of the State. Out of this fund 2,219 school districts, having 13,745 pupils, were aided during the current fiscal year.

RETURNED STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The returned student is becoming a factor in the life of his people. Eight of the larger schools have alumni associations, which foster this activity by maintaining a creditable interest in school ideals. At several meetings this year Indians from nearly every walk of life and ordinary avocation and trade were present. Some of those who did not attend reported that it was because they were at work and could not get away from their regular duties.

One Indian school sent representatives to the Association of Alumni Secretaries of the United States at New York City, November 2, 1914, and a delegate will represent the alumni association of one of the largest Indian schools at the San Francisco meeting of that association.

A member of the alumni association of one school went to San Francisco as a delegate to the international council of nurses, before which organization she read a paper which was commented upon in the newspapers of California as the best paper read before the convention. Another association has raised a fund whereby a few ambitious students have been assisted pecuniarily in pursuing their studies after completing the course at Indian schools.

Return students' organizations are maintained at 32 schools and agencies. Every reservation in the United States has organizations composed of ex-students and nonstudents; local churches have organized Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and C. E. organizations, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Daughters of the King, and the Holy Name Society, while the Indians conduct agricultural fairs, stock exhibits, farmers' improvement associations, athletic associations, and musical organizations for personal pleasure.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

Over 300 boys from schools in the Southwest have been placed on ranches, and with sugar-beet and melon growers, in Colorado and Kansas for agricultural work during a portion of the summer. Many of the pupils of the nonreservation schools are placed in families in the vicinity for farm and household experience. This brings the training of the school into actual contact with the practical work of life and enables the pupils gradually to comprehend the purpose of vocational training.

Remunerative employment has been found for many boys and girls who have been graduated from Indian schools.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are still made by Indians, but the most comprehensive and remunerative industry is the native manufacture of Navajo blankets. As the Indians work in a very desultory way in fashioning articles of their own handicraft, the instability of the supply prevents a systematic marketing of their products. In a sense this may not be a complete disadvantage, as the work of the Indian partakes largely of the sentimental, which is lost when the craftsman commercializes his output along conventional lines. Many good baskets and excellent blankets are still made.

The Navajo blankets obtained through a contest at the San Juan Indian Fair last year are on exhibition at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition, and as the public is manifesting considerable interest in these specimens of native handiwork their real worth will become better known.

LACE MAKING.

Superintendents have been directed to cooperate with associations engaged in the teaching of lace making, and to take advantage of every means and opportunity to advance this important and refining industry among those Indian women and children whose physical condition warrants their engagement therein. The mission reservations in California have been divided into districts, and two lace teachers have been employed to teach lace making, one of whom is located at the Pala School and the other at Soboba. The Sybil Carter Association maintains teachers of lace making at a number of the Indian reservations, paying their salaries, furnishing the supplies, and marketing the finished product. Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal., is also giving the Indian Bureau generous and intelligent cooperation.

THE MENACING USE OF LIQUOR.

The destructive force of intoxicants to the mental, moral, and physical fiber of a great race has for many years been the greatest obstacle in the way of the advancement of the Indians. Natural impulses and the greed of surrounding whites were rapidly bringing destruction to this proud race. Through the influence of the better elements of the tribes and an awakening sense of the moral responsibility of the country, I have been able to break the power of the liquor interests in its unholy traffic.

With substantial appropriations by Congress, a sincere cooperation on the part of the field force, and intelligent enforcement by the officers specially engaged in this work, marked progress is apparent throughout the Indian country. These results have been accomplished through persistent efforts physically and in the courts. In the discharge of their duties several officers were killed and others wounded by malefactors they were attempting to arrest. Unfortunately, in some cases local sentiment failed to respond and the perpetrators of the crimes against the Indians and the dignity of the law's enforcement were unpunished by the courts and juries.

The sale by licensed traders of lemon and vanilla extracts and proprietary medicines with alcoholic content, on which Indians were becoming intoxicated, has been discontinued and traders warned that repetition of such sales will cause a revocation of their license and prosecution.

Permanent results in the individual are best secured when his own will power is enlisted as an aid to temperance. A pledge-signing campaign has been inaugurated among the Indians with gratifying results. The Vermillion Lake Indians celebrated with great joy the first anniversary of a general signing of the temperance pledge, and even the women demanded the right to affix their names. At La Pointe Agency, Wis., about 60 per cent of the Indians signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicants. These instances are cited as evidence of a remarkable change in sentiment, as it has occurred in a territory where intemperance among the Indians by reason of local conditions was probably as flagrant as anywhere in the country.

As an educational side to the evils of the use of alcohol a spirited essay contest was promoted in the schools, the children of the third, fourth, and fifth grades writing on the topic "What do I know about alcohol?" and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and higher grades on "Alcohol and my future." This method of acquainting the youth with the danger of indulgence was very successful, as shown in the thoughtfulness with which the essays were prepared. In many instances the home life of the writer was drawn upon for vivid illustrations.

On June 22, 1915, I addressed the following letter to 739 pupils in the Indian schools making prize awards:

MY FRIEND: I take pleasure in presenting to you the prize which has been awarded under the terms of the essay contest on alcoholism.

It is gratifying to me that you have so good an understanding of the evil effects of alcohol and the importance of preventing its introduction, sale, or use among Indians.

It has now come about that there is a world-wide campaign against the liquor traffic not only from a moral point of view, but in recent years it has become essentially an economic question, and its banishment is advocated from the business office as strenuously as from the pulpit. More recently the use of intoxicants has been officially denounced by many of the great European Governments as destructive to military discipline and efficiency.

Generally throughout the Indian country there has been splendid cooperation in our efforts to free the Indian from the malign influence and destructive effects of whisky.

I am greatly pleased with the helpful spirit manifested among adult Indians and for the intelligent and sympathetic response from the Indian schools, as exemplified in this contest.

Annuity payments in the past have been frequently described as orgies of drunkenness. I have taken radical steps never before undertaken to eliminate this condition. Invoking the aid of the law (sec. 2078, R. S.), I directed for the Osage payment that no money be paid the Indians while they were under the influence of intoxicants, nor while it was evident to the officer making the payment that intoxicants were within convenient reach of the Indians, or until the chiefs and head men of the tribe should have pledged themselves

to use all their influence and make all proper exertions to prevent liquors being used at the time.

Failing to receive satisfactory assurances, I postponed the payment, whereupon the Indian council, the county and municipal authorities, and business men, confronted with our unyielding determination to enforce the law, hastened to express their intention to cooperate. The payment was made, and it was the "driest" one on which a distribution of money had ever been made in that nation.

This law was invoked with good results at the payments to the Kiowa, Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pawnee, and other Indians, and will be applied hereafter at all such payments.

The awakening sentiment among Indians has been shown during the year in a number of striking instances where no liquor was to be had at large gatherings of these people. At Flathead the chiefs were deeply interested and prior to and during a celebration talked to the Indians on temperance.

On May 6, 1914, under written orders from the superintendent of the Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Agency to ascertain whether liquor was being brought on the reservation, while attempting to search a party of Indians returning home, Samuel Tilden, an Indian policeman, shot and killed William Jackson, an Indian. Tilden was indicted in the State courts. At the trial Tilden was convicted, but on appeal the State supreme court remanded the case for a new trial because of certain record errors. The case is still pending.

Two persons were indicted for introducing liquor into the Indian country, and on their plea of guilty were sentenced by the United States district court of Oklahoma to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. On reaching the penitentiary an application was made to the United States district court of Kansas for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the act of January 30, 1897, provided only a minimum punishment of 60 days and fine of \$100, and that the court was without authority to impose anything except that minimum. The writ was granted, but on appeal by the Government the district court was reversed by the circuit court of appeals.

Tulapai, or tiswin, is an intoxicating drink made by fermenting sprouting corn, and is used by the Apache and some other southwestern Indians. Its simplicity of manufacture is only equaled by the resultant debauch. Superintendents of reservations where it is usually made and consumed are cooperating with the Indian Office in stamping it out. As it is not imported into the reservation, but brewed where consumed, the task of breaking up the practice is difficult.

Peyote buttons, as they are commonly called, are the dried crowns of a cactus which grows on the rocky, arid lands of northern Mexico and are classed with intoxicants. Their use appears to be on the increase. Under an order of the Department of Agriculture its importation into the United States has been prohibited. It is too early to ascertain the effectiveness of this exclusion order. Appropriate legislation is being agitated to give the Indian Office enlarged powers for the suppression of peyote.

Legislation by several States where Indians reside has been of material assistance to this office in its campaign against the liquor traffic.

The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina have been greatly benefited by the enactment of a State law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or disposition of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the county of Swain, in which these Indians are located. The law further provides that the place of delivery shall be construed to mean the place of sale, etc.

The Legislature of Nevada enacted two laws of importance to the Indians. One makes it an offense for an Indian to solicit any person to purchase intoxicating liquors, and the other makes it an offense for any person to furnish an Indian with yenshee, which is the residue scraped from opium pipes.

In California, under the law of the State, as it stood, it was doubtful whether the sale of liquor to Indians of less than the full blood was an offense. To remove this doubt the legislature specifically covered the question in a recent law effective August 15, 1915, by including Indians of the whole or mixed blood, or any person who is commonly known to live and associate with Indians.

The prohibition amendment to the constitution of Arizona, which became effective on January 1 of this calendar year, has been very far reaching in its effect upon the liquor traffic among the Indians of that State and has materially lessened our difficulties.

In the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Iowa, and Colorado constitutional prohibition amendments have been adopted, or the legislatures have enacted laws, effective January 1, 1916, which should have a very beneficial effect for the Indians in these States.

In Minnesota a county local-option law enacted by the State legislature resulted in driving the saloon out of many localities known as Indian country, and has been very helpful in the enforcement of treaties and Federal statutes.

The Supreme Court of the United States in *Johnson v. Gearlds* (234 U. S., 422), in denying the application for rehearing, left in full force a decision of that court rendered on June 8, 1914, enabling the enforcement of various treaties prohibiting the introduction or

sale of liquor in northern Minnesota, since which time activities have been resumed and the law enforced.

On December 8, 1914, application made in the State court for a restraining order against the officers of this service to prevent them from interfering with the business of the Bemidji Brewing Co. was dismissed, and on March 2, 1915, 745 barrels of beer were destroyed.

This enlargement of territory and other sections demanding attention makes necessary a substantial increase in the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

The liquor situation as a whole is constantly improving and the sentiment among the people is strongly in sympathy with our work, regardless of the attitude of the individual on the question of prohibition as it is understood in white communities.

HEALTH.

The maintenance of good health is a prime requisite in the process of civilizing the Indian and placing him upon a self-supporting basis. Large sums of money and much scientific thought have been given to the improvement of sanitary conditions among these people. Results indicate that there has been wonderful improvement.

Epidemics of whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and pneumonia have been met and dealt with as promptly and as consistently as available funds would permit. Cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever appeared at Warm Springs, Oreg., and Fort Apache, Ariz., but epidemics of these diseases were successfully averted.

Tuberculosis among the Indians exceeds that among the white race and its prevention is a most important problem. Trachoma, with its resultant damaged vision, is a serious drawback to the Indian in his progress toward civilization.

The medical force working in the field consists of 1 medical supervisor, 1 assistant medical supervisor, 1 special supervisor, 7 special physicians, 7 field dentists, 6 field nurses, 121 regular and 61 contract physicians, 81 nurses, and 78 field matrons. Supervisors are required to keep in touch with the rapidly increasing knowledge of appropriate prophylactic measures to check the spread of disease, and after studying the local conditions at each school and on each reservation to suggest ways and means for improving the health and sanitary conditions of the Indians.

The vital truth of right living, preservation of health, and prevention of disease are being taught in the schools. An essay contest on the subject of tuberculosis has demonstrated that the Indian pupils have gained a considerable knowledge of its ætiology. The traveling medical officials carry stereopticon slides illustrating the

habitations of careless Indians and the pleasant, healthy homes of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunities the Government has given, and give appropriate lectures at the agencies they visit. Resident physicians at the agencies give talks to the pupils and reservation Indians on subjects connected with sanitation, care of the sick, prevention of infant mortality, and first aid to the injured. Clean-up days have been instituted and found of inestimable value in arousing enthusiasm.

The homes of adult Indians are visited by about 78 field matrons, who teach the Indian women domestic arts and proper care of home, person, and children.

With prophylactic measures must be taught the elimination of the foci of diseases which may be in existence. The work done has been fraught with difficulties, which are gradually being overcome. The old Indians' dependence upon the medicine man is still strong in many places, and the constant changes in the personnel of the agency physicians, due to the small salaries paid many of them, is not conducive to the development of confidence in the white man's methods, for he, like the white man, gives his confidence only after it is earned. It is believed that the influence of the Indian medicine man, however, is gradually giving way. The number of cases treated by the physicians is gradually increasing and hospital treatment is more often sought.

The demand for hospitals, which are being constructed as fast as funds become available, indicates the growing popularity of this branch of the work. At the close of this fiscal year there were 52 hospitals and 4 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 1,567. Under construction are 4 hospitals and 6 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 265.

In many of the Indian boarding schools trachoma is no longer a problem, as experience has shown that where control can be had over the children and where careful and persistent work is done the disease can be prevented or cured. This is being done. Among the camp Indians, however, conditions with respect to the disease are not good. No chance is, of course, lost to constantly exploit the value of operation and treatment of trachoma, and many Indians are taking advantage of the opportunities offered. The long duration and the painful nature of the treatment necessary before a cure is effected are, perhaps, the most important causes for the slow progress made.

The problems to be solved in connection with tuberculosis are similar to those among the poorer classes of whites. It means a campaign of education to prevent the spread of the disease and the endeavor to arrest it in those cases with active lesions. The sanatoria already in use at Phoenix, Fort Lapwai, Sac and Fox, and

Laguna show that this method of treating active cases is of increasing value. The capacity of the Laguna Sanitorium has been increased to 34 and Sac and Fox to 88. The East Farm Sanitorium at Phoenix and the one at Fort Lapwai care for 100 each. During the fiscal year 1915 arrangements were effected for the erection of sanatoria at the Carson, Blackfeet, Turtle Mountain, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pima, and Mescalero Reservations.

In line with the above, a part of available funds were used in the purchase of material for the correction of defects in sanitation in the Indian homes. Especial attention is being given to better disposal of sewage and protection of water supplies from contamination.

Arrangements have been made with the United States Public Health Service for the examination of pathologic specimens by the laboratories of that bureau which may be received from medical officers in the Indian Service. This courtesy will facilitate diagnosis.

The relation between diseased teeth and the development of systemic disease was recognized by the field dentists and led to a campaign for better methods of caring for the teeth and the elimination of oral sepsis. Pyorrhœa (Rigg's disease) was found to be prevalent and measures were at once instituted directed toward the correction of this condition.

The insane asylum for Indians is located in Canton, S. Dak., and has 51 patients, the limit of its capacity. Under present conditions no more can be accommodated and the most deserving for whom applications are made are placed in State asylums.

IMPROVED HOME CONDITIONS.

The mere increase in the number of Indians farming and in the total acreage cultivated by them, with the consequent production of a greater quantity and value of crops, is not of itself the final end to be achieved, but only a means to the ultimate goal of independent self-supporting citizenship for the Indians on the same basis as the whites, with all that this involves in the way of civilization, improved living conditions, etc. The work of bringing about better housing and sanitary conditions among the Indians has made progress during the year, and it is intended to especially emphasize this feature of the work during the ensuing fiscal year, to the end that a systematic campaign may be formulated and carried out on every reservation, having in view the greatest possible improvement in this respect. This problem, likewise, resolves itself into two factors—(1) implanting in the Indian the desire and ambition for better homes, and (2) devising physical ways and means to bring about this result.

(1) Advantage is taken of every possible opportunity to stimulate in the Indians an interest in home development along modern and

sanitary lines, by precept and example, such as the discussion of these topics at community-social meetings, illustrated stereopticon lectures, the work of the physicians, field matrons, etc.

(2) Where an Indian has individual funds to his credit he is encouraged to use them in improving his home, or erecting a new one, if necessary, and the regulations have recently been made much more liberal in this respect, vesting greater authority in the superintendent with respect to expenditures for such purposes. Where an Indian lacks sufficient funds to purchase the necessary material, aid is extended from the reimbursable fund, or such material is issued in return for labor.

At Tongue River the sawmills, which for a long time past and until last fall had been standing idle, were put into active operation and a plan devised by which the Indians cut and haul the logs to the mill, where they are cut into lumber for a small toll; the hardware, millwork (doors, windows, etc.), and paint are furnished from the reimbursable fund or in return for labor. It is planned to extend this policy to other reservations where similar conditions prevail as far as may be practicable.

EMPLOYEES.

The efficiency of the more than 5,000 employees of the Indian Service has been maintained with gratifying results. The example these people set before the Indians they are to lead and teach is a strong factor for their advancement. Earnest men and women with high character and right living teach as much by example as by precept. In the main this large corps is of that type and are earnestly striving to be exemplars of our best civilization.

To determine as far as possible the qualifications of persons seeking employment among the Indians, I have given special attention to probational appointments from the registers of the Civil Service Commission. Before making such appointments inquiries are made of persons who have first-hand knowledge of the equipment of the eligibles certified, not only with reference to their qualifications for the line of work for which they were examined, but also concerning their moral standing and general reputation in the community in which they reside.

At the time I assumed office there was a constant shifting of employees from place to place. Many of the changes were made to meet the personal wishes of employees, without benefit to the service. Frequently employees did not remain at one point sufficiently long to become acquainted with the pupils or adult Indians, and I am endeavoring to eliminate this practice as far as can be done consistently with good administration. It is particularly essential that employees

be personally acquainted with the Indians with whom they are associated, and that they have a thorough knowledge of their home life and needs. The best results can be obtained only through long-continued service at one place. While it is not practicable to eliminate transfers entirely, the number has been reduced to a mere fraction of what it has been in the past.

A careful study of each employee is made with a view to determining the line of work for which he is best qualified. Sometimes an employee enters the service through competitive examination, but is not qualified for the work covered by the examination. Having sufficient technical training to pass the examination, frequently he is not fitted by temperament or other cause for the duties of the position obtained, but his training and experience does enable him to render valuable service in some other line of work. The special effort that has been made to assign employees to positions for which they are best fitted, and the elimination of those who have made a failure after a full and fair trial, have, during the last two years, resulted in a material increase in the efficiency of the personnel.

Particular attention has been given to a readjustment of positions and salaries and at the same time reduce the total amount allowed for salaries to the lowest possible minimum without a sacrifice of efficiency. While positions have been dropped here and there, aggregating approximately \$85,000 during the last fiscal year, the most notable reduction has been in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, where, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, abolishing the offices of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent for the Union Agency, and creating the office of superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, a thorough reorganization has been effected. Notwithstanding a material reduction in the force, all of the field offices have been maintained and the work handled with efficiency and at a saving of approximately \$75,000 a year, altogether about \$160,000.

An important circular was issued to the Indian Service employees early in the year directing their attention to the fact that their example is a potent factor in the uplift of this race. It was insisted that their intercourse with those among whom they are placed as educators and administrators should be of an elevating and helpful character. They were admonished to teach the Indian self-respect and imbue him with the feeling that his race is no bar to his advancement socially or otherwise if he measures up to the standard we placed before him. All epithets, relics of the days when there was less of charity and consideration in the white man's dealings with the Indians, must not be applied to them, and those words which are offensive, as "buck," "squaw," "redskin," etc., should no more

be used in conversation than would similar terms be with ladies and gentlemen of other races. I have not found it expedient or necessary to lay down specific rules on this subject, as the high sense of integrity and dignity in the splendid corps of field workers does not require it.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to \$1,495,000, made by Congress for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians has placed in the hands of the office an instrument by means of which thousands of Indians have been given an opportunity to become self-supporting. While in the past the Indians have manifested some reluctance in requesting this money, and some still do, the majority, who understand the purpose of the Government in affording them reimbursable aid, are now studying their own needs and asking to be supplied with appropriate equipment. There are some Indians, as among whites, who do not measure their credit by their needs and their ability to pay, but this plan will teach them financial integrity and inculcate square business morals, with the result that they will be cautious in their requests for assistance and take better care of what they obtain through the use of reimbursable money than they heretofore have of property issued to them gratuitously, knowing that the amount loaned must be returned. Many Indians have been given reimbursable assistance and have used the loans chiefly in the purchase of live stock, agricultural implements, seeds, wagons, harness, sewing machines, lumber, doors and windows for the improvement of houses, wire for fencing, and wells. In a few instances rations have been purchased and sold to Indians for consumption during the period when they were preparing their lands for cultivating and planting their crops.

As a rule the Indians are very conscientious in regard to their accounts and make payments promptly. In a number of cases certain Indians have settled their accounts before they were due, and still others have made partial payments prior to the dates agreed upon. There have been cases where, by reason of crop failures, sickness, or some other unavoidable cause, some Indians found it difficult to make payments on the dates agreed upon. In all meritorious cases I have been lenient with the debtors and have extended the time for payment, so that they might not become discouraged. Where the failure to return the money is not meritorious, and these have been very few, the property was taken and resold to other Indians. In such cases the Indians from whom the property was taken have been required to make good the deficiency which resulted during the time it remained in their possession, and the Indians to whom the property was resold were charged with the appraised value at the time of its

delivery to them. There have been several deaths of Indians who received property from the reimbursable fund, and in such cases, where the remainder of the family desired to keep and pay for the property, they were permitted to do so. If the heirs did not want the property it was resold.

The benefits which the Indians have derived from the expenditure of this money in the purchase of live stock and equipment for their use have been far-reaching. Many allotments which in previous years have not been cultivated are now producing. Indians who previously had a team, but no means with which to purchase harness and a wagon, have been provided with suitable equipment to enable them to engage in freighting, which at many reservations distant from railroads is a profitable employment. Others have been provided with cattle, so that they might get started in the cattle industry. The women in the home have been furnished with sewing machines, and they are now more and more making wearing apparel at a saving in cost. The crude and oftentimes insanitary method of cooking over campfires is also finding a remedy through the use of reimbursable money. Floorless and often windowless houses are being improved through the purchase of flooring, doors, and windows. Tribal herds of cattle have been purchased at a number of places from these funds, as stated under the heading of "Stock raising." Agricultural equipment too large or high priced for one individual to purchase was also bought for tribal use, reimbursement therefor to be made from tribal funds which may hereafter accrue.

No interest or profit has been charged to the Indians participating in the use of this money. They are required to return only the principal.

As the appropriations made by Congress have not been adequate to meet the demands of the various reservations, at a few places where tribal funds were available they have been drawn upon under the same conditions as public funds.

At Keshena the Indians, when they gave permission to use their money under the reimburseable plan, requested that interest be charged, as the fund in the Treasury of the United States drew interest. At Cheyenne River interest is charged for the same reason.

FARMING BY INDIANS.

During the past year the acreage farmed by Indians has been greatly increased, and the seed furnished them was approximately three times as much as in any preceding year.

In the development of agricultural activities among the Indians two factors must be considered, one psychological, the other administrative—(1) stimulating the interest and ambition of the Indians

to farm, to adopt modern methods, etc., and (2) providing the necessary equipment and facilities to this end.

The spirit of rivalry and object lesson is a strong incentive to success, and one of the best agencies in developing the agricultural enthusiasm of the Indians has been the Indian fair. Fairs were held in the fall of 1914 on 38 reservations.

As the Indian is ultimately to be absorbed into the body of American citizenship, the next logical step after the strictly Indian fair on the reservation is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county and State fairs. Accordingly, Indian exhibits from many of the reservations have been shown at county fairs in direct competition with the products of white farmers, a number of prizes having been won. Wherever a State or county fair is held near an Indian reservation, it is planned to arrange an exhibit of Indian products.

The first systematic effort to have an Indian exhibit at these institutions on an extensive scale was at the Oklahoma State fair last fall. About 30 different schools and tribes were represented at this exhibit, which was shown in a building set apart for the purpose by the fair association and which proved to be one of the most attractive features, being visited by about 75,000 persons and attracting much favorable comment from them. Indian exhibits were also shown at the Arizona, Nevada, and Wisconsin State fairs on a small scale.

The officers of the State and county fair associations have, in each instance, responded enthusiastically to the suggestion for Indian exhibits, and have promised their hearty support and cooperation to this end.

We confidently expect to make a notable showing of fair exhibits in the fall of 1915.

Advantage has been taken of other methods of arousing the interest of the Indians in farming, such as the organization of Indian farmer clubs, the inauguration of boys' and girls' clubs in conjunction with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act for cooperative agricultural extension work, and plans are also being formulated for cooperation between the county agricultural agents appointed under that act and the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians. Schools of instruction in modern canning methods, domestic economy, etc., are held all over the country as another feature of this cooperative work. Representatives of the Cherokee and Wahpeton Indian schools recently attended such schools, under detail of this office, and it is planned to extend this work as rapidly as possible.

The first prize in the 1914 Arizona Boys' Corn Club contest (consisting of a \$100 scholarship in the State university) was won by Victor Bail, a Papago Indian boy from the San Xavier Reservation, near

Tucson, with a yield of 51.37 bushels of shelled corn on a measured acre, grading 94.70 per cent, which sold for \$82.35. The cost of production was \$16.95, making a net profit of \$65.40. Victor Bail, the winner, will take a two-years' course at the Phoenix Indian School in order to fit himself for the two-years' agricultural course at the State university.

The second prize in this contest, consisting of a Duroc Jersey pig, was also won by an Indian boy named Alonzo Flores.

About 250 farmers are employed to instruct the Indians and supervise their agricultural work, the district plan inaugurated several years ago being still further developed with very successful results. It involves the division of each reservation into districts, in each of which a farmer is located so that he may be near the Indians.

Advantage is taken of every available facility with the view of maintaining the interest of the Indians in farming, most of whom have perhaps not yet reached that state of development characterized by fixity of purpose, and hence require constant advice, encouragement, and supervision.

The second problem in promoting agricultural work among the Indians is an administrative one and has to do with furnishing the necessary equipment, such as teams, implements, harness, etc., for this purpose, which are usually provided by three methods—(1) purchase from individual trust funds when available; (2) issue in return for labor; or (3) purchase under the reimbursable regulations of October 6, 1914, to be paid for without interest in small payments extending over a period of years.

SCHOOL FARMS.

With the view of developing school farms to the extent of their possibilities as object lessons for the Indians and in the the production of vegetables and forage for the schools, the following circular was sent out by me on August 10, 1914:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and as an object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service; carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs and grow your pork meat. Where practicable cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough potatoes, corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agricultural and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention, to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

SACATON EXPERIMENTATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Sacaton, Ariz., conducted cooperatively with the Department of Agriculture, has given satisfactory results.

A special study has been made of the grade Egyptian cotton which has been under observation there for several years. The land in which the staple was planted was regraded so that it might be irrigated more scientifically, with the result that it has made the largest yield of cotton ever obtained at this farm, although the land already had grown from five to seven consecutive crops of cotton. A 4-acre plat of cotton produced an average of 890 pounds of lint per acre. This is the largest average yield of long staple Egyptian cotton ever produced in the State of Arizona. Approximately 10,935 pounds of lint were produced on 15 acres; 90 pounds of lint from progeny rows of the "Pima," the name given to the new type of long staple cotton, were shipped to the Manchester Fine Goods Spinners' Association, England, for spinning tests, and 1,074 pounds of "Pima" from "Phelp's" seed were sent to New England spinners for the same purpose. The cotton grown during the calendar year 1914, with the exceptions noted above, has not yet been sold on account of prevailing low price.

There is also on hand at the farm about 30,000 pounds of seed which could not be hauled to Salt River Valley points on account of the high water in the Gila River. About 10,890 pounds of seed were distributed to the school and reservation farmers for planting during the season of 1915. While the Indians last season planted only 296 acres, the reports indicate that their interest in the growing of cotton is commendable, as over the southern cotton section there was discouragement on account of low prices.

The surrounding communities have, equally with the Indians, received the benefits of this farm, as last year white ranchers of the Salt River Valley produced 6,421 bales of cotton, which, at an average

of 16 cents per pound, would aggregate for the crop of lint cotton approximately \$589,469. Counting the value of the seed after being converted into cake and oil, it is estimated the net value of the crop to the Indians and white people would amount to nearly \$1,000,000 for the year. When it is remembered that seven years ago scarcely any one thought that Arizona would produce cotton at all, this is a phenomenal development. In addition to experimentation with cotton, experiments were also made with varieties of corn, alfalfa, sorghum cane, ribbon cane, beans, grapes, nuts, fruits, berries, and garden stuffs.

FORT BERTHOLD DEMONSTRATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold Reservation contains five fields of approximately 155 acres which were planted to oats, wheat, rye, corn, flax, and potatoes, all of which proved profitable. It is estimated that the net profit of the farm amounted approximately to \$1,100. A very high grade of cattle and horses is being raised on the farm, and when they reach the proper age the males are turned over to the reservation for breeding among the Indian stock.

EXPERIMENTATION.

The work of experimenting with various crops under the different soil and climatic conditions existing on the widely scattered Indian reservations has been continued through the year with a large measure of success, particularly at Malki and San Juan. Formerly this work consisted of experiments with fruit (particularly apricots and grapefruit) and the date palm, both of which promise to be remunerative industries for the Indians. At this place 12,000 fruit trees were set out during the year. At San Juan experiments were conducted with several varieties of wheat and other grains, which proved to be well adapted to a number of the reservations where similar soil and climatic conditions prevail, and the results of these experiments were communicated to the superintendents with the view of extending the production of such varieties.

Several years ago the Agricultural Department imported from Egypt the seed of a very hardy and prolific drouth-resisting forage plant, which has been designated "Sudan grass," from the country of its origin. Seed of this grass was sent to a number of reservations in the semiarid regions of the Southwest.

Experiments are also being conducted with the "Tepary bean," which has been grown, on a limited scale, by the Papago Indians for generations, and while it is too early to report definitely as to the results, yet the indications are that this bean will prove to be a very

successful and remunerative crop in that section of the country. This bean is their creation and should be called the "Papago bean."

STOCK RAISING.

The utilization of the natural resources of the various Indian reservations for the benefit of the Indians has been extended during the last year by the purchase of tribal herds and the improvement and development of the live-stock interests of the individual Indians. The success met with in handling the tribal herds is largely due to the provision which was made to shelter and feed the animals during the winter months. The loss in the Crow tribal herd of about 7,000 heifers and 2,000 steers was less than 1 per cent during the winter of 1914-15. There were approximately 3,000 calves belonging to this herd branded at the spring round-up, and it is probable that the total number of calves produced for the first year this herd was on the range will be nearly 4,000 head.

In October, 1914, 3,800 ewes and 199 rams were placed on the range in the southern addition to the Jicarilla Reservation. This flock now comprises a total of 6,796 rams, ewes, and lambs. The clip of wool from this flock, amounting to 16,660 pounds, was sold, delivered at the agency, for \$3,581.90. A tribal herd of 1,000 heifers and 42 bulls has also been placed on this reservation.

The number of tribal herds on the various Indian reservations were increased by the purchase of cattle as follows: For Blackfeet Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Cheyenne River Reservation, 80 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Fort Apache Reservation, 50 bulls; for Fort Belknap Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Jicarilla Reservation, 42 bulls, 100 heifers; for Klamath Reservation, 40 bulls; for Mescalero Reservation, 68 bulls, 1,200 heifers; for Moqui Reservation, 10 bulls; for Rosebud Reservation, 50 bulls, 300 heifers; for San Carlos Reservation, 80 bulls, 972 heifers; for Standing Rock Reservation, 100 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Tongue River Reservation, 25 bulls, 500 heifers; for Ute Mountain Reservation, 75 bulls, 1,500 heifers; for Walker River Reservation, 20 bulls, 500 heifers; for Warm Springs Reservation, 30 bulls, 533 heifers; for Western Shoshone Reservation, 100 heifers; and for the Walapai Reservation, 510 cows and 20 bulls. A large number of heifers were purchased for the Cheyenne River, Colville, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs Reservations, and will be sold to individual Indians under the reimbursable plan.

A considerable amount of stock was during the year 1914-15 distributed to individual Indians, and it is our purpose to extend this procedure as rapidly as good administration justifies. Indian stock has been so successfully managed since the policy of increasing stock raising among the Indians was inaugurated some two years

ago as to fully justify the undertaking. Our personal inspections and reports show the tribal herds and individually owned cattle, horses, and sheep to be rapidly improving in breed, increasing in number, and showing a gratifying profit on the investment. Where the climate requires, vigilant efforts are being made to insure ample feed to prevent winter loss.

There is now every indication that the Indian-owned stock will soon become a substantial factor in the world's supply.

THE COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

The competency commission appointed by you has entered on its duties. The personnel of the commission, consisting of Maj. James McLaughlin, an inspector of the department, and Mr. F. A. Thackery, superintendent of the Pima School, each of whom has had large and varied intimacy with the Indians, is a guarantee that its purpose will be carried out with a sincere determination to make its findings dependable. In connection with the superintendent of the reservation on which its sittings are being held, it will carefully consider the qualifications of each Indian who may apply for a severance of tribal relations, or who, in its judgment, has arrived at the degree of business competency that he should assume the duties of citizenship. I am hopeful, from the wide experience of the members of the commission, that permanent good not only to the individual but to the tribe as well will result from its labors.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past year but one special allotting agent has been employed, on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., where a large area of irrigable land was available for allotment. A comparatively limited number of allotments have been made on various reservations by the respective superintendents in charge, but as a general rule activity along this line has been much lessened.

ALLOTMENT OF FORT SILL APACHES.

Of the survivors and descendants of Geronimo's Band of Apaches, formerly held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla., 187 removed to the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., and 84 stayed in Oklahoma, where suitable tracts of from 80 to 160 acres have been purchased for 69 of them. This leaves 15 yet to be provided for when additional funds have been procured for this purpose.

LANDLESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Reports indicate that there are about 19,000 Indians in California located in 55 of the 59 counties in that State. Of this number ap-

proximately 15,000 are in northern California, 1,800 being on Indian reservations. It is estimated that there are from 3,500 to 4,500 Indians who are unprovided with reservation lands, allotments on the public domain, or otherwise. Forty-three purchases have been made for the benefit of these Indians, placing title to approximately 6,600 acres in the United States, at a cost of \$144,470.45. About 2,500 of these Indians have been provided with homes. These purchases were made mainly from appropriations in the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-333), and April 30, 1908 (37 Stat. L., 70-76), which were supplemented by succeeding appropriation acts. The Indian appropriation act for the past year specifically appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land for landless Indians in California, and the same amount was made available by joint resolution of March 4, 1915, continuing the Indian appropriations for the present year. A list of the 43 purchases showing the number of Indians, acreage, and amount paid will be found in Table 30 of this report.

PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee are issued to Indian allottees, and the heirs of deceased allottees, under the provisions of the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 182), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the year patents in fee were issued under said acts covering an area of 124,116.36 acres, of which 61,114.47 acres, or about 50 per cent, covers land allotted to Turtle Mountain and Pine Ridge Indians. The Turtle Mountain Indians are allotted partly in North Dakota and partly on the public domain in the State of Montana.

SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1915 sales have been made covering an area of 102,675.54 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,300,303.08. The average price for which the land sold was \$12.66 per acre. The year previous the office sold 947 tracts, involving 90,768.30 acres, for \$652,815.50, or a little over \$17 per acre. A great amount of land was sold on reservations where the average price was about \$5 per acre, which reduced the general average.

PURCHASES OF LANDS FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.

Under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, there have been purchased for allotment to individual members of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan 14,036.18 acres at a cost of \$136,205.12, and the title to these lands is now vested in the United States.

Transactions involving 960 acres of additional land, at a cost of \$9,340, are still uncompleted, pending the curing of objections to the title.

The act of August 1, 1914, *supra*, contained also an item of \$40,000 for the purchase of lands for homeless, nonremoval Mille Lacs Indians to whom allotments have not heretofore been made, with which 769.41 acres have been purchased, at a cost of \$17,714.30. Transactions involving 1,437 additional acres, at a cost of \$21,617, are in process of negotiation.

A suitable 240-acre tract, including rights in an irrigation ditch sufficient to irrigate 150 acres thereof, was bought, at a cost of \$13,000, for the Camp Verde Indians in Arizona, under an appropriation of \$20,000 made therefor in the Indian appropriation act for 1915.

MISSION LAND.

A number of treaties wherein Indian lands were ceded and reservations established contained provisions granting to religious denominations then conducting missions among the Indians (the organizations being specifically named) the right to occupy a stated number of acres of land required for church and mission buildings and for cemeteries in connection with Indian churches. In some cases title to the land was granted outright by the treaties; but there was no general provision applicable everywhere.

It has been customary in the last 10 years, in the various acts accepting cessions and authorizing a sale of surplus Indian lands, to include provision for the setting apart of lands required for mission purposes and for the patenting of such tracts. Lands set apart for such purpose in the last five years are as follows:

	Acres.
1911-----	1, 282. 68
1912-----	154. 5
1913-----	139. 23
1914-----	241. 8208
1915-----	296. 9375
	<hr/>
	2, 115. 1683

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On March 16, 1896, the Osage Indians, through their tribal council, made a lease to Edwin B. Foster covering the entire Osage Reservation, about 1,500,000 acres, for oil and gas mining purposes for the

term of 10 years. The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), extended the lease for the period of 10 years from March 16, 1906, but reduced the area to 680,000 acres, and operations have been conducted with more or less success by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., which succeeded by assignment to the rights of Edwin B. Foster, and by the sublessees of that company.

About two years ago the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. and its sublessees applied for a renewal of the lease or for a new lease on the lands, to take effect upon the expiration of the existing lease. Since the application was submitted the question has been discussed and various investigations conducted with a view to ascertaining the extent of the development work and the conditions upon which new leases might be made. On March 8 to 11, inclusive, a series of hearings was held at which the interested persons were given an opportunity to present their reasons for requesting new leases, as well as to submit plans for the leasing of these lands upon the expiration of the present lease. These hearings were continued on March 22 and 23, with the Osage tribal council present.

The council, after 10 days' deliberation, on June 17, 1915, adopted resolutions, which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date.

1. That the Congress of the United States be asked to extend the trust period which, under existing law, will expire on April 8, 1931.

2. In all oil leases provision shall be made for the Government to have the option to purchase the oil or any part thereof at the highest posted market price on the date of sale.

3. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. shall be eliminated as an intermediary.

4. Oil and gas rights shall be leased separately, and oil leases shall be made for a term of five years from date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior and as much longer thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, but the term of leases shall not extend beyond the time the title to the minerals remains in the Osage Tribe.

5. Oil leases shall be made direct to the present sublessees covering their present holdings in quarter-section units not exceeding 4,800 acres each in the aggregate, except such quarter-section units the producing wells of which are capable of averaging 25 or more barrels per day on July 1, 1915, which units shall be retained by the tribe and offered for lease at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the average daily production to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

6. The rate of royalty on oil to be $\frac{1}{6}$, except where the average daily production of producing wells on any quarter-section unit shall equal or exceed 100 barrels for calendar month periods, the royalty on such wells to be $\frac{1}{5}$.

7. Oil lessees shall, within 12 months after the approval of a lease by the Secretary of the Interior, drill a well on each nonproducing quarter-section unit or pay in lieu thereof a rental of \$1 per acre per year.

8. All producing lands not leased to present lessees shall be offered for lease to highest bidders upon the expiration of present leases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

9. Gas leases shall be made by the tribal council to the present gas lessees covering all or part of their present holdings and for such periods as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, provided that applications made prior to this date for leases of gas may be granted in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

10. The royalty on gas shall be $1/6$, and all contracts for the sale or use of gas shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Such contracts shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the Osage Agency, who shall forward same without recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Before any contract is approved, the superintendent shall be notified of the terms which the Secretary will approve, and the superintendent will thereupon notify the principal chief, who will then convene the tribal council and inform the members of the terms of the proposed contract. The council may, within 10 days from the receipt of such notice by the superintendent, communicate to the Secretary, through the superintendent and the commissioner, their views with reference to the said contract.

11. The present sublessees will be notified of the terms upon which new leases may be made, and they shall file with the superintendent, not later than August 1, 1915, their acceptance. Should any sublessee neglect or decline to file his acceptance on or before August 1, 1915, all lands he might acquire under new leases shall, on the expiration of the present lease, be offered to the highest bidder, in the discretion of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above plan provides for new oil leases to the present sublessees covering an aggregate area of about 70,000 acres of producing territory and approximately 165,000 acres of nonproducing territory, the latter being subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per annum in lieu of development.

Such quarter-section units as are capable of an average daily well production of 25 barrels or more, together with about 16,000 acres of additional producing territory, shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The remaining 430,000 acres of nonproducing territory shall be leased at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

OIL AND GAS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The conditions of the oil industry in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the fiscal year 1915 have been somewhat demoralized and for various reasons the price of oil declined from \$1.05 per barrel to 40 cents per barrel.

Owing to the unprecedented production in the Cushing field and the lack of transportation facilities, permission was granted in many instances for the storage of oil off the premises from which produced, the oil to be gauged at the time of removal and royalty paid thereon when actually sold. In this way the royalty interest of the Indians does not suffer from shrinkage, evaporation, or other losses incident to the storage of oil.

On March 12, 1915, the department fixed the minimum price basis for the settlement of royalty on oil at the actual price for which the oil is sold, provided such price is not less than the highest posted price in

the mid-continent field on the day of the sale. During the last year several thousand nonproducing leases have been canceled, evidently because of the depressed condition of the industry. Wells to the number of 4,161 have been drilled, of which 3,243 were productive of oil, 322 of gas, and 596 were dry. The Lawton and southwestern Oklahoma fields appear now to be clearly defined, owing to the large number of dry holes surrounding them. With the exception of the Cushing field there has been a material decrease in drilling operations. New developments were confined, principally to a small oil field known as the Boynton-Haskell field, northwest of Boynton, Okla., and the Ada-Locho gas field. In the Boynton-Haskell field, which is very irregular and uncertain, 76 wells produced an average of 4,617 barrels per day. The gas fields in the vicinity of Ada and Loco, Okla., are very promising in the way of gas production.

The most important discovery in unproven territory is the Paden well, in section 8, T. 12 N., R. 7 E., drilled to the top of the oil sand 2,800 feet November 10, 1914, with a showing of about 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and some oil. The well was shut in by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. November 15, 1914, owing to the already congested condition of the oil market. The land for miles around this well has been leased, and approximately \$200,000 in bonuses has been procured for the Indian owners.

A careful inspection and supervision is being given to the physical operation of oil and gas leases on restricted Indian lands by the inspectors employed under existing law. This inspection has undoubtedly resulted in saving considerable money and property to the Indian lessors. With regard to the waste of oil and gas in the mid-continent field, the Bureau of Mines and this office are receiving the hearty cooperation of practically all of the operators in the field.

Everything points to a speedy recovery in market conditions. The rapid decline in production from the Cushing field, efforts on the part of the pipe-line companies to buy up storage oil, and the increase in the capacity of independent refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas have been factors in strengthening the oil market.

Transportation facilities have been greatly increased by reason of the building of new pipe lines and extensions of old ones. It is expected that the pipe lines will soon be taking the entire production of the oil and gas, which, of course, will mean increased activity and renewed energy in all departments of the oil and gas industry.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma on allotted Indian lands outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Reservation have remained practically at a standstill during the last year, although there has been considerable activity in the leasing department. A few promising wells have been brought in.

The magnitude of the oil industry to the Indians of Oklahoma, which includes the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation, may be

appreciated in the statement that 34,654,645 barrels of oil were produced during the year.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The offices of commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent of Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., were abolished by section 17 of the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 598), and in lieu thereof a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes was appointed by the President at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, effective September 1, 1914. However, the superintendent was not appointed until December 22, 1914.

Since 1898 the supervision and handling of the restricted individual Indian affairs after allotment of tribal lands in severalty, the receiving of and accounting for large sums of money realized from lands leased for oil, gas, and other purposes, and for proceeds of sale of restricted allotted lands and other work connected therewith, has made this superintendency the largest in the Indian Service.

The enrollment of members of the Five Civilized Tribes began under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats. L., 321), and closed on March 4, 1907, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), with a total enrollment membership of 101,209, to which was added 312 members authorized to be enrolled and paid money in lieu of allotment by the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 600), making a total membership to date of 101,521 for the Five Civilized Tribes. Every 40-acre tract contained in the 19,525,966 acres belonging to these Five Civilized Tribes has been classified and appraised—15,794,400 acres have been allotted in severalty to individual Indians, 2,549,959 acres unallotted were sold, leaving 1,042,405 acres still unsold, which amount (1,042,405 acres) includes 823,521 acres of timber lands and 184,757 acres of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes authorized to be sold.

From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915, there was collected and deposited as tribal money an aggregate of approximately \$19,500,000, which amount was derived from sale of town lots, coal and asphalt royalties, sales of unallotted and other tribal properties. There is still due on unallotted land sold about \$7,050,000. It is estimated that the remaining tribal lands will bring from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and in addition thereto the coal and asphalt deposits underlying the segregated coal and asphalt lands will bring when authorized to be sold by Congress an additional \$12,000,000 (the lowest estimate). An aggregate of 309 towns, and subsequently various additions thereto, were platted, appraised, and sold.

All the Cherokee tribal property except an 80-acre tract involved in litigation and another 226-acre tract known as "Big Lake," the

title to which is in dispute, has been disposed of, and the Cherokee tribal government was abolished on June 30, 1914, with the exception of the principal chief, who was continued at a nominal salary to sign deeds.

The Creek tribal property has been disposed of except 2,495 acres of unallotted land, 47 town lots in the town of Lee, 121 lots in Muskogee and Tulso recovered for the Creek Tribe in town-lot litigation, the Creek capitol building and lot at Okmulgee, valued at \$60,000, the investigation of alleged duplicate or erroneous and fraudulent enrollment and allotment of land in the Cushing oil field, notably the Barney Thlocco (deceased), Thomas Atkins, and Emma Coker allotments, valued at several million dollars, toward recovery of which suit has been instituted for the Creek Tribe. There also remain 500 Creek tribal deeds to be delivered, which were returned unclaimed or refused, and five boarding schools are to be disposed of.

The Seminole tribal affairs are practically completed except the delivery of 500 tribal deeds to allottees, the distribution per capita to 3,127 members of the Seminole tribal funds in United States Treasury, amounting to \$1,517,894.70 on July 1, 1915. The Emahaka Academy is in litigation.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs will be the last to be closed up, inasmuch as approximately \$7,400,000 remain unpaid on the sale of 20,000 tracts of unallotted land heretofore sold, and the time for payment has already been extended until March, 1916, on deferred payments falling due, and pleas for further continuance are being daily received from purchasers who allege inability to pay, on account of poor crops, low price for cotton, and depressed condition of the money market. Regulations for the sale of the remaining 31,700 acres of unallotted lands and 184,800 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area have been submitted for approval for the sale of said lands, to commence January 3, 1916. The sale of the coal and asphalt underlying the surface of 431,080 acres of the segregated coal and asphalt land area can not be made without an act of Congress authorizing it. Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and ninety-nine one-hundredths acres of said surface have been classified as suitable for town-site purposes and appraised at \$195,917, to be sold as town lots in tracts of from 1 to 40 acres each.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The system of handling the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes, which was instituted and organized under my supervision in January, 1914, has, during the present fiscal year, accomplished results which justify its establishment.

In my last report I described the conditions affecting minor and other incompetent Indians that induced me to give special attention

to this work, and to devise plans for putting it upon a practical and effective working basis. Those plans comprehended, among other things, two principal objects, both of which were accomplished: (1) The adoption of a set of probate rules that would be adequate, properly administered, for the protection of helpless and dependent people, and (2) the organization of a corps of probate attorneys, to represent such Indians, under the direction of this office, in the courts of Oklahoma.

The work of last year was largely pioneer in character. The counties constituting the territory previously belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes were divided into districts, embracing from one to six counties each, according to location and the number of pending probate cases, and these districts were assigned to the several attorneys. When this was accomplished, each attorney was required to make a complete inventory of the cases in his district and familiarize himself therewith, and to follow up such preliminary work with proper suits in the courts when the law and the facts made it necessary for him to do so.

The results have proved highly beneficial, the direct and immediate benefits being equaled, perhaps, by the unseen but ever present force for good that was implanted in the judicial system of the State by the institution of the probate system.

The work is now progressing, under the perfected organization, in a regular and systematic manner. The men have become familiar with their duties and are in a position to attend to each matter in a prompt and efficient manner. In this, as in other lines of work, one duty performed may lead to a situation creating other duties. To illustrate: It frequently occurs that a probate attorney is able in a civil suit to thwart the trickery of a corrupt guardian and to save to a minor a considerable sum of money. Having gone thus far, the further duty arises of finding some way to conserve, for the permanent benefit of the ward, the funds thus saved to him; and sometimes it becomes necessary to institute proceedings for the prosecution of an embezzling guardian.

These references will serve to show some of the duties devolving upon the probate attorneys, but the nature, extent, and importance of their work can be better understood by an examination of the appended table, which covers the period between January 1 and July 1, 1915.

The extent of the work will be noted from the fact that at the beginning of the calendar year there was a total of 53,433 cases pending in the counties of the Five Civilized Tribes. Gratifying as the accomplished results are, it is apparent that there is a vast amount of unfinished work.

I think it worthy of special mention that during the last six months 37 new criminal actions were instituted and 69 such actions were finally determined at the instance or with the assistance of the probate attorneys.

It is also noteworthy that during the same period they caused 213 new civil actions to be instituted and 116 such actions to be finally determined, and that the amounts involved in the new suits aggregate \$1,525,377.

The efforts to protect the financial interests of minors and other dependent Indians are specially worthy of attention, e. g., in the last six months of the fiscal year there was saved to these wards of the Government the sum of \$462,100 by checking guardians' reports and taking necessary exceptions, and in order to insure greater safety of Indian funds the probate attorneys caused new bonds to be filed in the amount of \$687,500. During the same time conservation of Indian funds was effected through bank deposits and investments in the amount of nearly \$1,000,000.

Much of the success of the probate work may be justly credited to the county judges, who have cooperated in a conscientious and effective way with the probate attorneys to secure a harmonious administration of the Federal and State laws affecting such work.

The following table shows in concise form the condition of the probate work and the principal results accomplished during the six months ended July 1, 1915:

Summary of Probate Work, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, January 1 to July 1, 1915.

Cases pending January 1, 1915.....	53, 433
Cases pending July 1, 1915.....	52, 045
Regular cases in which attorneys appeared.....	10, 426
Civil actions instituted.....	213
Amount involved in such civil actions.....	\$1, 525, 377
Civil actions finally determined.....	116
Criminal actions instituted.....	37
Criminal actions finally determined.....	69
New bonds filed.....	713
Amount covered by new bonds.....	\$687, 500
Guardians removed or discharged.....	602
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits.....	\$330, 454
(b) Investments.....	\$644, 740
Amount saved to minors and others.....	\$462, 100
Inherited land sales.....	415
Minor allotment sales.....	151
Citations issued.....	1, 680
Quitclaim deeds obtained.....	43
Official letters and reports.....	28, 105
Conferences with allottees and others (approximately).....	22, 935

ENROLLMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES, LA POINTE OR BAD RIVER, WIS.

By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-605), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to prepare and complete, within 90 days, a roll of the unallotted members of the La Pointe or Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin, such roll to be made with the assistance of a committee of five Indians, to be chosen in council by the band.

A council, held August 17, 1914, elected the required Indian committee, which, with a representative of this office, prepared a roll containing the names of 523 Indians found entitled to allotments on the Bad River Reservation. Between 1,200 and 1,400 persons were denied enrollment, many of them belonging to other Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Following the approval of the roll, October 26, 1914, on a complaint made by a number of the rejected applicants that they had not been afforded an opportunity to present their cases for review, a committee of three officials reopened the case, in connection with the original Indian committee of five, and recommended the roll approved October 26, 1914, be amended by adding the names of 31 persons and striking therefrom the names of 9 persons.

PURIFICATION OF WHITE EARTH (MINN.) ROLLS.

In 1911 complaint was made by 16 Indians of the White Earth Reservation that 86 mixed-blood Chippewa of Lake Superior were fraudulently enrolled and receiving benefits with their band. The tribe was requested to furnish proper evidence to support this charge, and due notice was served on the contestees, consisting of the Beaulieu and Fairbanks families and their descendents, to show cause why their names should not be dropped from the White Earth tribal rolls and refund made to the Government of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully paid to them.

Special Attorney Thomas G. Shearman, of the Interior Department, investigated the charges in the field. His report sustaining the charges and finding against contestants was submitted to the Court of Claims February 28, 1913. By decisions of June 6, and December 21, 1914, the court held that it had "no jurisdiction of said claim or matter." April 8, 1915, a hearing was granted to the attorneys representing the respondents, and the case is now pending before the department for decision.

WHITE EARTH LAND-FRAUD CASES.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-353), permitted only adult mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation, Minn., to alienate their allotments. In 1909 it was learned that gross frauds had

been and were being perpetrated—mainly by whites—on full-blood allottees holding restricted lands, and that the lands of minor mixed bloods were being purchased, encumbered, and denuded of timber.

Through the Department of Justice suits were instituted to cancel and set aside these fraudulent conveyances, and as a basis for investigating these fraud cases a roll of 5,093 allottees of the reservation was prepared, showing the degree of Indian blood. On June 8, 1914, the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States *v.* First National Bank (234 U. S., 245), held that the term "mixed blood," found in the act of June 21, 1906, meant that any identifiable quantum of blood other than Indian blood relieves the allotments of the adult Chippewas from all restrictions upon alienation.

Since inaugurating this work 1,299 suits have been instituted by the Government to recover, approximately, 103,920 acres of land alleged to have been illegally alienated, and for accounting by various defendants for timber cut and removed therefrom. Three bills have been filed in equity to clear title to 288 allotments, aggregating 23,040 acres, and 170 cases of alleged fraudulent conveyance have been prepared and reported for suit. Decrees and orders in favor of the United States were obtained in 45 cases, by which 4,906.82 acres were recovered to the Indians; \$700 paid in fines; and \$13,000 paid for land sold, representing a total of \$86,602.30. There was collected from timber trespass and depredations \$45,000; 7 claims were settled out of court, representing \$29,333.86; 22 quit-claim deeds were obtained, clearing title to 1,760 acres; and \$25,000 was collected as additional compensation for minors' lands. The net result is that there has been collected in cash, recovered in land values, and for timber settlements and trespass, more than \$200,000.

Four suits have also been instituted by the Government to restrain the county officials of Becker, Mahnoman, and Clearwater Counties, in which the White Earth Reservation is located, from wrongfully taxing trust lands still held by allottees, whether full blood or mixed. These tax cases involve lands aggregating 69,204.11 acres.

INDIAN FORESTS.

The spring and summer of 1914 were exceptionally dry throughout the Northwestern States, where our most extensive Indian timber holdings are located. Superintendents of the Colville and Yakima Reservations reported a drought more marked than even in the year 1910, which was noted for exceptionally disastrous forest fires. Although the calendar year 1914 showed an increase over 1913 in both the number of fires and the damage done, the loss was very small in comparison to the value of the timber and forest resources which the Indian Service undertakes to protect with a very limited

force. The 334 fires reported burned over 138,989 acres, and \$10,816.15 was expended for labor and supplies, in addition to the salaries of the regular forest employees. The amount of standing timber injured was estimated at 12,633,000 feet board measure, and the total damage done to timber, reproduction, forage, and improvements was estimated at \$66,956.85. Of this estimated amount, \$40,446.50 was for damage to reproduction and \$10,352.85 for loss of forage.

At the sale of Choctaw tribal timber land held in November, 1914, to which reference was made on page 39 of my last annual report, 145,118.55 acres were sold for \$468,847.04. This amount was \$33,-336.19 in excess of the appraised value of the lands sold. Approximately 824,000 acres of these lands remain unsold.

Logging operations were continued during the winter of 1914-15 on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreille, and Leech Lake Reservations.

The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the statistical appendix accompanying this report. There were no logging operations on the Fond du Lac and Lac du Flambeau Reservations. On the Red Lake Reservations over a million feet were cut by the Indians. Minor operations were conducted on the White Earth and Mackinac Agencies under contracts approved in previous years.

As soon as the weather would permit in April, 1915, a crew of 12 men was started on a cruise of the timber within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash. This cruise is being conducted primarily by the strip-valuation method; but other methods have been used as checks to provide against errors to which that system may lead when employed exclusively. This reservation contains over 200,000 acres, most of which is timbered. Data are being obtained for the preparation of a contour map, and notes are being taken as to soil and other features. It is expected that about one-half of the reservation can be examined during the working season of 1915.

MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

In September, 1914, work was begun on a thorough examination of land and an estimate of the timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The autumn and early winter were very favorable to the prosecution of this work because of the light precipitation. Early in April, 1915, the work was resumed, and will be completed about November 1, 1915. Although the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), under authority of which the Neopit project was established, contemplated a management of the Menominee forests in accordance with forestry principles, no comprehensive estimate of the timber on the reservation has been undertaken previous to the examination now in progress. This cruise will furnish definite and detailed informa-

tion both as to the amount of timber by species and the character of the land in each 40 acres, and will also afford the necessary information for a contour map and the future management of the timber operations on a scientific and efficient basis.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The work of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, progressed very satisfactorily, the Indian appropriation act for the year having allowed \$80,000 for the employment of examiners of inheritance and necessary clerical help in the field and \$20,000 for employment of clerks in this office.

During the year about 14,000 cases were received in the office, on which 17,527 letters were written. The estates of 6,140 deceased Indians who held allotments under trust patents, and the estates of 566 deceased Indians holding allotments under restricted fee, or having only an inheritable interest in trust property, received final consideration. Approximately \$92,100 was collected, or is due, under the provisions of law requiring that \$15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case. In addition thereto 7,637 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The wills of 132 Indians were approved.

During the year the heirship work at the following agencies was brought up to date:

Cantonment, Okla.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Crow, Mont.	Southern Ute, Colo.
Otoe, Okla.	Tomah, Wis.
Pawnee, Okla.	Umatilla, Oreg.
Potawatomi, Kans.	

There are now employed in the field 17 examiners of inheritance and 1 clerk authorized to determine heirs of deceased Indian allottees. This force is engaged in conducting hearings on 30 of the reservations, and without doubt will, by the end of the year, very materially reduce the number of undetermined heirship cases.

It is intended during the fiscal year 1916 to make special effort to close up all undetermined Indian heirship cases on the public domain, as well as to ascertain the heirs of Indian homesteaders whose property is still under restrictions.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following are the most important cases involving Indian affairs decided by the courts during the last year:

United States v. Bartlett (235 U. S., 72).—This was a suit to cancel two deeds of surplus lands allotted to a Creek citizen of three-

fourths Indian blood. It was decided that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions on these lands by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), the restrictions imposed by the supplemental Creek agreement of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), having expired by limitation of time. This case is important because the doctrine was advanced for the first time before the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to reimpose restrictions which had expired. The court, however, being of opinion that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions, found it unnecessary to discuss the constitutional question.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. v. United States (235 U. S., 37).—This was a case of considerable importance. It was held that a statute granting public lands, or Indian lands which may become public lands, will not be construed as including Indian lands afterwards allotted in severalty under a treaty made immediately before the enactment of the statute, as to do so would impute bad faith on the part of the Government toward the Indians.

Skelton v. Dill (235 U. S., 206) and *Adkins v. Arnold* (235 U. S., 417).—In these cases it was held that restrictions upon alienation of allotments to Creek citizens made under the acts of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), apply only to allotments made to citizens in their own right and do not apply to those made on behalf of deceased members of the tribe.

Truskett v. Closser (decided Feb. 23, 1915).—The Supreme Court held that the Oklahoma district court could not confer rights of majority conformably to a State statute on a minor Indian allottee, notwithstanding the removal of restrictions on alienation by Indian allottees made by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312).

Joplin Mercantile Co. v. United States (decided by the Supreme Court Feb. 23, 1915).—It was held that pending the continuance under section 3 of the Oklahoma enabling act of June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 267), of the prohibition under State laws of the sale of liquors in the former Indian Territory and their introduction into that Territory the provisions of the act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 693), against the introduction of liquors are not enforceable as intrastate transactions.

Henry Henkel et al. v. United States (Supreme Court of the United States; decided Apr. 5, 1915).—In this case the practice of obtaining relinquishments signed by natural guardians of minors, which has obtained in the department, was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Ash Sheep Co. (221 Fed., 582).—It was held by a divided court that under the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352), whereby the United States agreed to dispose of the ceded lands for the Crow Indians and expressly provided that the Government should not be bound to purchase any of the lands or to find purchasers therefor,

it was the intent only that the Government should act as trustee for the Indians, to dispose of their lands, and, consequently, that the lands so ceded did not become public lands, upon which the free grazing of sheep was permitted.

United States ex rel. Julia Mickadiet and Alma La Mere Tiebault v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—The Court of Appeals, reversing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a petition for injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from assuming further jurisdiction in the estate of a deceased Winnebago allottee whose heirs had been found by the department under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), held that the action of the department was final and conclusive and that the Secretary was without jurisdiction to reopen the case or in any way to readjudicate it, and that the decree of adoption under which the plaintiffs claimed was valid, and that the plaintiffs were the sole heirs of the decedent.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The commercializing of aboriginal Indian life by means of exhibitions and shows in which the real modern Indian assumes the past is in every way discouraged. While there is much of his old life worth preserving, it is not the part which is desired by moving-picture companies or the Wild West show. The Indians who leave their homes, whether on or off the reservation, to go with these exhibitions obtain a false ideal of the civilization we desire them to emulate, and frequently permit the indulgence of their appetite for liquor or other depraved customs. A rigid censorship is exercised over contracts made for exhibition purposes, so that the interests of the Indians financially, morally, and otherwise will be protected.

On May 29, 1915, I addressed the following letter to Hon. J. M. Kennedy, State commissioner of agriculture, Billings, Mont.:

Receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of May 18, 1915, in which you recommend that Hon. Charles Harris be permitted to take 100 Indians from the Crow Reservation to participate in a Wild West show in connection with the Fourth of July celebration to be held at Billings.

During October last I visited the Crow Reservation and spent something like two weeks studying and investigating conditions from every point of view, covering the entire reservation.

It is generally believed that the Crow Indians have not made as great progress as might under proper circumstances have been acquired, and while to some extent, I share in this belief, I attribute much of this condition to the management of their affairs rather than wholly to the Indians themselves.

I am fully persuaded that under different circumstances they will respond and accomplish things for themselves far beyond either the general opinion concerning them or their own heretofore realization of their capacity and possibilities.

About a year ago a new superintendent was placed in charge of this reservation, in whose capacity and earnestness of purpose I have great confidence, and

recently a complete reorganization of the reservation employees has been effected. It is my conviction that Supt. Estep has the situation well in hand and that he is developing such a change as will soon bring about a revolution in the moral, educational, and industrial condition of the Crow Indians.

I found a splendid spirit of cooperation among the Crows and an apparent desire on their part to take advantage of their opportunities in such a serious way as to encourage me in believing that they really desire to in all respects raise their standards.

This is clearly exemplified in the fact that last summer with aggressive encouragement they cut and stacked several thousand tons of hay for the new tribal herd; that last fall they plowed the ground and put in a great deal larger acreage of fall wheat than in any previous year; and that this spring they have asked for and sowed more than 3 carloads of seed wheat.

The Indian fair held at the agency last year was a splendid success, free from degrading influences or conduct, altogether representative of a happy, industrious, and prosperous agricultural people. Such an exhibition and opportunity for enjoyment is greatly to be encouraged, and it is the intention, as it is the prospect, that at the coming fall the Crow Indians shall have another agricultural fair which will surpass the one of last year and be a real indication of their progress and a source of pride to their race.

The agency farmers, stock men, and other industrial employees on the reservation have found a new spirit among the Crows. I am recently in receipt of an extended and detailed report from Supt. Estep which shows that the efforts now being made to improve general conditions on the reservation are meeting with very gratifying success.

It is felt that the Crow Indians are now at a stage in their development where, with proper sympathy and encouragement, the entire tribe will make rapid strides in all that goes to develop independent, self-respecting, and self-supporting citizens.

This condition makes it urgent that no step be taken which might in any manner interfere with their progress.

Anything which encourages the Indians to array themselves in warlike costumes of the past, to participate in old-time dances, so-called Wild West shows and the like, must tend to emphasize the habits and customs of long ago which, if the Indian is to assume the burden and enjoy the privileges of citizenship, must disappear.

Such exhibitions likewise tend to give the public a wrong idea of the present condition existing among them by giving prominence to the Indian who delights in the atmosphere and exhibitions of the Wild West show at the expense and in discouragement of the progressive and industrious Indian whose children are in school, whose wife is a good housekeeper, and who is applying himself to industrial accomplishments in harmony with the new life which should be involved in the white man's civilizing influence.

Everything considered, I am quite of the opinion that the best interests of the Crow Indians demand that they be permitted to remain undisturbed rather than that they attend celebrations in near-by towns with injurious results to themselves, disaster to their crops, stock, and home interests, and thereby to some extent justify the frequent charge that they are not progressive and contribute nothing to the world's production or our advancing civilization.

For these and other reasons I am not in favor of the practice of permitting Indians to participate in the type of exhibitions ordinarily given in connection with Wild West shows. It is inconsistent with the present policy of the Indian Bureau.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

A serious drawback to the commercial independence of the average Indian is the greed and rapacity of the "money shark," who stands ever ready to get his willing victim into his debt. Without any inherited traits of economy, his ready desire for present gratification of his wants makes him the easy prey of the unscrupulous. Knowing the natural tendency of the Indian to be honest in payment of a debt, the avaricious money lender eagerly embraces every opportunity for loaning him money or selling to him on credit.

These loans were frequently made at such usurious rates that the knowledge came as a shock to the public when they were disclosed in a recent investigation of the Osage Reservation. This curse is a corollary of their wealth which continually presents a shining lure to the unscrupulous.

When their debts are paid off with trust funds they usually re-mortgage, and continue the almost endless cycle of borrowing and mortgaging. The superintendent, however, is protecting, as far as practicable, property which has been freed of incumbrance with trust moneys by taking a Government bill of sale. This is expected to accomplish good results.

The vast estate of the Osage Indians is such a temptation that only the most watchful care can prevent its dissipation. The schools on the reservations and all other forces which will work for right living are engaged in impressing these people with their danger, and urging them to avoid debt by living within their incomes.

The debt problem outside of the Osage Tribe is not so serious, as the Osages are much richer than any other tribe. In 1909 the department, in order to relieve the Indians of embarrassment on account of their increasing debts, forbade assistance being rendered their creditors in the collection of these debts. An effort was then made to effect settlement of outstanding debts which had been incurred prior to December 17, 1909, the date of the order.

As warnings have been issued to traders since 1904 that credit extended was at their own risk, no liability attaches to the Indian Office in connection with the Indians' indebtedness. However, reasonable efforts are being made to impress upon the Indians their obligations to settle their just debts, but the traders may lose a proportion of their claims on account of the methods used in extending credit.

INDIAN TRADERS.

Realizing that those persons holding licenses to trade with Indians are in a position to serve as an example to the Indians, and in line with other work to suppress liquor traffic, extraordinary efforts have been made to insure that all traders keep their pledges not to use in-

toxicants as a beverage while engaged in business on the reservations. Superintendents are required to make a personal investigation of their habits in this respect and report any incidents occurring either on or off the reservation which might disqualify them for traders' licenses.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Proper handling of his own moneys is a liberal economic education to the Indian. To impress this on the average individual is a serious problem, as "money" was such an unknown quantity among the aborigines of the continent that no word corresponding to this important function of our commercial life was found in their vocabularies. As a fundamental idea of values becomes more deeply implanted in the individual, a more liberal policy in handling his own funds is permitted.

The number of complaints by reason of this has been greatly reduced. The responsibilities of the superintendent, while considerably increased, have yet enabled him to give more careful and intelligent supervision of the Indians and their interests than heretofore without destroying their individualism or fostering the time-worn paternalism. The careful use of his own money, teaching him intelligent thrift, is the ultimate purpose of permitting the largest use practicable by the Indian of his own moneys.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The office has effected radical changes in its methods of handling the purchase of supplies, involving a reorganization of the purchase division, with a view to educating certain units of the office force in a more expeditious and intelligent handling of the purchase of supplies for the service, and a marked improvement has already been accomplished, both as to the expedition of purchases and the procuring of the best obtainable prices. This subject is being studied from all angles, and it is expected that there will be evolved as perfect a system as can possibly be used under the restrictions imposed by Congress and the regulations necessary to insure honesty and efficiency.

The permanent warehouses at New York and Omaha were closed during the fiscal year as required by law. There are at present three permanent warehouses, one each at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. In order to receive and forward supplies which were purchased for delivery at New York and Omaha, temporary headquarters were located at these two points, and are conducted partly by detail from the office and the field at a nominal cost compared to charges incurred by the maintenance of permanent warehouses.

IRRIGATION.

A very large proportion of all Indians live upon reservations having rainfall insufficient to carry on successful agricultural pursuits. In the reclamation of these areas approximately 403,000 acres are now irrigable through completed works constructed under the direct supervision of this bureau. Upon the 60 reservations where these projects are located are more than 80,000 Indians, so it is evident that much more land must be eventually provided with water. To this end surveys and investigations both as to the possibility and desirability of enlarging present irrigation projects and the initiation of new projects have been made.

On the Colville Reservation in Washington several areas were mapped and plans prepared for irrigation works where the water supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost. It is especially desirable to undertake these projects in the near future.

The Papago country, in southern Arizona, was covered by a reconnaissance survey of sufficient accuracy to determine water supplies sufficient to provide for stock and domestic use, which seems to be the limit of water possibility in this very arid country. On the Gila River the extensive survey to determine the legal and physical availability of the supply of water for the Pima Indians, as provided for in the appropriation act of August 1, 1914, has been completed. Investigations have also been made on the Southern Ute, Western Shoshone, Taos, Fort Apache, Klamath, Wind River, Owens Valley, Cal., and upon various other reservations.

The character of the soil and the climate and water supply on several reservations is of such a nature that stock raising seems to be the most remunerative occupation for the Indians. The development of water to increase the value of the grazing areas has been continued, especially in the Navajo and Papago countries. A total of 53 wells were drilled during the past year, with varying results.

Upon the northern reservations the limit of stock raising is determined by the amount of winter feed which may be obtained.

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

Among the more important operations were the following: Construction of the Sprague River diversion dam of the Modoc Point project, Klamath Reservation, Oreg., was completed during the year, and also all the canal system except some laterals with their necessary structures. On the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., arrangements were made to construct, in cooperation with white settlers, an enlarged Le Clair Canal, covering more than 7,000 acres of Indian allotments, which lie too widely separated to have been economically irrigated without this cooperation. On the Gila

River Reservation, Ariz., several old Indian canals were rebuilt on proper engineering lines to insure a more reliable water supply. On some reservations many of the timber structures erected in the early days of difficult transportation for irrigation construction are now being replaced with more enduring material. On the Crow Reservation several large steel flumes were substituted for the former defective timber ones. Similar work was done for other structures on Crow and Fort Belknap, Mont., and Wind River, Wyo., and other reservations. The principal work on Uinta, Fort Hall, Yakima, and Walker River has been the maintenance and operation of the systems and extensions of laterals as needed. The difficulties arising in the Hogback Canal on the San Juan Reservation, Ariz., due to the porous, shifting character of the material through which it passes, have been overcome and water carried throughout its length. The three largest irrigation projects for the Mission Indians in southern California, Pala, Morongo, and Rincon, were practically completed and a commendable increase in cultivated acreage made by these Indians. Considerable work increasing the water available and improving irrigation systems was done for the New Mexico Pueblos.

UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The ultimate results which should be derived from irrigation work have received much study, so that the greatest benefits may be secured from the expenditures made. Among many tribes irrigation agriculture is little known, and to induce the individual Indians to take advantage of their opportunity to become self-supporting various plans have been devised and are being carried out.

In many instances the rights of the Indians to the continued and undisputed possession of water for irrigation are aided by the actual beneficial use thereof, so that my efforts to increase the area being farmed under the various projects are not only for the primary object of making a larger number of Indians self-supporting, but also to prevent as far as possible litigation which might jeopardize the valuable water rights upon which the success of the various irrigation projects depends.

At Crow Reservation, Mont., there has been an increase of more than 12,000 acres during the past year. The Yuma Reservation, Ariz., has more than quadrupled its farmed area. The additional area prepared for irrigation at Uintah is about 20,000 acres. The Indians have taken hold of agriculture at Klamath with unexpected energy, and nearly all the able-bodied men are engaged in farming their allotments. At Wind River, Fort Hall, and Fort Belknap Reservations several thousand acres of new land is being irrigated at each place.

The foregoing are all Indians who are not naturally agriculturists. Among the Pima, Zuni, New Mexico Pueblos, and other agricultural tribes there has been also marked advance with the new works and extensions provided for the irrigation of their lands.

At Yakima (Wash.) Reservation practically all the land which can be supplied by the present canal system is being farmed. The total is more than 40,000 acres. Additional acres would be rapidly brought under cultivation if funds were made available for the construction of the necessary diversion dam and enlarged and extended canal system.

COOPERATIVE IRRIGATION.

The requirements of the four reservations where the irrigation work is under the Reclamation Service have been carefully kept in view. At the end of the fiscal year 1915 about 65,000 acres of Indian allotments were provided with means of irrigation on these reservations, to which are attached nearly 8,000 Indians. With respect to the three Montana reservations—Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck—a report covering present conditions and making recommendations for future methods of cooperation of this bureau with the Reclamation Service has been prepared. These plans are being carried forward and arrangements perfected to benefit as much as possible the Indians of these reservations. The Yuma Reservation, similarly irrigated by works constructed by the Reclamation Service, has also been the subject of investigations and reports as to the changes that were found desirable in the methods of operation of the Indian unit as compared to those in force upon the remainder of the Reclamation project.

WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The legal aspect of the protection of Indian water rights received special attention on several reservations. These include Salt River, Pima, Papago, Yakima, Uintah, Pah-Utes in California, Wind River, and others.

The ownership and use of water differs from that of nearly any other property, on account of the ever-present possibility of interference with that use, especially of water in flowing streams, by other irrigators at considerable distances, even in some instances in other States, and operating under various laws and practices.

The cooperation and harmonizing of the various activities of the Indian Service, which I have continually endeavored to bring about, was aided by a conference at Washington, to which the five district superintendents of irrigation were called, in December, during the period of comparative inactivity in irrigation work. Aside from the

technical and engineering subjects, including discussions relative to the adopting of the improved method of accounting for irrigation work now being undertaken by this bureau, other matters of importance were discussed.

Careful consideration of the rights of the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck Indians has convinced me that the conditions under which the cooperative irrigation work on these reservations has been done in the past is not for their best interest, and that its continuance would be a great injustice to the Indians; accordingly the Congress at its coming session will be requested to enact remedial legislation which will relieve the Indians from continuing to finance these projects in a manner which has heretofore been inimicable to the accomplishment of their prosperity and self-support.

It is believed that their property and the funds received from the sale of their lands should be released from the lien now imposed upon same for the total expense of constructing these projects, and that the cost of construction shall be imposed upon water users, Indian and white men alike, without discrimination, according to the benefits received by each.

LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING.

The grazing areas on the public domain have been constantly diminishing. Many of the big privately owned pastures of Texas and elsewhere have been broken up into smaller tracts for stock grazing or farms. The increase in the number of Indian-owned stock has correspondingly decreased the area of grazing ranges for lease. These conditions, together with the advanced price of beef, mutton, and wool and the great demand for horses and mules, have materially increased the number of bidders for Indian reservation leases, with uniformly better prices for same.

It is our purpose to use good business judgment in making this readjustment, and accordingly I am having the acreage and carrying capacity of many of the big reservation ranges reestimated by dependable and largely experienced stockmen. Water supply, fencing, winter protection, and every factor essential to securing the best results obtainable are being industriously undertaken and accomplished.

The added income to the Indians from the better prices has been utilized for their advancement, and, altogether, the results secured are very gratifying.

On some reservations there is a practice for intermarried white men and some Indians with considerable white blood to take advantage of the tribe as a whole, and particularly of the full bloods,

by purchasing their stock for inadequate prices, thus greatly increasing their own herds and so diminishing the ownership of the average Indian as to in many instances insure poverty. When privileged to do so, they use grazing opportunities to a very large and constantly increasing extent, and in some instances almost monopolize a reservation without compensation to the tribe.

This situation is so apparently unjust and harmful that I shall urge legislation which will prevent the further carrying on of the nefarious practice of concentration of ownership of stock among Indians through purchases for less than their value, and as an offset to the practice of monopolizing pasture privileges a charge is now made for Indian stock grazed in excess of 500 sheep and goats or 100 horses and cattle per family. Very few Indians have stock in excess of these numbers, and this regulation will affect only those who are capable of paying the tribe for grazing excess stock.

FIELD IMPROVEMENTS.

We are making a special and determined effort to reorganize and improve conditions in the Indian schools and on the reservations. It has been our purpose to so adjust superintendencies and the employee force as to insure the best results obtainable. To this end we have placed service employees in positions with work where they have demonstrated their capacity to make good. This has been done in the interest of the service and not otherwise. We have exerted ourselves to bring about a closer relation between the Washington office, the field force, and the Indians. We have earnestly endeavored to extend encouragement and sympathy to Indians throughout the entire country, and there is widespread evidence of appreciation and response.

I have personally visited a number of schools and reservations during the year, giving liberally of time to each. It is my experience that personal contact with field conditions is the best means of securing reliable information, and it is my intention to make numerous further visits as fast as other duties will permit.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION.

The following editorial from Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Chicago Live-Stock Report concerning the Tongue River Reservation indicates something of our efforts on numerous Indian reservations:

Our sales of western range cattle at Chicago on Monday of this week included 17 carloads of fine steers from the Tongue River Indian Reservation, Lamé Deer, Mont.

These Indian cattle were of notably good quality. One hundred and seventy-eight head were fed hay last winter. The balance, of same age and quality, had not been winter fed, but were in good condition. Four loads brought \$8.95,

seven loads \$8.90, and about four loads \$8.50. The first two bunches averaged 1,350 pounds and the latter 1,327 pounds.

The Tongue River Indian Reservation is classed as the best cattle range in the Northwest. The reservation is rough, but much of it is a natural meadow, having numerous springs and small streams.

The fine grass, springs which never go dry or freeze up in winter, and the excellent natural protection from storms make this reservation ideal for stock raising.

There are 1,456 Northern Cheyenne Indians living on the reservation at this time. The nearest railroad station is 55 miles from the agency.

The needy condition of the Indians of this section of the country, where the natural resources appear to be so good, caused Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit the reservation in the fall of 1914. Mr. Sells made a complete personal inspection of every part of the reservation. The commissioner is not only deeply versed in law and the banking business but is also thoroughly informed upon stock-raising and farming activities.

In the narrow fertile valley and on some choice upland hay, winter wheat, oats, alfalfa, and certain garden vegetables produce excellent results. Under the conditions which Mr. Sells found on the reservation wheat could not be ground into flour nor the surplus farm products raised by the Indians marketed for the reason that many of the Indians lived on the reservation 60 or 70 miles from the nearest railroad.

As a result of Mr. Sells's visit to the Tongue River Reservation the industrial program was completely changed. He immediately authorized the erection of an excellent flour mill, which will enable the Indians to have their wheat ground into flour, from which they will secure their bread. In order to provide a market for their surplus hay and other surplus farm products which the Indians could not sell on account of being so far from a railroad these products were purchased and fed to a large number of weak cattle and 280 head of steers. The surplus was fed to these cattle at a large profit. The result of the experiment in feeding the steers on hay throughout the winter can best be determined by the following comparisons of the prices of steers fed, with the class, age, and grade of steers permitted to run on the range without feed: Average price received for steers fed hay during winter, \$126; average price received for steers of the same age and grade that were not fed hay during winter, \$108.

While the result of the cattle feeding has been gratifying and profitable to the Indian Department and the Indians, the providing of a market for the surplus farm products has resulted in much more good. The commissioner's plan has fully demonstrated that stock raising and agricultural pursuits go hand in hand.

The providing of a market for the Indians' surplus farm products and the erection of a flour mill have within the past six months induced the Indians to more than double their farm activities.

Encouraged by the market provided for the sale of their hay, the Indians have recently purchased 40 new mowing machines and 20 hayrakes and are putting forth unusual efforts to harvest a large hay crop.

It is believed by those who are acquainted with the Northern Cheyenne Indians and their country that if the present plan of increasing and feeding their stock is continued, and the Government continues to aid them in providing a market for their surplus farm products, their hard times are past, and the tribe will soon be rapidly traveling the road to civilization, self-support, and prosperity. The results speak for themselves.

OSAGE.

Comparatively few of the Osage Indians live on their allotments or farm the land themselves, many residing in the villages set aside by act of Congress for their use. To remedy this condition three Government farmers have been assigned to this agency, and every effort possible is being made to get the Indians to live on their allotments. It is estimated that about 190,000 acres of agricultural land and 600,000 acres of grazing land, allotted to the Osage Indians, are leased, and it has been customary in the past for the allottees to lease their land for farming and grazing purposes without submitting the lease for approval. In some instances lease brokers have built up an extensive business in leasing allotted lands, without departmental approval; this practice will be discontinued, and persons now holding land without an approved lease are requested to submit their leases for approval at once or they will be subject to removal as trespassers. The total area leased for oil and gas purposes aggregates 714,673 acres. The total receipts from oil and gas during the year aggregated \$560,155.62. The total amount of oil run during that period aggregated 7,476,209 barrels. We are making a strenuous effort to better conditions generally at Osage.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

During the latter part of the calendar year 1914 a specific investigation was made into the present condition of these Indians and the status of their title to the lands now occupied by them, with the view of evolving some suitable and effective plan for straightening out the tangled affairs of these people. The report of the investigating officer, an interesting and instructive paper, was submitted under date of December 26, 1914. His report, with other data relating to the Seneca and other Indians of the Five Nations of New York, was printed as House Document 1590, Sixty-third Congress, third session.

ROCKY BOY'S BAND OF CHIPPEWA.

For several years this band of Indians has presented a difficult problem to the Indian Office. A few of them were allotted on the most undesirable part of the Blackfeet Reservation, which they refused to accept, and have been in the habit of wandering about from place to place over the country thereabouts, sometimes in search of work, but generally subsisting upon charity.

Several months ago permission was granted for these Indians to locate temporarily upon the southern part of the Fort Assiniboine Reserve and to use the land for gardens and pasture for their stock. Implements have been purchased and a farmer appointed to assist

them, and from present indications they will produce a fair supply of vegetables.

Congress should make provision for land on which these Indians may establish permanent homes and give them an opportunity to become self-supporting.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is one of the most pernicious evils in which the Indians indulge. On some reservations the Indians have been persuaded to give up this vicious practice, and on others they have been required to do so. Substantial progress in the elimination of this practice is being made throughout the entire Indian country.

MARITAL RELATIONS.

The legislature of Arizona has passed an act empowering all bonded superintendents or agents of Indian schools or agencies to issue marriage licenses, under the direction of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the school or agency is located, and to perform marriage ceremonies. A similar law in all States in which there are Indian reservations would help materially to break up the loose marital customs of many tribes and improve the moral standard of individuals, as well as be of assistance in the determination of heirs and the settlement of estates. It is proper to say in this connection that there is a general tendency to comply with the statutory marriage requirements in the States where Indians live, and the increase of lawful marriages is apparent. Unquestionably the heirship work now being carried on has been a material factor in impressing upon the minds of Indians the importance of lawful marriages and the certain relationship of parents and children.

DANCES.

A distinction is recognized between the barbarous dances of the Indian's wild days and those indulged in at the present time. The influence of the surrounding whites, of returned students, and a more enlightened spirit among the younger Indians has strongly tended to break up the ancient rites with their brutality and degrading features.

TWO CRIMINAL CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Two cases of a criminal nature which were exploited largely in the public press were tried during the year.

John Ashley, a white man, murdered De Soto Tiger, a Seminole Indian, to obtain valuable otter hides. The murderer successfully eluded the State officers, but on April 27, 1914, he was captured by

Thomas E. Brents, a special officer of our service, whom I had detailed to assist in the search. On his first trial the jury disagreed. While again being tried in November, 1914, Ashley escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff. He was retaken by the same special officer February 24, 1915, and on April 4 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged by a judge presiding over the State district court at Miami, Fla. In this trial, for the first time in the history of the Florida Seminoles a member of that tribe appeared as a witness in the white man's court. The Seminole Indians are now said to have more confidence in the friendship of the Government than ever before.

The other case was that of Juan Chacon, a Mexican herdsman, who on March 30, 1914, was found murdered on the Ute Mountain Reservation in Colorado. Everett Hatch, or Tse-ne-gat, was arrested on a United States warrant charged with the commission of the crime. Being supported by his father, Old Polk, and a number of other Indians, he declined to surrender and fled to Utah. Much excitement prevailed in that section of the country when, after arming themselves, they fled into a canyon and defied the authorities. During the conflict several white men and Indians were killed. Seeking to bring about a peaceful surrender, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, was requested to act as an intermediary. Gen. Scott arrived at Bluff, Colo., on March 11, and 10 days later Tse-ne-gat and his associates surrendered. The officers of the Federal court released all of the Indians except Tse-ne-gat, who was put upon trial for murder and acquitted.

HISTORICAL WORK.

The historical societies of Illinois and Wisconsin have in the past half year taken photostatic copies of over 14,000 papers from our old files, embracing the period from 1797 to 1841, inclusive. Later periods will be taken up during the winter. The valuable old files have also been consulted by historic investigators from the Central and South West States and from North Carolina and Louisiana.

UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

Systematic plans were formulated during the year for the expenditure of the interest and a part of the principal of the \$3,000,000 "Ute judgment fund," as appropriated each year by Congress, for the benefit of the Indians under the three Ute jurisdictions, particularly at Uintah and Ouray, where the situation with respect to the water rights demanded immediate attention. This situation was brought about by the fact that the State laws have been made applicable to the operation of the irrigation project on that reserva-

tion, which was constructed at an estimated cost of \$862,260.78, about 82,112 acres of land being under ditch. Up to December 1, 1914, the Indians had brought under cultivation 6,147 acres and lessees had cultivated 8,113 acres, or a total of 13,260 acres, thus leaving 63,852 acres of land actually under ditch but not cultivated. Under the State laws this land must be brought under cultivation and beneficial use made of the water by July, 1919, under penalty of forfeiture of the water rights.

After a careful investigation the conclusion was reached that the best solution of the difficulty was by leasing to white settlers on such terms as to accomplish the desired results. On March 24, 1915, a comprehensive plan was announced involving the leasing of this land for five years and such liberal terms as to invite white tenants. While detailed figures are not yet at hand, preliminary reports show that this plan has produced the most gratifying results, and that approximately 20,000 acres of the lands under this jurisdiction have been leased or otherwise placed under cultivation, and the water rights thereby saved.

Continuance of work approaching the progress now being made will insure full protection to the water rights of the Uintah Reservation Utes, and it is our purpose to make every possible effort to accomplish the best results obtainable.

As an indication of what we are doing and hope to do in an industrial way for all of the Utes, the following editorial from the Ignacio (Colo.) Chieftain is here reproduced:

UTES ARE PROGRESSING.

It seems that at last the Indian is coming to understand the truth of the saying, "By the sweat of thy brow thou shall eat bread," and are taking hold of their farm work this season with a vim and energy that is astonishing to the white brethren who have known the red man mainly for his laziness. It is indeed surprising to one to get out for a day and cover as much of the valley as possible to see just what they have accomplished in the brief time since spring opened.

To get the Indians on a self-supporting footing is the end toward which the Government officials and employees in the service are now working. Heretofore, either because of lax and inefficient administration of affairs or the lack of necessary incentive, but few of them have made more than a desultory; half-hearted attempt at farming, and a scattering few have gone into stock raising on a small scale, and as to actually earning a living on an allotment, those who attained this state of civilization could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The allotted Indian land comprises nearly all of the best farming land in the Pine River Valley, and for this to lie in waste has been shameful. So the change is surely a welcome one.

More than 700 acres of new land have been cleared and put into various crops, nearly double the acreage farmed previously; 1,500 acres have been fenced and 400 acres more will be fenced this summer and fall; several new houses have been built and many other improvements are under way.

The total acreage in crops farmed by the Southern Utes this year runs well toward 2,000 acres, and the alfalfa, wheat, oats, beans, and potatoes growing thereon look well, indeed, considering the haphazard system that has ruled previously.

In addition to increasing the acreage farmed, 32 more Indians have gone on their allotments who never before as much as made a pretense at farming anywhere.

An elaborate irrigation system has just been completed at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and now nearly all the Indian land on Pine River is under ditch.

Up the valley, north of Ignacio, on a fertile mesa that never before had a plow put on it, a fair idea may be gained of what is being done. New fences line on each side of the road and growing crops have taken the place of rank sagebrush, which was all there was on the ground but a few weeks ago. The same transformations have been made in all parts of the valley—on the Durango road west of town, south toward La Boca, on either side of the river, and east on Spring Creek the transformation and the work that has been done in such a short time after so many years of lethargy is remarkable.

Annuity payments that heretofore were spent mostly for trumpery, bright-colored blankets, gewgaws, at gambling or for fire water, are now placed on deposit and can be drawn only with a check signed by the Indian himself and the superintendent. Under this system the money paid by the Government is spent only for the things that will do the Indian the most good.

Standard makes of wagons, harness, machinery, and implements are sold to the Indian farmers at prices lower than local dealers can buy at wholesale. McCormick mowing machines are sold them at \$45, binders \$100, 3-inch Studebaker wagons at \$65, galvanized barbed wire at \$2.50 per hundredweight, and other things in proportion at actual cost to the Government. On account of a reduced freight rate this cost is much lower than the average person would suppose.

Forty-eight head of horses have been bought this year for the Indians at prices ranging from \$75 to \$100, and 24 sets of harness have been sold also.

The policy of Supt. West is to establish all the Indians on land as near the agency as possible, where they will be more directly under the supervision of the superintendent and the farmers who are employed especially to direct their work. To this end nine real estate transfers have been made since last fall, land at a distance being sold to white men and tracts bought for the Indians nearer the agency. In time this entire division of the Southern Utes—now numbering 360—will be brought to farms in the immediate vicinity of Ignacio.

If the present policy of dealing with the Ute is continued, in a few years this valley will be hard to recognize as the same country. As we said before, they have the best land; and with the advantages they have over the white farmer, if properly instructed and encouraged, there is no reason they should not have the best farms.

We can now look forward to the time when we will point with pride to the many well-kept farms of our Ute neighbors and when we will be able to consider these people as citizens and assets to our community from any standpoint.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

To demonstrate the advancement of the American Indian an exhibit was made at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which awakened much interest. The progress of the race was faithfully depicted in those lines of endeavor on which the educational forces of the field

service have been exercised. These exhibits show the amenability of the individuals of the race to the civilizing influences which have been thrown around them. Beginning with the first step in their education, there were displayed the courses of study in schoolrooms and shops by means of classroom papers and articles manufactured by pupils. Specimens of printing and magazine work executed by Indian apprentices were revelations of a latent artistic temperament. The teaching of grades from the elementary manual training to electrical engineering was exemplified. Exhibits of furniture and model houses made by Indian boys and the products of the domestic-science departments, represented by canned fruits and vegetables, needlework, and tailor-made suits attracted attention. The agricultural exhibit was both creditable and instructive.

Native Indian arts were not overlooked, and fine specimens of blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, willowware, bead, leather, and bark designs illustrated the innate ingenuity and deft workmanship of the Indians in their original state, as well as the value, artistic and intrinsic, of the skill which they bring with them into their latter-day life.

Four blankets were especially worthy of mention. These were the prize winners in a contest open to all the Navajos, and were marvelous products of the skill of the workers in their proportion, coloring, and technical execution. They served their purpose here, as well as setting a standard for the Navajos, of showing a discriminating public the wonderful difference, intrinsically and artistically, between the loosely woven aniline-dyed rugs woven for a quick sale and the finished article, into which the Navajo woman has placed months of toil and interlaced the mysterious cult of the old religions.

Pictures showing comparative scenes illustrative of the Indians' health condition and the forceful care which is being taken to prevent the spread of diseases were objects of deep interest.

The supervising jury of the international exposition awarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the medal of honor for its collective exhibit in the educational group. There were 35 Indian schools named as participants in this honor.

A gold medal was also awarded to the bureau for the betterment of social and economic conditions of the Indians.

The following condensed summary of the extemporaneous address made by me at the conference of employees, returned students, and others, held during the San Francisco Exposition, is here reproduced as reported by Edgar A. Allen, superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School:

I am greatly pleased to participate in this great conference of employees, returned students, and others, whom I may properly assume are deeply interested in Indian welfare.

For a long time I have desired to visit the Indians of the Southwest that I might closely study their problems. I have spent the last several weeks among the Apaches, Pimas, Papagos, and the Indians along the Colorado River. About a week of this time was given to the Papago country. For many reasons I am convinced that the Papago Indians are among the most deserving of any people I have ever known. Their home for more than 200 years has been in the driest desert of the United States. No branch of the Caucasian race could exist under such conditions, and I doubt if there is another Indian tribe that would do so. Under these circumstances they have demonstrated that the genius of necessity works out wonderful things. The Papagos have made their struggle unassisted, and their accomplishments, in view of their tremendous obstacles, are marvelous. Altogether they are entitled to more kindly consideration than they have received, and it is my firm purpose to show the Papagos that we are willing to help those who have so valiantly helped themselves. In this connection I should say that their neighbors, the Pimas, are an industrious and deserving people. During my visit among them I found the warm side of the Apaches. I am persuaded that they, too, respond to the hand of friendship and that their rapid advancement is assured with sympathetic cooperation. There are important and pressing problems demanding administrative action for the several tribes and bands of Indians along the Colorado River. All of the tribes recently visited by me will have the earnest and best attention of which I am capable.

In our labors with these primitive people we are too prone to become impatient. There is a disposition to expect a revolution rather than an evolution such as has come about in 2,000 years of the white man's civilization. It is unfair, it is unjust, to expect more rapid progress from the Indian than is shown in the development of the white race. If I were called upon to indicate the one-important word in our relations with the Red Man, it would be patience.

In this splendid audience of service employees and friends of the Indian there are a large number of returned students. Let me briefly address myself especially to the products of our Indian schools.

I find among returned students on the reservations something of unrest—a more general tendency to want a job in the service than is best for their own future. The real genius of our Indian schools is industrial in its purpose and should be in its accomplishments. There are but few, if any, educated Indians who can not return to their allotments and soon become self-supporting in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, and especially is this true when, under proper circumstances to extend it, advantage is taken of the reimbursable fund. There are thousands of white tenant farmers struggling to pay off their annually given crop mortgage who would be thankful for the opportunity of the Indian, who has an allotment and the privilege of a reimbursable non-interest-bearing loan. A job as policeman or a clerkship is menial in comparison to the dignity and prosperity to be attained by independent effort with such advantages.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves." Let me give you an illustration: I have a son, a junior in the University of Chicago. School is now in vacation. Is he spending the summer as an idler, indolently waiting for the opening of the new year? No; he is this summer spending every working hour earning money to help him through the next school year. When he fails to do this he will not go back. This treatment is not chastisement; it is training. I take this course because I love him, and he willingly responds. It is because I am the Indian's friend that I speak plainly. The best friend is the one who tells the truth and does not deal in circumvention or deception.

The responsibility resting upon the Indian youth of to-day is greater than has ever fallen upon the young men and women of any race in the history of the world. Your success or failure will largely determine the future of the Red Man of America. The eyes of the Caucasian race are upon you. If you demonstrate your capacity to take on the education offered in Indian schools; if you utilize the equipment thus acquired and affirm your capacity for advancement and self-support; if you rise to the occasion and give living evidence of the progress of your people, the expenditures in your behalf will have been justified; then you and your friends who are earnestly undertaking to work out a future for you and perpetuate your race will be equipped with armor to make a successful defense of your people and their property; insure the permanent establishment of your schools; and all that goes to justify the denial that the Indian is a "vanishing race." If you do not measure up to your opportunities, you fail at your peril. Whether you are able to meet these demands depends upon you. If you fail there are those who will use it as an argument in support of their aggressions upon your people and their property and thus endanger the possibility of the next generation having similar opportunities. I have faith in you and believe you will make good.

Speaking now more generally, I repudiate the suggestion that the Indian is a "vanishing race." He should march side by side with white men during all the years to come. It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from diseases or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

I am told that there was a time in the history of the Indian Service when approximately 50 per cent of the employees were transferred annually. I have heard of those who have changed the location of their service as many as seven times in five years. All requests for transfers now invite investigation, both of the reason given and the service record of the applicant, with such action as developments justify. The transfer may be granted; a promotion is not impossible. However, the disclosures thus acquired may suggest demotion or even separation from the service. Employee tramps are a menace to the service. The best test of efficiency is long and satisfactory service in the same place. The number of transfers during the last year has been greatly reduced as compared with preceding years, and you may be sure of a very substantial reduction in the future.

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective

home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

No industrial Indian boarding school should buy its butter, eggs, chickens, fruit, or vegetables. No Indian reservation with farm facilities should purchase hay and feed for the horses and school dairy herd, or beef and flour for school, agency, and issue purposes. How can we expect a boy or girl to learn industrial efficiency when he has been educated at a nonreservation or reservation boarding school where the methods, if adopted in private business, would promptly lead to bankruptcy? During the last two years we have industriously undertaken to work out a program which will make such things impossible in the future.

It is indefensible for an Indian school or reservation to purchase anything, soil and climate considered, that can be produced. It is of the highest importance that the Indian boy and girl be made to realize and fully understand the importance of economy, production, and self-support. They should have a continuous object lesson justifying the expenditure for their education.

The time must come quickly when the Indians are producers rather than altogether consumers. In this connection it is gratifying to announce that our agricultural and stock-raising efforts are meeting with general and splendid success. The Indians on numerous reservations are demonstrating their capacity for stock raising; they are increasing their crop acreage rapidly, as indicated by the fact that this year they used several times as much seed as during any previous year, and that their cattle, horses, and sheep are being upbred, increased, and cared for in a businesslike and profitable manner.

I firmly believe that if the industrial progress of the last 2 years is continued for 10 years our Indians will be practically self-supporting, with correspondingly reduced congressional appropriations.

The use of the term "surplus land" as applied to Indian reservations sometimes makes me impatient. It too often means that the lands remaining after the Indians of a tribe have been allotted shall be separated from them without sufficiently taking into consideration the fact that many times such allotments are wholly unfit for agricultural purposes or insufficient to insure a subsistence when no additional provision is made for grazing and stock-raising opportunities. I know of many allotments depending entirely upon which an Indian family would starve to death and where no white family could be induced to attempt to make a living, and yet under these circumstances an unsuccessful Indian farmer is apt to be declared a failure. There are thousands of acres of land on Indian reservations where 100 hundred acres would not feed a rabbit. I suggest that hereafter we photograph the "painted desert" more frequently and less often the small alfalfa patch on a great reservation. We should at least tell the whole truth. It is prejudicial to the Indian to emphasize the small part of their possessions that are productive and withhold from the public the very large unproductive portion. In this wise it becomes wrongfully understood that they have vast and valuable possessions unused by them which should be otherwise utilized.

A few words on the moral side of our service. Every employee in the Indian Service should be a constant object lesson of sobriety, that the Indian may by comparison understand the demoralizing and disastrous effects of the use of intoxicants by whatever name they are known. After I addressed my letter to the employees of the Indian Bureau pronouncing liquor the greatest menace to the American Indian I received a communication from the Hon. Joseph H. Choate warmly commending the sentiment and saying: "You are absolutely

right in your position that if we can save the American Indian from the curse of whisky we can save him from pretty much all the other ills that threaten him." No better proof of the evils attending the use of liquor can be given than to cite the attitude of the present war lords of the Old World. Liquor is the instrument commonly used by the unscrupulous who reach out to get the Red Man. Every effort within the power of all the employees in the Indian Service should be made to save the Indian from the curse of the liquor traffic.

I have never announced a policy, but if I were to declare one to-day it would be in these few words: In dealing with Indians and Indian problems, under like conditions, treat all questions practically the same as if white people alone were involved.

Sometimes it occurs to me that I take my job too seriously; but, after all, do you think it possible to take too seriously responsibility involving the health, education, property, and in some measure the destiny of a human race? The Indian Office deals with a people numbering approximately 325,000 souls. We have virtually a government within a government. Our bureau deals with every social, educational, economic, and contractual relationship. It has some feature of nearly every other bureau or department in Washington. It is original in its operation, constructive in its action, and frequently without precedent. A Commissioner of Indian Affairs might to advantage be a lawyer, doctor, teacher, farmer, stockman, lumberman, oil expert, and mining engineer—have practically all of the equipment within the range of human affairs. There is no phase of life upon which he does not have to act practically every day. In addition to his activities in connection with the life of the Indians, he has to deal with the varied relationships of almost 6,000 employees, and there are numerous perplexing and constantly arising conditions which require courage and faithful, unbending adherence to duty.

In closing, let me say that I believe the employees of the Indian Service as a whole are the most capable of all employees in the Government service, and that their average compensation is not in proportion to their worth and accomplishments. In the performance of my duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have had no greater satisfaction than my association in the office and the field with those devoted employees who in many instances are making sacrifices and who are rendering the most faithful and efficient service.

My pilgrimage across the continent to meet you in this splendid conference is not only to express to you something of my views on Indian administration, but that we may consult with one another, strengthen our appreciation of duty to the Indian race, and so execute our respective responsibilities as to insure enlargement of vision, to the end that the white and red races shall, through our efforts, become more and more integral parts of our civilization and together march side by side in peace, prosperity, and happiness.

CONCLUSION.

No one can be connected for any appreciable length of time with the Indian Service without becoming deeply interested in the Indian, his problems, and the plans for their solution. It has been so with me, and I have found among the employees of the office and in the field many who are rendering most excellent and devoted service. In closing this report on the activities of the bureau, I wish to express my appreciation of these loyal-to-duty associates. That their efforts and mine have not been in vain is evidenced by the recent marked

progress of the Indian individually and collectively. They are in increasing numbers being given a free hand in the management of their own affairs and placed on an equality with other citizens of the country. This achievement is not so readily realized by those not closely associated with the endeavors of the Government in that direction, but to those who are part of the organization and understand the earnest efforts which are being employed to bring about this change progress is very apparent.

The accomplishments in the improvement of health, morals, education, and industry are to some extent reflected in this report, but the responsiveness of the Indian to the agencies exerted in his behalf can only be fully appreciated by personal contact, with knowledge of the reports from the field, personal talks with those visiting the office, and from field officers and those having business and other relations with the Indians.

I am more than encouraged by the success thus far attained; the prospect for betterments was never so bright. The successes acquired and the promises for the future are well worthy of the sincere interest you have shown during my incumbency in the welfare of the Indians.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.¹

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase over pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	.22	131	- .75
1904.....	80,588	9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	298,240	6.23	269	+ 6.12

Increase in work, 1915 over 1899.....	399.51
Increase in force, 1915 over 1899.....	157.43
	<i>Per cent.</i>

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.*

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.)

Grand total.....	333, 010
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101, 521
By blood.....	75, 534
By intermarriage.....	2, 582
Freedmen.....	23, 405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	231, 489

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4, 200
Arizona.....	42, 336	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15, 034	Iowa.....	364
Colorado.....	890	Kansas.....	1, 375
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	578	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	¹ 118,358
Minnesota.....	11,723	Oregon.....	6,481
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	11,329	South Dakota.....	21,082
Nebraska.....	3,917	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	7,819	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,210
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	22,007	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,185	Washington.....	11,423
North Carolina.....	8,047	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,710	Wisconsin.....	9,889
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,705

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States,* exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population ²	333,010	104,796	102,987	86,452	107,416	173,747	48,372	60,973
Alabama: Not under agent.....	* 909							
Arizona.....	42,336	21,522	20,814	16,817	23,519	42,012	178	146
Camp Verde School.....	421	216	205	185	236	404	17	
Mohave—Apache.....	265	135	130	122	143	257	8	
Tonto—Apache.....	156	81	75	63	93	147	9	
Colorado River.....	477	277	200	199	278	398	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	69	40	29	199	278	398	18	61
Cocopa.....	1		1					
Mohave.....	402	234	165					
Mohave—Apache.....	5	3	2					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,388	1,177	1,211	1,190	1,198	2,304	11	73
Fort Mojave School.....	763	423	340	272	491	763		
Chemehuevi.....	148	75	73	68	80	148		
Mohave.....	615	348	267	204	411	615		
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	170	92	78	67	103	170		
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Painte.....	98	57	41	38	60	98		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,700	889	811	433	1,267	1,700		
Moqui School.....	4,193	2,207	1,986	2,155	2,038	4,193		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,193	1,160	1,033	1,014	1,179	2,193		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000		
Navajo School—Navaho ⁴	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,910	90	
Pima School.....	6,296	3,195	3,101	1,890	2,406	6,288	8	
Maricopa.....	279	136	143	129	150	279		
Pima.....	4,017	2,059	1,958	1,761	2,256	4,009	8	
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,208	598	610	587	621	1,206	2	
Maricopa.....	84	44	40	34	50	84		
Mohave Apache.....	236	128	108	92	144	234	2	
Pima.....	888	426	462	461	427	888		
San Carlos School ⁶	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	
Coyotero—Apache.....	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	
Mohave—Apache.....	69	33	36	35	34	69		
San Carlos—Apache.....	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	
Tonto—Apache.....	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.² Correct as reported by superintendents.³ 1910 census.⁴ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.⁵ Unknown.⁶ 1914 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Arizona—Continued.								
San Xavier School—Papago.....	4,990	2,400	2,590	1,800	3,190	4,967	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	474	260	214	192	282	464	10	.....
Western Navajo School.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi).....	262	133	129	138	124	262	.....	.....
Navaho.....	6,098	2,787	3,311	2,621	3,477	6,098	.....	.....
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	15,034	7,143	6,891	3,300	5,262	8,744	3,457	1,361
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,345	685	660	459	886	1,076	158	111
Campo School.....	228	115	113	82	146	210	17	1
Mission Indians at Campo.....	137	77	60	47	90	131	6	.....
Cuyapalpe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
Manzanita.....	70	29	41	32	38	58	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	53	25	28	22	31	27	21	5
Fort Bidwell School.....	715	340	375	264	451	688	18	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute.....	200	112	88	93	107	191	9	.....
Pit River.....	501	221	280	169	332	494	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	788	416	372	283	505	758	23	7
Greenville School—Digger and Washo.....	1,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,245	609	636	569	676	610	527	108
Hupa.....	435	211	224	166	269	187	230	18
Klamath.....	546	284	262	300	246	288	200	58
Lower Klamath.....	264	114	150	103	161	135	97	32
Malki School.....	612	333	279	220	392	548	30	34
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	18	10	8	7	11	18	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	38	22	16	14	24	38	.....	.....
Martinez.....	114	67	47	32	82	106	8	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	10	6	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	233	121	112	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs.....	52	29	23	14	38	52	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	56	30	26	13	43	56	.....	.....
Torres.....	85	44	41	37	48	85	.....	.....
Pala School.....	936	461	475	331	605	828	101	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	130	67	63	53	77	114	16	.....
La Jolla.....	246	124	122	89	157	242	4	.....
Pala.....	196	89	107	69	127	153	41	2
Pauma.....	50	23	27	19	31	49	1	.....
Pechanga.....	202	99	103	56	146	194	8	.....
Rincon.....	61	32	29	21	40	33	23	5
San Pascual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	47	26	21	22	25	42	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California..	5,000	2,500	2,500	(²)	(²)	³ 2,500	³ 1,875	³ 625
Round Valley School—Concow and other tribes.....	1,550	786	764	633	917	³ 560	³ 590	³ 400
Soboba School.....	938	528	410	367	571	799	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla.....	137	73	64	41	96	137	.....	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	13	22	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	126	77	49	47	79	126	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	194	115	79	85	109	140	54	.....
Santa Rosa.....	64	38	26	10	54	64	.....	.....

¹ 1910 census.² Unknown.³ Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Soboba School—Continued.								
Santa Ynez.....	71	38	33	31	40	1	16	54
Soboba.....	136	73	63	47	89	121	15	.....
Volcan.....	175	96	79	93	82	175	.....	.....
Tule River School.....	624	345	279	70	82	140	12	.....
Tule River.....	152	89	63	70	82	140	12	.....
Outlying districts.....	472	256	216	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colorado.....	890	460	430	462	428	873	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	366	177	189	169	197	349	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	524	283	241	293	231	524	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	² 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	² 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	² 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	578	358	220	217	361	563	14	1
Georgia: Not under agent.....	² 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,200	2,076	2,124	1,578	2,622	3,335	551	314
Coeur d'Alene School.....	834	416	418	333	501	649	105	80
Coeur d'Alene.....	601	303	298	245	356	434	87	80
Kalispel.....	101	55	46	39	62	101	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	132	58	74	49	83	114	18	.....
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,794	914	880	662	1,132	1,491	234	69
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,572	746	826	583	989	1,195	212	165
Illinois: Not under agent.....	² 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	² 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	364	190	174	142	222	364	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,375	734	641	781	594	748	318	309
Kickapoo School.....	616	323	293	349	267	217	188	211
Iowa.....	303	150	153	170	133	16	76	211
Kickapoo.....	216	126	90	131	85	187	29	.....
Sac and Fox.....	97	47	50	48	49	14	83	.....
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	759	411	348	432	327	531	130	98
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	² 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	² 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	² 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	² 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	² 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	² 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	11,723	5,874	5,849	5,551	6,172	3,397	4,146	2,694
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	1,020	522	498	516	504	86	532	402
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	318	140	178	139	179	.....	318	.....

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School.....	1,754	904	850	785	969	993	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	457	221	236	215	242	310	141	6
Leech Lake Pillager.....	805	412	393	351	454	462	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	492	271	221	219	273	221	226	45
Nett Lake School.....	625	291	334	292	333	407	162	56
Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	530	240	290	238	292	329	148	53
Vermillion Lake Indians ¹	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,486	742	744	741	745	(²)	(²)	(²)
White Earth School.....	6,217	3,114	3,103	2,985	3,232	1,719	2,348	2,150
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,359	1,206	1,153	2,985	3,232	1,719	2,348	2,150
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,174	570	604					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	811	405	406					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	440	218	222					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	284	133	151					
Pembina-Pillager.....	415	222	193					
Leech Lake (removal).....	272	122	150					
White Oak Point (removal).....	291	140	151					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	110	63	47					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	35	26					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	303	161	142	93	210	192	89	22
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	³ 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	³ 313							
Montana.....	11,329	5,659	5,670	5,225	6,104	6,560	2,845	1,924
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,724	1,356	1,368	1,422	1,302	1,222	1,147	355
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,699	850	849	690	1,009	1,269	234	196
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,302	1,154	1,148	955	1,347	714	715	873
Fort Belknap School.....	1,205	621	584	500	705	836	255	114
Assiniboin.....	634	326	308	237	397	446	101	87
Grosventre.....	571	295	276	263	308	390	154	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux, Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,943	969	974	1,022	921	1,141	453	349
	1,456	709	747	636	820	1,378	41	37
Nebraska.....	3,917	1,948	1,969	1,895	2,022	1,721	970	1,226
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,313	674	639	660	653	1,020	116	177
Santee School.....	1,508	741	767	763	745	591	454	463
Ponca.....	329	154	175	204	125	89	138	102
Santee Sioux.....	1,179	587	592	559	620	502	316	361
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,096	533	563	472	624	110	400	586
Nevada.....	7,819	3,971	3,848	2,328	5,491	7,030	576	213
Fallon School.....	437	216	221	132	305	412	12	13
Paiute at Fallon.....	324	163	161	96	228	319	5	
Lovelocks.....	113	53	60	36	77	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.....	344	173	171	133	211	330	14	
Moopa River School—Paiute.....	123	61	62	45	78	118	5	
Nevada School—Paiute.....	606	266	340	203	403	602	4	

¹ 1914 report.³ Unknown.² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	707	333	374	323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute.....	566	267	299	323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	141	66	75					
Western Shoshone School.....	602	322	280	272	330	532	70	.....
Paiute.....	293	158	135	128	165	532	70	.....
Shoshoni.....	309	164	145	144	165			
Reno, special agent.....	15,000	2,600	2,400	1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,000	1,030	970	1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	525	475					
Washo.....	600	320	280					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	² 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	² 168							
New Mexico.....	22,007	11,159	10,848	11,331	10,676	21,579	347	81
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	642	339	303	275	367	642		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	³ 626	302	324	274	352	598	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,715	1,325	1,390	1,357	1,358	2,715		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,421	4,378	4,043	3,778	4,643	8,021	330	70
Navaho.....	358	174	184	174	184	358		
Pueblo.....	8,063	4,204	3,859	3,604	4,459	7,663	330	70
San Juan School—Navaho.....	18,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,603	815	788	647	956	1,603		
New York.....	6,185	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825		
New York Agency.....	5,825	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825		
Cayuga.....	182	83	99	80	102	182		
Oneida.....	243	123	120	87	156	243		
Onondaga.....	549	277	272	210	339	549		
Seneca (Allegany).....	920	462	458	461	459	920		
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,317	670	647	578	739	1,317		
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	500	275	225	205	295	500		
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,509	800	709	754	755	1,509		
Tuscarora.....	355	196	159	116	239	355		
Montauk.....	¹ 30	15	15	15	15	30		
Poospatuck.....	¹ 20	10	10	10	10	20		
Shinnecock.....	¹ 200	100	100	100	100	200		
Not under agent.....	⁴ 360							
North Carolina.....	8,047	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,211	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,710	4,348	4,362	4,072	4,638	4,736	3,666	308
Fort Berthold School.....	1,154	580	574	540	614	831	296	27
Arikara.....	409	203	206	197	212	256	141	12
Grosventre.....	483	240	243	223	260	360	109	14
Mandan.....	262	137	125	120	142	215	46	1

¹ Estimated.² 1910 census.³ Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.⁴ 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota—Continued.								
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	999	502	497	429	570	999	(¹) 418	(¹) 281
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,434	1,708	1,726	1,396	2,038	2,735	418	281
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,123	1,558	1,565	1,707	1,416	171	2,952	.....
Ohio: Not under agent.....	² 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	118,358	8,429	8,408	7,950	8,887	35,952	15,366	44,635
Cantonment School.....	782	419	363	339	443	729	37	16
Arapaho.....	240	129	111	107	133	230	10	.....
Cheyenne.....	542	290	252	232	310	499	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,253	630	623	534	719	933	221	99
Arapaho.....	521	259	262	240	281	397	71	53
Cheyenne.....	732	371	361	294	438	536	150	46
Kiowa School.....	4,410	2,162	2,248	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Apache.....	177	81	96	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Comanche.....	1,523	762	761					
Kiowa.....	1,500	712	788					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,123	559	564					
Apache prisoners.....	87	48	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage School—Osage.....	2,195	1,136	1,059	809	1,386	838	1,357	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	476	245	231	254	222	426	41	9
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	679	322	357	344	335	526	120	33
Ponca School.....	1,010	515	495	599	411	397	406	207
Kaw.....	³ 338	183	155	257	81	104	27	207
Ponca.....	622	306	316	321	301	250	372	.....
Tonkawa.....	50	26	24	21	29	43	7	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	155	80	75	50	105	155	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	687	334	353	364	323	411	142	134
Iowa.....	87	39	48	38	49	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox.....	600	295	305	326	274	365	101	134
Seger School.....	593	280	313	252	341	533	18	42
Arapaho.....	148	65	83	67	81	131	7	10
Cheyenne.....	445	215	230	185	260	402	11	32
Seneca School.....	1,998	979	1,019	1,049	949	140	509	1,349
Eastern Shawnee.....	131	54	77	71	70	5	65	61
Ottawa.....	273	147	126	153	120	4	44	225
Quapaw.....	331	159	172	170	151	94	24	213
Seneca.....	415	202	213	210	205	18	274	123
Wyandot.....	455	236	219	215	240	1	28	426
Peoria-Miami ⁴ (citizen).....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	2,599	1,327	1,272	1,157	1,442	862	1,314	423
Absentee Shawnee.....	455	225	230	172	283	410	38	7
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,796	927	869	921	875	110	1,270	415
Mexican Kickapoo.....	348	175	173	64	284	342	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes ⁵	101,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,789	10,393	41,934

¹ Included in full blood.² 1910 census.³ Increase due to revision of Kaw census.⁴ 1914 report: now citizens, no longer under jurisdiction of Quapaw Agency.⁵ Increased roll due to act of Congress, Aug. 1, 1914.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432	}				8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659	}				1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood.....	17,488	}				8,444	2,473	10,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,776					6,873	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,967					6,873	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,481	3,151	3,330	1,451	2,030	3,884	1,665	932
Klamath School.....	1,145	545	600	467	678	872	254	19
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	(1)	(1)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	425	226	199	195	230	200	208	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,152	539	613	476	676	581	50	521
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	759	341	418	313	446	731	28	
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	2 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	2 331							
South Dakota.....	21,082	10,511	10,571	9,615	11,467	12,562	5,590	2,930
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,708	1,349	1,359	1,248	1,460	1,755	469	484
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonal Sioux.....	955	457	498	367	588	702	210	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	282	149	133	96	186	233	49	
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	481	243	238	226	255	246	200	35
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,240	3,639	3,601	3,418	3,822	4,732	1,572	936
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,519	2,763	2,756	2,482	3,037	3,148	1,600	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,053	1,041	1,012	867	1,186	867	876	310
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,844	870	974	911	933	879	614	351
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	2 216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	2 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	2 510							

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.³ Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Utah.....	3,210	878	916	509	785	1,693	80	21
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	133	64	69	48	85	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,161	583	578	461	700	1,060	80	21
Uinta Ute.....	440	202	238	} 461	700	1,060	80	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	439	216	223					
Whiteriver Ute.....	282	165	117					
Salt Lake—								
Under special agent—Paiute and others.....	500	231	269	(¹)	(¹)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	² 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent.....	² 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	² 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,423	5,549	5,781	4,204	5,426	7,566	2,516	1,248
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,468	1,196	1,272	1,124	1,344	1,482	455	531
Cushman School.....	2,390	1,164	1,166	255	375	1,421	684	225
Chehalis.....	99	58	41	42	57	68	31	.....
Muckleshoot.....	161	73	88	62	99	127	33	1
Nisqualli.....	83	47	36	25	58	53	20	10
Skokomish.....	210	95	115	90	120	133	69	8
Squaxon Island.....	77	41	36	36	41	40	31	6
Unattached.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	} 1,000	1,000	500	200	.....
Clallam.....	537	301	236					
Puyallup.....	372	190	182					
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182					
Neah Bay School.....	702	370	332	309	393	656	46	.....
Hoh.....	50	26	24	17	33	50	.....	.....
Makah.....	408	209	199	198	210	364	44	.....
Ozette.....	17	8	9	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Quileute.....	227	127	100	94	133	225	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan.....	611	293	318	261	350	410	57	144
Taholah School.....	800	393	407	303	497	549	232	19
Queets River Reservation.....	68	34	34	20	48	67	1	.....
Quileute.....	24	11	13	3	21	} 67	1	.....
Quinalt.....	43	22	21	17	26			
Snoqualmie.....	1	1	.....	.....	1			
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Tulalip School.....	1,273	640	633	606	667	857	359	57
Lummi.....	469	240	229	} 606	667	857	359	57
Susquamish.....	168	85	83					
Swinomish.....	207	102	105					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	429	213	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,146	1,493	1,653	1,346	1,800	2,191	683	272
Not under agent.....	² 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	² 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Wisconsin.....	9,889	5,082	4,807	3,854	4,792	1,817	4,952	1,271
Carter Agency—Potawatomi.....	309	174	135	77	232	309	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac	1,259	625	634	555	704	562	651	46
Courte Oreille.....	2,336	1,237	1,099	1,052	1,284	433	865	432
Keshena School.....	1,730	922	808	778	952	433	865	432
Menominee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(²)	(²)	(²)
Stockbridge and Munsee ¹	706	338	368	258	448	460	150	96
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	³ 1,040	531	509	462	578	50	400	590
La Pointe School—Chippewa at	2,491	1,296	1,195	1,197	1,294	.....	2,491	.....
Bad River.....	505	268	237	253	252	3	395	107
Oneida School—Oneida.....	1,243	613	630	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Winnebago.....	871	442	429	414	457	765	97	9
Wyoming.....	834	429	405	375	459	484	153	197
Shoshone School.....	871	442	429	414	457	765	97	9
Arapaho.....	834	429	405	375	459	484	153	197
Shoshoni.....	871	442	429	414	457	765	97	9

¹ Now citizens.² Unknown.³ As reported.TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Total, 1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901 ²	247,522	61,853				
1890 ²	230,437	15,166				
Arizona.....	42,336	5,971	5,971			36,365
Camp Verde.....	421					421
Colorado River.....	477	477	477			
Fort Apache.....	2,388					2,388
Fort McJave.....	763	763	763			
Havasupai.....	170					170
Kalbab.....	98					98
Leupp.....	1,700					1,700
Moqui.....	4,193					4,193
Navajo.....	10,000					10,000
Pima.....	6,296	1,142	1,142			5,154
Salt River.....	1,208	799	799			409
San Carlos ³	2,608					2,608
San Xavier.....	4,990	2,790	2,790			2,200
Truxton Canon.....	474					474
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
California.....	10,034	2,913	2,140	1	772	7,121
Bishop.....	1,315	236	234		2	1,109
Campo.....	228					228
Digger.....	53					53

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.² Only items reported.³ 1914 report.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
California—Continued.						
Fort Bidwell.....	715	171	171			544
Fort Yuma.....	788	720			720	68
Greenville.....	1,000	150	150			850
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	810	799		11	435
Malki.....	612					612
Pala.....	936	274	236		38	662
Round Valley.....	1,550	552	550	1	1	998
Soboba.....	938					938
Tule River.....	624					624
Colorado.....	890	195	195			695
Southern Ute.....	366	195	195			171
Ute Mountain.....	524					524
Florida: Seminole.....	578					578
Idaho.....	4,200	3,121	2,919	79	123	1,079
Cœur d'Alene.....	834	560	485	41	34	274
Fort Hall.....	1,794	1,683	1,683			111
Fort Lapwal.....	1,572	878	751	38	89	694
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364					364
Kansas.....	1,375	750	630	51	69	625
Kickapoo.....	616	305	261	11	33	311
Potawatomi.....	759	445	369	40	36	314
Michigan.....	1,347	323	323			1,024
Bay Mills.....	250	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024
Minnesota.....	11,723	5,026	1,869	8	3,149	6,697
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	268	250	3	15	752
Grand Portage.....	318	318	307		11	
Leech Lake.....	1,754	950	930	4	16	804
Nett Lake.....	625	239	298	1		326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) ¹	303	84	84			219
Red Lake.....	1,486					1,486
White Earth.....	6,217	² 3,107			² 3,107	3,110
Montana.....	11,329	7,430	7,072	38	320	3,899
Blackfeet.....	2,724	² 2,426	² 2,424	1	1	298
Crow.....	1,699	1,319	1,275	6	38	380
Flathead.....	2,302	1,929	1,620	28	281	373
Fort Belknap.....	1,205					1,205
Fort Peck.....	1,943	1,756	1,753	3		187
Tongue River.....	1,456					1,456
Nebraska.....	3,917	1,441	745	50	646	2,476
Omaha.....	1,313	617	308	18	291	696
Santee.....	1,508	448	208	20	220	1,060
Winnebago.....	1,096	376	229	12	135	720
Nevada.....	7,819	1,466	1,463	3		6,353
Fallon.....	437	324	324			113
Fort McDermitt.....	344	91	91			253
Moapa River.....	123	110	110			13
Nevada.....	606					606
Walker River.....	707	351	351			356
Western Shoshone.....	602					602
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	590	587	3		4,410

¹ 1914 report.² Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
New Mexico.....	22,007	534	534	.....	.....	21,473
Jicarilla.....	642	534	534	.....	.....	108
Mescalero.....	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	626
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	2,715
Pueblo day school.....	8,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,421
San Juan.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Zuni.....	1,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,603
New York: New York Agency.....	5,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,825
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,211
North Dakota.....	8,710	7,711	6,872	224	615	999
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	980	964	15	1	174
Fort Totten.....	999	508	468	25	15	491
Standing Rock.....	3,434	3,399	3,242	92	65	35
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	2,824	2,198	92	534	299
Oklahoma.....	117,965	111,331	7,807	899	102,625	6,63
Cantonment.....	782	409	368	3	38	373
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	655	525	62	68	598
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,521	101,521	.....	² 101,521	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	4,410	3,160	2,987	59	114	1,250
Osage.....	2,195	1,920	1,491	429	.....	275
Otoe.....	476	321	179	122	20	155
Pawnee.....	679	310	268	19	23	369
Ponca.....	³ 1,010	632	573	56	3	378
Red Moon.....	155	103	102	1	.....	52
Sac and Fox.....	687	267	180	43	44	420
Seger.....	593	341	311	12	18	252
Seneca.....	⁴ 1,605	791	159	.....	632	814
Shawnee.....	2,599	901	664	93	144	1,698
Oregon.....	11,481	3,772	3,454	8	310	7,709
Klamath.....	1,145	596	576	.....	20	549
Roseburg.....	⁵ 8,000	2,000	1,986	.....	14	6,000
Siletz.....	425	213	111	8	94	212
Umatilla.....	1,152	540	361	.....	179	612
Warm Springs.....	759	423	420	.....	3	336
South Dakota.....	21,082	17,839	16,230	1,121	488	3,243
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	2,512	2,441	35	36	196
Crow Creek.....	955	955	915	5	35	.....
Flandreau.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
Lower Brule.....	481	481	424	8	49	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	6,562	6,003	506	53	678
Rosebud.....	5,519	5,484	5,150	92	242	35
Sisseton.....	2,053	996	588	342	66	1,057
Yankton.....	1,844	849	709	133	7	995
Utah.....	1,794	662	659	1	2	1,132
Shivwits.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,161	⁶ 662	659	1	2	499
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500

¹ 2,370 erroneously reported last year.² 37,182 restricted Indians as to alienation.³ Increase due to revision of Kaw census.⁴ Decrease due to 393 Peoria-Miami Indians becoming citizens.⁵ Includes 5,000 in California.⁶ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Washington.....	11,330	¹ 7,266	7,088	53	125	4,064
Colville.....	2,468	2,348	2,329	19	.....	120
Cushman ²	2,330	171	163	4	4	2,159
Neah Bay.....	702	295	295	.....	.....	407
Spokane.....	611	511	472	4	35	100
Taholah.....	800	606	606	.....	.....	194
Tulalip.....	1,273	202	189	1	12	1,071
Yakima.....	3,146	3,133	3,084	25	74	13
Wisconsin.....	9,889	3,061	1,553	85	1,423	5,585
Carter.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,259	³ 552	550	2	.....	707
Keshena.....	2,336	⁴ 606	.....	.....	² 606	1,730
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	360	350	.....	10	346
La Pointe.....	1,040	505	458	1	46	535
Oneida.....	2,491	912	75	76	761	1,579
Red Cliff.....	505	126	120	6	.....	379
Tomah.....	1,243	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	1,477	1,456	2	19	228

¹ 1,700 erroneously reported as allotted under Cushman last year.² Formerly included Indians under Taholah.³ Overestimated last year.⁴ Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.				
Total, 1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,034	
1914.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118	
1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	161,585	74,265	.....
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	1,294	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	149,521	78,543	.....
1911.....	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	138,410	131,714	.....	.....
1900.....	891	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1	388	128	201	122	38	206	.....	45	.....	74	20	59	6,017	5,511	7,683	5,883	31,071	11	11
Camp Verde.....	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	200	150	421	1
Colorado River.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	90	.....	300	250	477	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	17	.....	17	8	8	53	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	200	1,500	.....
Fort Mojave.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	.....	350	350	763	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	100	170	.....	.....
Kabab.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	29	94	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	45	45	7	51	4	6	.....	1	.....	16	.....	3	57	.....	135	132	1,000	.....	.....
Mocqui.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	42	.....	1,000	750	1,500	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	75	75	75	.....	5	11	.....	5	.....	6	6	9	305	500	725	725	9,000	10	10
Phoenix.....	.....	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	794	714	.....	.....
Pima.....	.....	60	(?)	(*)	2	8	1	.....	4	.....	5	3	13	1,800	2,760	1,100	680	4,296	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	1	12	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	185	100	404	321	972	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	20	.....	20	7	3	62	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	100	.....	300	150	1,200	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	61	27	34	4	7	15	.....	23	.....	14	9	18	2,965	2,000	1,220	1,175	4,990	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	135	474	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	50	50	50	50	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	5	.....	350	200	3,500	.....	.....
California.....	4	49	14	39	13	5	25	1	75	3	24	26	30	1,012	3,072	7,371	4,277	9,934	3,502	1,172	
Bishop.....	3	7	1	9	.....	1	5	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	200	.....	1,350	500	1,345	(*)	20
Campo.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	228	89	46	228	(*)	4
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	17	53	.....	.....

Fort Bidwell		3	3			4	4	3	1	3		32	2	2	1	2	300	643	253	715	715	.....
Fort Yuma		9	9														300	900	350	788	4	.....
Greenville																	900	900	540	900	(2)	.....
Hoop Valley		10	10					10				12					60	900	500	1,245	6810	(400)	
Maki		11	11					3				3	7	6	6	6	320	469	322	612	(2)	37	
Pala	1	1	1					1				2	1				869	587	465	936	40	82	
Round Valley		1	1									2	3	2	6	6	151	(2)	744	1,550	620	.....
Sherman Institute																	265	744	405	938	938	.....
Soboba		6	6					2				13	5	4	2	4	938	517	405	938	938	9	
Tule River																	152	370	625	624	.....	
Colorado		9	4	5		2						3	2	1	2	2	50	100	412	75	804	366
Southern Ute		6	4	2								3	2	1	2	2	50	100	75	300	366	.....
Ute Mountain		3	3	3		2												262		504	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole		1	1					3					2			8		200	10	10	.....	.....
Idaho	1	25		26			12	8			36	13	10	16	13	739	1,234	1,910	1,185	4,200	1,076	1,003	
Coeur d'Alene	1	4		5							25	13		10	3		834	460	360	834	40	40	
Fort Hall		21		21		17	9	8			11		7	2	2	169	500	300	1,794	664	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai													3	6	8	6570	6400	950	525	1,572	963	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox		5	1	4		1		1					1		1	6		5200	550	5200	550	.....
Kansas		11		61				10	5				3	1	5	90	260	590	705	1,375	758	557	
Kickapoo		3		3									2					590	390	616	313	230	
Potawatomi		8		8				10	5				1	1	2	20	260	6415	315	759	445	327	
Michigan	2			2							4		5	16	10	608	957	1,460	1,210	1,717	1,347	654	
Bay Mills													1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250	73	
Mackinac	2			2							4		4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	1581	
Mount Pleasant																131	237	370	370	370	.....	.....
Minnesota	4	65	23	46	3	5	7	13			56	7	17	9	28	1,397	2,945	7,792	5,081	12,117	10,036	2,205	
Fond du Lac		6		6		1		1			10		1	1	5	52	881	900	600	1,020	998	250	
Grand Portage	1			1		1							1	1	1		300	318	318	318	79	.....
Leech Lake	2	41	23	20	2	2	7				29	6	2	1	8	345	540	415	1,754	1,743	457	.....
Nett Lake		4											1			30	15	300	150	625	625	150	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)		1		1							1		3	1	1	125	313	264	349	141	.....	.....
Red Lake		1		14		1		12			4	1	1	1	2	700	1,000	500	1,486	141	100	.....
Vermillion Lake		13									2		8	4	11							.....
White Earth											10		1	4		490	450	3,880	2,570	6,216	6,070	1,169	

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
² Unknown.

³ Apportionment based on number of churches.
⁴ Not reported.

⁵ 1914 report.
⁶ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Professing Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.			Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.	
Montana.....	9	101	10	100	10	6	54	36	180	37	65	11	18	48	44		1,015	9,330	6,910	4,120	10,148	355	352	
Blackfeet.....	2	16		18			16	6	89	3	9	4	2	3	5		140	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,700	2	.....
Crow.....	1	35		39			3	16	15	34	2	2	2	2	6		280	900	800	650	1,000	38	38	
Flathead.....		11		11			14	11	29		32		2	33	11		.....	2,000	1,700	1,200	2,300	309	309
Fort Belknap.....		3		3			2		8		14		2	8	6		100	700	600	300	1,205	6	5	
Fort Peck.....	5	26		31			2	2	20		8		8	2	12		445	430	1,410	620	1,943	6	5	
Tongue River.....	1	10	1	1	2	17	1	1	19		.....	.....	4	4	4		50	300	1,600	1,350	1,000	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	5	63	3	65	2	6	1	1	29	9	43	5	22	7	15		1,351	162	2,652	2,422	3,917	3,257	1,104	
Omaha.....	3	25		28	2	1	1	1	15	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1		55	.....	800	800	1,313	2,653	314
Santee.....	2	14	3	13		5	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	13	.....	6		946	40	1,030	800	1,508	1,508	450
Winnebago.....		24		24		.....	.....	.....	14	9	21	5	8	7	8		350	122	822	822	1,096	1,096	340
Nevada.....	1	83	49	35	1	3	3	.....	1	.....	253	16	14	.....	7		345	.....	5,504	1,195	7,819	667	30
Fallon.....		9	8	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	4	.....	1		35	.....	424	45	437	(3)	(1)
Fort McDermitt.....		4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	300	95	344	344	.....
Moapa River.....		3	1	2		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	110	35	123	123	.....
Nevada.....		7	7	7		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		100	.....	500	180	606	.....	.....
Walker River.....	1	3		4		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1		100	.....	250	60	707	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....		2		2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....		.....	.....	420	210	602	.....	.....
Reno, special agent.....		55	40	15		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	7	.....	4		110	.....	3,500	600	5,000	2,200	30
New Mexico.....	7	227	152	82	49	5	5	1	14	3	46	10	19	17	25		378	8,093	5,338	3,983	10,017	5,128	982	
Jicarilla.....		7	7			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2		(4)	(4)	260	155	420	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	1	13		14		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2		230	175	350	250	626	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....		20		20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	1		.....	.....	1,300	200	(1)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	6	36	1	41		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	20		148	7,918	4,000	3,000	8,421	13,525	1,982
San Juan.....		125	124	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1		(3)	.....	228	228	500	.....	.....
Zuni.....		26	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1		(3)	.....	200	150	1,050	1,603	.....

	2	12	78	14	23	37	1	4	1	15	1,110	250	5,825	5,825	5,825	243	275
New York: New York agency	6	78	84	14	23	37	1	4	1	11	1,201	5,656	6,100	4,100	8,091	5,889	936
North Carolina: Cherokee	2	12	14	14	23	37	1	4	1	11	1,201	5,656	6,100	4,100	8,091	5,889	936
North Dakota	29	148	22	155	5	9	10	4	81	203	36	48	10	68	2,253	756	3,635
Fort Berthold	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Fort Totten	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Standing Rock	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Turtle Mountain	6	18	24	24	6	6	14	10	10	10	110	2,900	2,150	1,000	3,123	509	290
Oklahoma	29	148	22	155	5	9	10	4	81	203	36	48	10	68	2,253	756	3,635
Cantonment	10	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cheyenne and Arapaho	14	2	12	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kiowa	55	63	63	63	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Osage	8	5	17	2	1	10	3	81	127	35	2	1	1	17	1,360	1,900	1,218
Otoe	1	6	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawnee	2	9	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ponca	2	11	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Moon	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sac and Fox	1	10	2	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Seeger	1	8	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sonoma	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawnee	3	27	1	29	32	3	116	64	5	9	3	10	569	396	8,678	3,504	4,742
Oregon	3	27	1	29	32	3	116	64	5	9	3	10	569	396	8,678	3,504	4,742
Klamath	1	14	15	15	8	1	83	17	1	2	200	(*)	1,123	574	1,145	8	8
Roseburg	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	90	210	1,400	1,245	425	425	230
Umatilla	2	7	8	8	24	2	3	17	4	1	186	6186	655	235	1,720	550	550
Warm Springs	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	93	93	500	450	759	759	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	13	169	22	160	12	43	153	218	11	101	51	168	10,303	6,671	12,991	9,201	2,974
South Dakota	13	169	22	160	12	43	153	218	11	101	51	168	10,303	6,671	12,991	9,201	2,974
Cheyenne River	1	22	23	23	2	2	51	10	4	4	1,660	1,048	1,300	1,100	2,708	485	250
Crow Creek	2	10	12	1	2	8	8	4	2	2	1,700	500	500	450	2,055	600	6
Flandreau	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	385	185	230	200	282	282	94
Lower Brule	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	200	67	325	325	481	135	.....
Pierre	7	53	60	51	20	51	51	9	36	13	2,600	96	236	236	236	236	.....
Pine Ridge	1	31	32	27	4	27	27	19	136	130	2,475	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	1,678	282
Rosebud	1	31	32	27	4	27	27	19	136	130	2,475	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	1,678	282
Sisseton	1	31	32	27	4	27	27	19	136	130	2,475	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	1,678	282
Yankton	1	31	32	27	4	27	27	19	136	130	2,475	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	1,678	282

¹ 1914 report.
² Overestimated last year.
³ Not reported.

⁴ Unknown.
⁵ Apportionment based on number of churches.
⁶ Partly reported,
 included with Indians.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915*—Continued.

	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal customs.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.		
States and superintendencies.																					
Utah.....	1	29	25	5	2	2	3				3	8		5	330		720	213	1,433	1,161	1,161
Shivwits.....		3		3								1		1	69		120	28	133		
Uintah and Ouray.....	1	25	25	1	2	2	3		1	1	3	5		3	161		300	110	180	1,161	1,161
Salt Lake, special agent.....		1		1								2		1	100		300	75	500		
Washington.....	15	61		76		25	5	80	22	204	2	9	10	35	1,345	2,572	9,067	6,147	11,284	8,470	936
Colville.....	13	17		30		21	1	10		89	1	2	3	11		840	1,479	986	2,468	700	100
Cushman.....		10		10				13		10		3	1	8	260	74	2,032	3,328	2,330	2,330	761
Nesh Bay.....		4		4				7				1		1	150	1	405	354	702	702	7
Spokane.....		4		4		1	2		1	3		1	1	4	185	250	500	565	565	39	39
Taholah.....		9		9		1		11	1	13		1		1	70		737	396	800	280	4
Tulalip.....	2	13		15		2	2	9		14	1		4	4	30	1,107	1,034	783	1,273	1,273	10
Yakima.....		4		4	(2)			30	20	75		1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,000	3,146	3,146	15
Wisconsin.....	2	72	19	55		24	1	62	7	120	12	22	29	25	2,787	2,810	6,835	4,655	9,283	4,089	1,479
Carter.....				3				3		12		2		1	82		20	10	309		
Hayward.....		3		3								2	5	4	151	425	1,500	400	1,239	1,239	200
Keshona.....		16	2	14		16	1	36	3	43	5			4	1,200	1,225	1,225	1,025	1,730	65	30
Lac du Flambeau.....		6	1	5		4		3				1	1	2	8	115	585	420	706	170	170
La Pointe.....		16		18		4			1	12	7	1	3	3	125	500	800	500	1,040	505	232
Oneda.....	2	13		13								7	3	5	2,321	170	2,000	1,500	2,491	* 721	721
Red Cliff.....		2		2				21	3	11			2	4	100	400	900	400	1,243	1,243	126
Tomah.....		16	16			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2		2	100		900	400	1,243	1,243	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	6	10		16		9				20		9	11	15	794	550	1,040	810	1,705	15	

1914 report.

* Unknown.

* Overestimated last year.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915.*

[This table excludes all canceled allotments.]

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	224, 713	34, 768, 430	33, 334, 261	68, 102, 691
Total reservations.....	217, 243	33, 691, 173	33, 334, 261	67, 025, 434
Total public domain.....	7, 470	1, 077, 257	.....	1, 077, 257
Arizona.....	1, 668	80, 739	16, 343, 588	16, 424, 327
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	513	5, 129	235, 570	240, 699
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave.....	.....	.....	31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....	.....	.....	10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	366, 309	266, 309
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Walapai).....	.....	.....	730, 880	730, 880
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopí).....	.....	.....	2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 680, 397	8, 689, 997
Papago.....	291	41, 606	114, 848	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 592	82, 162	430, 136	512, 298
Digger.....	.....	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29, 091	99, 051	128, 142
Mission—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7, 205	7, 205
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 280	1, 280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18, 880	18, 880
Campo.....	.....	.....	1, 640	1, 640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15, 080	15, 080
Cuyapipe (Campo).....	.....	.....	4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....	.....	.....	21, 520	21, 520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	19, 680	19, 680
Martínez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 280	1, 280
Mission Creek (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 920	1, 920
Morongo (Malki).....	.....	.....	11, 069	11, 069
Pala.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Perchanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 299	3, 896	5, 195
Potrero (Pala).....	.....	.....	8, 329	8, 329
Ramona (Soboba).....	.....	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala).....	.....	.....	2, 554	2, 554
San Manuel (Malki).....	.....	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....	.....	.....	2, 200	2, 200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....	.....	.....	2, 560	2, 560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15, 042	15, 042
Soboba.....	.....	.....	5, 461	5, 461
Syquan (Soboba).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Paiute.....	.....	.....	75, 746	75, 746
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106	.....	42, 106
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48, 551	48, 551
Yuma.....	797	8, 000	31, 386	39, 386
Colorado: Ute.....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077	.....	104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 863	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3, 251	3, 251
Kansas.....	3, 078	272, 359	.....	272, 359
Chippewa and Munsee.....	100	4, 195	.....	4, 195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11, 769	.....	11, 769
Kickapoo.....	3 350	27, 531	.....	27, 531
Potawatomi.....	2, 363	220, 785	.....	220, 785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8, 079	.....	8, 079

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan.....	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon.....	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota.....	8,308	950,208	546,932	1,497,140
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	551	33,386	.....	33,386
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	622	47,772	.....	47,772
Mdewakanton.....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,154	710,466	12,324	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana.....	6,899	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,026	722,453	.....	722,453
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska.....	4,032	352,743	6,159	358,902
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	846	72,611	.....	72,611
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,558	² 122,254	1,139	² 123,393
Nevada.....	969	13,978	686,219	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	362	3,610	1,030	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,040
New York.....	.....	.....	87,677	87,677
Alleghany.....	.....	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....	.....	.....	640	640
Oneida.....	.....	.....	350	350

¹ Superintendent's report.² Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York—Continued.				
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	7,391	1,798,690	100,000	1,898,690
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	1,378	229,554	100,000	329,554
Standing Rock.....	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain.....	325	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	127,658	19,548,930	6,206	19,555,136
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203	40	4,346,243
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	3,285	3,803,635
Choctaw.....	37,678	4,291,036		4,291,036
Creek.....	18,712	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole.....	3,119	359,697		359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde.....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota.....	24,590	5,767,804	630,895	6,398,699
Cheyenne River.....	3,243	920,750	290,053	1,210,803
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	777	187,356	52,155	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	7,297	2,167,148	200,000	2,367,148
Rosebud.....	7,194	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Patute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Utah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	580	72,327		72,327
Washington.....	7,697	737,464	2,159,172	2,896,636
Chehalis (Cushman).....	236	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618

¹ 1914 report.² Homesteads.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington—Continued.				
Colville.....	660	51,653	1,296,336	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Kalispel.....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463		17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay).....			837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....			335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	626	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359		7,359
Yakima.....	4,485	451,609	584,853	1,036,462
Wisconsin.....	4,403	285,785	288,116	573,901
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	589	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee.....			231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,503	65,440		65,440
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,153	221,832	608,637	830,469
Public domain.....	7,470	1,077,257		1,077,257

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Arizona:			
Colorado River.....	1913	488	Acres. 4,878.74
	1914	13	130.00
		501	5,008.74
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	1911	60	9,600.00
Papago.....	1891	291	41,605.62
Salt River.....	1913	804	24,403.74
Public domain.....		674	104,700.00
Total.....		2,330	185,318.10
California:			
Hoopa Valley.....	1893	161	9,761.79
	1910	478	19,328.95
		639	29,090.74
Pala.....	1895	15	119.99
	1913	162	1,276.28
		177	1,396.27
Pechanga.....	1897	85	1,299.00
Round Valley.....	1895	622	5,408.33
	1910	1,255	36,697.23
	1910	1,359	
		877	42,105.56
Syquan.....	1895	17	270.24
Yuma.....	1913	797	8,000.00
Public domain.....		1,786	242,183.99
Total.....		4,378	324,345.80

1 Original.

* Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Colorado:			<i>Acres.</i>
Southern Ute.....	1896	371	72,650.65
Public domain.....		8	1,200.86
Total.....		379	73,851.51
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	1909	637	103,911.53
	1910	1	160.00
		638	104,071.53
Fort Hall.....	1902	79	6,298.72
	1914	1,784	338,909.95
		1,863	345,208.67
Nez Perce (Lapwai).....	1895	1,942	178,811.78
Public domain.....		58	4,731.52
Total.....		4,501	632,823.50
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	1860	100	4,195.31
Iowa.....	1893	143	11,769.49
Kickapoo.....	¹ 1898	109	8,312.14
	1895	163	12,984.13
	1905	74	5,920.00
	1907	4	315.00
		350	27,531.27
Potawatomi.....	1868	411	43,399.88
	1869	669	57,541.40
	1870	232	22,584.11
	1871	242	20,879.73
	1892	115	12,154.88
	1893	150	16,075.36
	1894	116	9,220.76
	1895	322	30,448.52
	1906	106	8,480.59
		2,363	220,785.23
Sac and Fox.....	1892	76	6,407.63
	1898	9	710.67
	1907	37	960.91
		122	8,079.21
Total.....		3,078	272,360.51
Michigan:			
Isabella.....	1883	112	6,148.05
	1891	126	5,046.83
Saginaw, Swan Creek.....	1871	1,037	57,896.23
	1872	668	29,304.20
		1,943	98,395.31
L'Anse.....	1875	302	23,575.47
	1885	93	7,366.82
	1894	176	13,861.20
	1901	15	1,160.56
	1903	55	4,237.07
	1908	7	520.00
	1910	18	1,320.00
		666	52,041.12
Ontonagon.....	¹ 1903	33	2,551.35
	1911	2	160.00
		35	2,711.35
Public domain.....		51	3,614.51
Total.....		2,695	156,762.29

¹ Prior to.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Minnesota:			<i>Acres.</i>
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	1897	684	54,523.54
	1913	11	880.00
	1914	13	1,063.20
		708	56,466.74
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	1897	4	295.55
Fon du Lac.....	1884	40	3,074.98
	1896	349	23,114.85
	1905	14	1,123.78
	1910	5	323.75
		408	27,637.36
Grand Portage.....	1896	304	24,191.31
Leech Lake (Cass Lake).....	1897	17	1,381.20
Leech Lake.....	1903	48	3,749.41
	1905	3	240.00
	1906	546	41,780.97
	1910	1	80.00
	1911	3	221.20
	1913	3	233.45
		621	47,686.23
White Oak Point ¹	1896	174	13,909.75
	1897	203	16,331.19
	1899	381	29,065.45
	1900	2	160.00
	1903	57	4,558.94
	1905	8	626.02
	1909	1	81.50
		826	64,732.85
Mdewakanton.....	1904	135	12,582.46
Red Lake (public domain).....	1905	3	320.15
White Earth.....	1901	4,372	361,005.97
	1907	505	40,190.89
	1909	216	16,810.29
	1913	60	4,302.32
	1914	1	160.00
		5,154	387,906.92
		41	3,118.94
Public domain.....			
Total.....		8,204	947,497.98
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	1910	2	640.00
	1912	3	960.00
	1914	2	638.36
		7	2,238.36
Crow.....	1905	343	60,992.99
	1906	114	19,540.94
	1907	1,929	387,875.93
	1909	40	8,051.91
	1910	11	2,242.16
	1911	1	320.00
	1913	1	160.00
		2,439	479,183.93
Flathead (Jocko).....	1908	2,369	222,544.28
	1909	56	5,602.61
	1913	3	480.00
		2,428	228,626.89
Fort Peck.....	1913	2,026	722,453.47
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		1,484	237,464.04
Public domain.....		120	16,681.63
Total.....		8,504	1,706,648.32

¹ Under Leech Lake Agency, including Winibigoshish and Cass Lake Pillager.² Prior; additional allotments.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.*

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Nebraska:			
Niobrara (Santee).....	1885	846	<i>Acres.</i> 72,638.75
Omaha.....	1884	963	78,016.64
	1900	467	49,926.06
	1901	12	1,283.29
	1904	16	1,295.99
Ponca (Santee).....	1890	1,458	130,521.98
		168	27,235.90
Winnebago.....	1871	235	18,407.42
	1876	66	4,090.41
	1883	9	619.03
	1893	956	81,066.23
	1901	292	18,071.11
		1,558	122,254.20
Total.....		4,030	352,650.83
Nevada:			
Palute.....	1910	354	3,540.00
	1911	4	40.00
	1912	4	30.00
Truckee Carson.....		362	3,610.00
	1913	5	40.00
	1914	4	40.00
Walker River.....	1906	490	9,763.27
Public domain.....		608	74,552.22
Total.....		1,469	88,005.49
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla.....	1909	796	353,811.50
Navajo.....	1908	468	74,875.96
	1909	473	75,680.00
	1910	1,063	168,807.25
		2,004	319,363.21
Public domain.....		949	151,627.84
Total.....		3,749	824,802.55
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1892	872	101,378.15
	1897	244	28,339.51
	1904	61	6,196.54
	1907	11	1,336.49
	1910	1	130.00
		1,189	137,380.69
Fort Berthold.....	1900	948	80,526.55
	1910	359	35,686.93
	1910	¹ 507	
	1912	72	113,420.43
		1,379	229,633.91
Standing Rock.....	1907	867	297,674.51
	1908	1,620	553,790.97
	1909	1,271	360,304.72
	1910	¹ 2,486	11,137.83
	1910	² 125	558.70
	1910	³ 2	³ 320.00
	1910	253	³ 49,392.83
	1912	49	40,842.76
	1913	145	24,879.13
Standing Rock, S. Dak.....	1914	212	35,707.88
		4,417	1,374,609.31
Turtle Mountain.....	1907	326	43,820.14
Turtle Mountain ⁴		532	82,356.68
Public domain.....		.20	2,512.49
Total.....		7,863	1,870,313.22

¹ Additional.² Additional; timber.³ Partly in South Dakota.⁴ Public domain; see Montana and South Dakota also.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Oklahoma:			<i>Acres.</i>
Cherokee Outlet.....	1893	62	4, 949. 45
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1892	3, 331	528, 789. 15
Iowa.....	1891	108	8, 605. 30
Kansas (Kaw).....	1903	247	99, 643. 81
Kickapoo.....	1894	280	22, 649. 62
Kiowa (Comanche and Apache).....	1901	2, 758	443, 178. 37
	1906	517	82, 699. 00
	1910	169	20, 498. 25
		3, 444	546, 375. 62
Modoc.....	1891	68	3, 966. 00
Osage.....	1908	2, 230	1, 465, 350. 51
Otoe.....	1899	441	65, 095. 05
	1906	73	12, 257. 75
	1907	1 371	50, 998. 42
		514	128, 351. 22
Ottawa.....	1892	160	12, 994. 70
Pawnee.....	1893	820	112, 701. 24
Peoria.....	1890	218	43, 334. 54
Ponca.....	1895	626	75, 082. 36
	1905	156	18, 133. 04
	1905	1 195	7, 518. 66
		782	100, 734. 06
Potawatomi.....	1891	2, 107	291, 455. 83
Quapaw.....	1896	248	12, 057. 03
	1896	(1)	44, 188. 18
		248	56, 245. 21
Sauk and Fox.....	1891	548	87, 683. 64
Seneca.....	1892	301	25, 821. 55
	1902	134	15, 991. 50
		435	41, 813. 05
Shawnee.....	1890	72	6, 272. 87
	1892	12	4, 278. 35
	1902	33	2, 193. 29
		117	12, 744. 51
Tonkawa.....	1893	73	11, 455. 89
Wichita.....	1901	957	152, 713. 99
Wyandot.....	1892	244	20, 942. 17
Public domain ²		16	1, 069. 90
Total ³		17, 009	3, 754, 569. 41
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	1891	269	32, 983. 43
Klamath.....	1900	951	146, 316. 84
	1911	394	61, 056. 79
		1, 345	207, 373. 63
Siletz.....	1874	551	44, 459. 30
Umatilla.....	1893	1, 045	77, 061. 27
	1902	64	4, 614. 88
	1911	3	480. 00
	1913	1	160. 00
	1914	1	160. 00
		1, 114	82, 476. 15
Warm Springs.....	1896	965	140, 044. 35
	1914	2	324. 98
		967	140, 369. 33
Public domain.....		342	51, 330. 92
Total.....		4, 588	558, 992. 76

¹ Additional.² Indian Territory.³ Exclusive Five Tribes.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	1906	1,757	601,576.99
	1909	969	245,842.98
	1910	6	1,585.21
	1912	408	83,244.09
	1913	3	640.68
	1914	10	1,904.84
		3,153	934,794.79
Crow Creek.....	1895	842	172,211.81
	1912	477	77,838.77
	1913	31	4,926.24
		1,350	254,976.82
Lower Brule.....	1901	555	151,823.78
	1909	151	24,259.18
	1912	71	11,273.09
		777	187,356.05
Pine Ridge.....	1906	1,128	385,429.49
	1907	647	215,760.05
	1908	829	253,535.08
	1909	965	338,415.36
	1910	869	256,452.09
	1911	1,006	278,493.85
	1912	549	125,586.52
	1913	657	179,307.74
	1914	647	134,167.85
		7,297	2,167,148.03
Rosebud.....	1898	344	72,171.88
	1900	2,759	770,778.87
	1902	887	216,719.79
	1903	665	139,407.32
	1907	252	63,600.93
	1908	803	132,503.61
	1910	682	113,435.85
	1911	421	71,296.31
	1912	349	55,473.48
	1913	33	7,660.76
		7,195	1,643,048.80
Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	1888	{ 1,316	123,888.93
		{ 1,644	.....
	1892	690	184,949.31
		2,006	308,838.24
Yankton.....	1890	1,471	166,764.44
	1894	1,142	101,499.00
		2,613	268,263.44
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		9	1,440.00
Public domain.....		7	957.36
Total.....		24,407	5,766,823.17
Utah:			
Uintah.....	1905	776	39,580.05
	1913	1	40.00
		777	39,620.05
Uncompahgre.....	1905	590	72,327.29
Total.....		1,367	111,947.34
Washington:			
Chehalis.....		2 36	3,798.59
Columbia.....	1911	35	22,618.12
Colville.....	1900	651	50,937.55
	1901	9	715.86
		660	51,653.41

¹ Additional.² Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Washington—Continued.			<i>Acres.</i>
Lummi.....	1884	72	10,494.98
	1906	9	1,091.96
	1913	28	974.00
		109	12,560.94
Makah.....	1910	373	3,727.60
Muckleshoot.....	1904	38	3,053.22
	1909	4	298.75
	1910	1	138.75
		43	3,490.72
Nisqualli.....	1884	30	4,717.26
Port Madison.....	1886	35	5,289.48
	1905	4	640.00
	1910	12	1,289.50
		51	7,218.98
Puyallup.....	1884	167	17,462.82
Quinalt.....	1907	119	9,535.84
	1908	349	27,587.90
	1910	222	17,865.8
		690	54,989.55
Skokomish.....	1881	45	2,820.37
	1885	47	3,893.36
	1906	42	1,089.66
		134	7,803.39
Snohomish.....	1884	96	13,721.12
	1902	7	1,135.41
	1904	61	7,309.17
		164	22,165.70
Spokane.....	1909	626	64,794.48
Squaxon Island.....	1884	23	1,494.15
Swinomish.....	1885	49	5,628.02
	1897	6	269.30
	1902	7	830.65
	1905	8	590.55
	1906	1	40.00
		71	7,358.52
Yakima.....	1897	1,840	174,129.63
	1899	613	53,232.89
	1906	680	68,724.92
	1909	4	320.00
	1914	1,119	120,966.00
		4,256	417,373.44
Public domain.....		364	41,942.09
Total.....		7,832	745,169.76
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1881	186	14,774.65
	1883	18	1,452.83
	1883	79	6,203.19
	1885	196	15,423.15
	1889	47	3,792.24
	1890	29	2,092.99
	1894	118	9,186.17
	1896	89	6,800.55
	1903	112	8,705.84
	1910	2	79.40
		876	68,511.01

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.*

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
<i>Acres.</i>			
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Lac du Flambeau.....	1886	22	1,775.48
	1887	29	2,318.48
	1888	38	2,991.65
	1894	101	8,045.97
	1895	126	10,116.47
	1898	153	12,116.15
	1903	115	7,310.42
	1907	5	201.98
		589	44,876.60
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1867	46	3,022.03
	1881	138	10,779.05
	1882	32	2,518.83
	1884	32	2,555.14
	1885	55	4,387.62
	1888	48	3,705.98
	1894	122	9,793.29
	1898	183	14,642.19
	1901	357	28,452.64
	1902	35	2,815.87
	1903	4	318.04
	1907	11	880.00
		1,063	83,870.68
Oneida.....	1891	1,503	65,440.49
Red Cliff.....	1877	20	1,642.21
	1881	14	838.35
	1887	1	55.35
	1896	109	11,566.90
	1900	1	63.20
		205	14,166.01
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	1910	167	8,920.00
Public domain.....		67	4,676.48
Total.....		4,470	290,461.27
Wyoming:			
Wind River (Shoshone).....	1906	368	34,017.79
	1907	1,786	189,217.93
Total.....		2,154	223,235.72
Total reservations.....		113,007	18,886,579.89
Total public domain.....		7,136	1,026,161.47
Grand total.....		120,143	19,912,741.36

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River ¹ (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa, ⁴ Mohave.	² 235,570	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523). 516 Indians allotted 5,160 acres.
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogolon Apache.	² 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)

¹ Partly in California.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Surveyed.⁴ Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	¹ 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	¹ 366,309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; and June 2, 1913.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	² 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021. (See 45096-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo ³ (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1885, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264). Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), and May 6, 1913.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	¹ 114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,603 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders June 16, 1911, and May 28, 1912.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilson, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	² 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	19,551,045	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71811-1908, 39245-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hu-pa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishatanan.	² 49,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

¹ Surveyed. ² Outboundaries surveyed. ³ Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.) ⁴ Partly surveyed

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Seiranos, and Temecula.	Acres. 181,524	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1883, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36.)
Morengo.....		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Painte.....	175,746	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, and Feb. 14, 1913
Pala..... (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing lands approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wallaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians. 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 393, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, ¹ Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ²	248,551	Executive orders Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,969	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,000 acres allotted to 809 Indians.
Total.....	436,211	
COLORADO.		
Ute ⁴ (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	375,960	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 13, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians.
Total.....	375,960	

¹ Partly in Nevada.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Not on reservation.⁴ Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres. 1 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene Kutenai, ² Pend d'Oreille, ² and Spokane.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	1 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1898, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians; 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

¹ Surveyed.² Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ¹ . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians: 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 28, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo. (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of Jun. 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 489, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 23, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi. (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox ¹ . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	57	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	57	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ² . Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 13, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,335 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse. (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon. (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. R. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 235.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac. (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 33,385.18 acres allotted to 551 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1883. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 53.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement.

¹ In Kansas and Nebraska.² Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 47,837.75 acres allotted to 622 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268).
Mdewakanton. (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 932), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 173, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co.
Vermillion Lake. (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth. (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	2, 324	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 244,585.48 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 29,736 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	546, 932	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet. (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1, 491, 805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Five Indians allotted 1,600 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	<i>Acres.</i> 1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 479,182.07 acres have been allotted to 2,439 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres. 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 532, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	2497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children.
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 312), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	2489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	4,313,416	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

1 Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	Acres. 4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,692 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,139	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,254.20 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1883; the residue, 1,139 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	6,199	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemshuevi, Kaibab, Paviot, Paiute, and Shivwits.	1,128	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	940	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallocation to Indians; 3,690 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76782-1907); 910 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 29, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1903, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 835, p. 187.)
Total.....	687,192	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May, 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75169-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

¹ Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	¹ 40,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 638.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1505.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,608,346. Resurveys 33149-14.
Acoma.....	¹ 95,792	
San Juan.....	¹ 17,545	
Picuris.....	¹ 17,461	
San Felipe.....	¹ 34,767	
Pecos.....	¹ 18,763	
Cochiti.....	¹ 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	¹ 92,398	
Taos.....	¹ 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	¹ 49,389	
Tesuque.....	¹ 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	¹ 17,233	
Projoaque.....	¹ 13,520	
Sia.....	¹ 17,515	
San Dia.....	¹ 24,187	
Isleta.....	¹ 110,080	
Nambe.....	¹ 13,586	
Lama.....	¹ 151,025	
Santa Ana.....	¹ 17,261	
Zuñi.....	¹ 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuñi School.)		
Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.		
Total.....	1,889,880	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany.....	² 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus.....	² 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring.....	² 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida.....	² 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1784, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga.....	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis.....	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda.....	² 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora.....	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands.	² 48,000	{
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	² 15,211	
Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	
Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.		
Outboundaries surveyed.		
² Partly surveyed.		
³ Surveyed.		

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Gros-ventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 1, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 919.) 228,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, and 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,714 Indians have been allotted 1,387,976 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chipewewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,577 members of this band on public domain aggregating 370,704 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	1 308	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,905; unsold, 308.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	Acres.	Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve, Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533). 57,637-10.
Chickasaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 865,453 acres; unallotted area, 3,285 acres, not including 7,839.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
Choctaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	13,285	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,201,036 acres; sold, 1,565,908 acres; unsold, 1,036,545 acres, which includes 823,521 acres of timber and 184,757 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1886, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,776 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 223. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)

¹ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	Acres.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21 251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 874C4-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches. (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band, 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallocation to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mesalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909, (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage. (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778).
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Pianka- shaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 23,56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813 p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shaw- nee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 86,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1880; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 376.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1860; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 500 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 577.)
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,697 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Dept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towa-koni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Total.....	6,475	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	¹ 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustkea, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	² 74,232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	² 322,435	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,369 acres allotted to 967 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,208,469	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.² Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	Acres. 11,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse. (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,003 Indians, 32,340.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River. (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	290,053	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 981,474.34 acres have been allotted to 3,441 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 290,053 acres.
Lower Brule. (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	152,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,032,980 acres have been allotted to 7,308 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 251,161 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Iroquois, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	172,342	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,643,048.80 acres allotted to 7,195 Sioux Indians. 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	625,757	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Panguitch.....		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits.....	223,040	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989-1005).

¹ Surveyed.² Unsurveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH—continued.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre and White River Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabagache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	306,880	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsimuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	1 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Conservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	2 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Nisqualli. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	1 158,784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokan. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

¹ Surveyed.² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribe occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kikiklat, Paloos, Tonnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 584,853	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1855, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 203, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 157,202 acres were allotted to 1,364 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	3, 150, 075	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	25,313	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1835, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	3 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	303,606	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 608,526	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526.06 acres.
Total.....	608,526	
Grand total.....	33,353,413	

1 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—Lands set apart during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, for temporary use and occupation by mission organizations.

[1914 designated by *.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Colorado River*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		Policy	10.00
Navajo.....	do.....		do	.75
Moqui*.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.		do	12.19
Pima-Cockleburrr Village (Papago).	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do	10.00
San Juan* (Navajo).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	5.33
Western Navajo*.....	do.....		do	1.00
Western Navajo.....	do.....		do	.94
Florida: Seminole*.....	Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Florida.		do	160.00
Montana:				
Fort Peck*.....	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.	May 30, 1908, (35 Stat., 558)	do	40.00
Fort Peck.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do	do	40.00
New Mexico:				
Jicarilla.....	Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.		do	10.00
Mescalero.....	do.....		do	15.25
Navajo (Pueblo Bonito).....	Christian Reformed Church.....		do	10.00
Navajo* (San Juan).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	.50
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.		do	112.77
Pine Ridge.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do	94.50
Washington: Taholah.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	.30
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....		do	2.43
Wyoming: Shoshone*.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do	1.00
Arapaho subagency*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	11.81

TABLE 9.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.*

[1914 designated by *.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acre- age.
Arizona:				
Salt River*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	4.53
Yuma*.....	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829.	6.00
California:				
Morongo (Malki).....	The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen (Moravian Church).	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	10.00
Torres (Malki).....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5.00
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	Presbytery of Highland Synod of Kansas.	do.....	do.....	5.00
Nebraska: Santee*.....	American Missionary Association.	do.....	do.....	200.00
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	45.00
Standing Rock.....	do.....	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	330.00
Turtle Mountain*.....	Diocese of Fargo.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33 Stat., 189-194.	9.38
Oklahoma:				
Ottawa (Seneca).....	Trustees First Ottawa Indian Baptist Church.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 751.	15.00
Seneca*.....	Trustees for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	do.....	35 Stat., 814.	44.22
Oregon: Warm Springs.....	The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	do.....	do.....	40.00
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River*.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 461. 35 Stat., 814.	891.85
Cheyenne River*.....	American Missionary Association.	do.....	do.....	863.17
Pine Ridge*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910	36 Stat., 440.	11.81
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1909 May 27, 1910	35 Stat., 814. 36 Stat., 440.	309.72 90.00
Pine Ridge*.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	do.....	do.....	160.00
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	206.30
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	60.00
Rosebud*.....	American Missionary Association.	Mar. 3, 1909 May 30, 1910	35 Stat., 814. 36 Stat., 448.	612.00
Rosebud.....	do.....	do.....	35 Stat., 448.	164.28
Standing Rock.....	do.....	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	396.30
Washington: Cushman*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	1.43

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscella- neous.
Total 1915.	309,911	\$23,133,046	\$4,790,968	\$2,114,623	\$1,177,600	\$1,446,021	\$2,304,339	\$499,585	\$2,975,526	\$3,571,855	\$2,125,787	\$630,560	\$1,556,182
1914.	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,593,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913.	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912.	300,930	22,454,063	3,250,288	1,571,785	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911.	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	1,900,000	847,436	1,398,106	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015
1900.	247,522	9,091,968	1,408,865	(3)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(3)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.	230,437	3,307,235	1,307,072	(3)	131,374	193,460	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,475,329	(3)	(3)
Arizona.	42,336	2,558,752	447,449	750,417	499,524	16,561	440,705	78,625	157,094	13,294			155,083
Camp Verde.	421	17,644	500	75	571		16,340	112					46
Colorado River.	477	111,281	31,300	5,455	2,912	250	30,692	12,257	15,840	75			12,500
Fort Apache.	2,388	204,263	11,500	35,000	3,525	2,430	27,443	8,170	62,500	785			52,910
Fort Mojave.	763	61,807	(*)	601	12,725		48,008	196	195				82
Havasupai.	170	11,813	5,420	1,750	1,594		2,820	46					183
Kalab.	98	7,637	1,125	1,730	130		2,770	94	897				911
Leupp.	1,700	55,383	4,000	22,000	18,050		8,763	2,387					183
Mohit.	4,193	66,651	(3)	11,309	41,334	170	10,259	3,122					457
Navajo.	10,000	970,657	48,115	550,000	294,800	3,125	67,224	6,434					959
Phoenix.		22,287					22,287						685
Prima.	6,296	240,263	134,150	24,030	22,650	5,540	47,730	5,478					137
Salt River.	1,208	123,504	88,378	9,915	8,228	1,234	15,963	2,649					69,186
San Carlos.	2,008	301,388	32,091	5,775	10,780	2,942	72,186	33,832	6,62,162	12,434			548
San Xavier.	4,990	246,373	82,820	72,590	57,850	870	29,330	2,365					15,611
Truxton Canon.	474	71,412	61,000	10,187	6,725		32,185	391	15,500				685
Western Navajo.	6,550	46,369	10,050		17,650		6,705	1,092					4,358
California.	10,034	561,919	171,510	35,821	50,549	2,461	262,586	7,726	18,703	8,205			283
Bishop.	1,345	22,010	19,426		(7)		1,820	422	50				52
Campo.	228	11,094	7,219		210		3,361	252					10
Digger.	53	2,441	300	36	153	12	1,436	377					146
Fort Bidwell.	715	41,197	8,526		9,750	306	24,140	216	1,393				159
Fort Yuma.	788	108,080	8,200	475	7,300		69,181	3,178	14,325	6,262			218
Greenville.	1,000	2,509			1,580	400							262
Hoop Valley.	1,245	40,254	12,930	845	13,350	311	11,139	350					199
Maluku.	1,245	40,254	12,930	845	13,350	311	11,139	350					126
Palmd.	612	120,106	41,790	11,640	11,880	1,400	53,670	1,000					336
Round Valley.	936	56,961	33,254	6,817	2,560	62	16,000	336					2,567
Sherman Institute.	1,550	45,999	14,924	7,439	(6)	263	16,000	524	2,339	1,943			
		18,980					18,980						

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscella- neous.
Montana.....	11,329	\$2,375,503	\$811,486	\$364,351	\$17,535	\$17,604	\$160,083	\$63,897	\$238,238	\$453,031	\$13,591	\$83,350	\$151,337
Blackfeet.....	2,724	342,306	73,468	178,591	2,500	60	32,913	22,871	8,451	291,873	7,546	6,000	15,906
Crow.....	1,699	728,729	69,825	30,800	(1)	124	30,888	189,013	21,828	56,994	6	6,000	103,377
Flathead.....	2,302	644,454	458,692	62,920	3,850	16,495	13,159	1,513	21,828	56,994	6	6,000	9,023
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	94,505	3,003	4,010	2,100	400	37,862	5,324	16,083	104,194	39	77,350	13,338
Fort Peck.....	1,943	383,358	152,438	76,920	7,700	525	30,075	33,360	3,853	4,009	8,337	24,720	9,302
Tongue River.....	1,456	182,151	19,055	11,070	1,375	30,903	3,068	249,331	4,009	4,009	8,337	24,720	2,867
Nebraska.....	3,917	671,630	318,195	30,200	30,200	6,040	10,920	3,068	172,900	4,009	1,160	24,720	1,581
Genoa.....	1,313	287,895	103,325	10,000	(1)	30,200	12,868	3,068	20,400	4,009	1,160	24,720	994
Omaha.....	1,508	146,947	58,020	10,000	30,200	30,200	12,868	3,068	56,031	4,009	1,160	24,720	994
Santee.....	1,095	230,748	153,850	10,000	30,200	30,200	12,868	3,068	56,031	4,009	1,160	24,720	994
Winnebago.....	1,095	230,748	153,850	10,000	30,200	30,200	12,868	3,068	56,031	4,009	1,160	24,720	994
Nevada.....	7,819	206,223	66,366	23,594	13,100	145,537	5,957	5,957	4,905	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Carson.....	437	5,592	2,900	424	50	5,592	12,400	290	12,400	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Fallon.....	344	16,856	9,400	372	1,200	33,441	3,102	155	3,102	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Fort McDermitt.....	123	9,932	5,425	112	800	4,646	704	809	3,005	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Moapa River.....	606	21,694	9,541	1,510	800	4,646	704	809	3,005	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Nevada.....	707	96,818	5,326	5,326	3,000	75,547	10,806	3,288	3,288	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Walker River.....	602	63,045	29,495	12,850	5,250	10,806	10,806	711	1,060	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Western Shoshone.....	5,000	6,771	(1)	3,000	2,000	8,805	171,512	39,021	19,954	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Renjo, special agent.....	22,007	925,400	344,471	104,417	181,340	8,805	171,512	39,021	19,954	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
New Mexico.....	22,007	925,400	344,471	104,417	181,340	8,805	171,512	39,021	19,954	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Albuquerque.....	642	105,665	6,333	10,850	5,110	6,536	20,632	12,601	11,406	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Huarilla.....	626	85,943	14,220	16,267	1,800	1,149	8,233	14,357	8,548	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Mescalero.....	2,715	13,163	2,138	600	600	1,149	8,233	14,357	8,548	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Pueblo Bonito.....	8,421	206,994	107,900	17,380	7,130	1,120	71,805	1,833	1,833	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,000	362,191	138,500	22,450	160,200	1,120	33,762	5,218	10,529	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Santa Fe.....	1,603	10,529	76,180	37,460	6,500	882	10,981	138	9,706	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
Zuni.....	5,825	14,577	28,537	4,950	6,500	882	10,981	138	9,706	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
New York: New York.....	2,211	44,691	28,537	4,950	6,500	882	10,981	138	9,706	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	44,691	28,537	4,950	6,500	882	10,981	138	9,706	4,905	5,957	4,905	6,764

North Dakota.	8,710	1,083,317	308,621	72,607	3,879	99,779	26,915	94,510	331,170	47,924	67,980	34,932
Bismarck		3,655				3,655						
Fort Berthold	1,151	386,157	40,393	39,815	1,029	13,148	4,699	35,651	213,343	15,686		22,393
Fort Totten	999	176,306	120,750	8,850		11,607	100	17,209	3,068		14,420	301
Stanling Rock	3,443	395,614	40,678	23,942	1,300	65,909	19,331	31,868	114,759	32,237	53,560	12,030
Turtle Mountain	3,123	124,005	106,800		1,550	2,880	2,785	9,782				208
Wapeton		2,580				2,580						
Oklahoma	117,965	6,033,995	395,170	50,747	6,750	153,538		1,280,367	1,663,013	1,227,418	59,120	894,844
Cantonment	782	98,372	23,770		840	7,421		66,341				
Che-enne and Arap-aho	1,253	296,013	31,190			13,237		198,024	22,734	27,754		3,074
Chilocco	4,410	630,343	15,170		2,500	10,246						
Kiowa	2,195	1,173,087	35,750			24,246		365,000	61,749	157,827		3,851
Osage	476	97,865	26,328	210		2,115		237,212	806	283,083		584,121
Ojibwa	679	172,589	22,204	7,080	28	420		48,024		21,582		973
Pawnee	1,010	164,182	46,223	432		6,330		79,912		9,632	47,100	331
Pon'a	153	17,611	3,446	875		1,200		108,319		7,677		931
Red Moon	687	100,278	27,806			1,930		12,360			21,990	
Sac and Fox	593	73,547	7,767		3,000	6,350		44,132				
Sage	1,605	106,635	56,710	42,150		5,356		59,424		86	1,500	289
Seneca	2,599	147,459	68,806		410	5,900				5,564		
Shawnee						11,060		61,619				
Total	16,444	3,000,527	395,170	50,747	6,750	91,811		1,280,367	85,289	535,195	48,600	583,570
Five Civilized Tribes	101,521	2,943,468				58,727			1,577,724	692,223	10,520	301,274
Oregon												
Five Civilized Tribes						49,181			10,361	41,510		12
Cherokee Nation	41,824	352,181										
Chickasaw Na- tion	10,966	575,424							393,156	109,153		63,569
Choctaw Nation	26,828	1,699,297				9,546			1,170,667	286,976	10,520	231,134
Creek Nation	18,776	189,270							3,228	180,584		5,468
Seminole Nation	3,127	75,413							312	74,000		1,101
Oregon	11,481	451,505	158,335	96,549	23,790	37,639	1,923	48,507	8,256	15,368		29,305
Klamath	1,145	231,209	64,529	84,365	4,600	9,661	64	5,922		5,805		25,120
Roseburg	8,000	17,668	(1)		16,000		418					832
Salem		8,911				8,911						
Stien	425	23,303	10,950			3,180	528	1,705	5,482	1,226		232
Umatilla	1,152	126,610	*70,000			3,822		39,112	2,774	8,337		1,900
Warm Springs	739	43,804	12,856	12,184	3,190	12,065	913	1,350				1,221
Pennsylvania. Carlisle		23,699				28,699						

* Estimated.

† 1914 report.

‡ Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wares earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscella- neous.
South Dakota.	21,082	\$2,362,263	\$515,495	\$397,445	\$16,130	\$27,275	\$221,120	\$190,566	\$169,707	\$509,979	\$196,635	\$794,580	\$23,321
Canton Asylum.....	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	337,125	65,643	49,157	.....	.....	33,729	16,216	1,838	92,754	31,970	41,200	4,658
Crow Creek.....	955	125,719	49,781	32,000	1,080	.....	9,833	5,428	5,725	.....	6,727	14,420	7,725
Flandreau.....	282	27,457	9,200	2,060	700	.....	10,451	8,842	.....	.....	84	4,120	.....
Lower Brule.....	481	62,336	18,000	12,565	150	.....	10,276	2,863	.....	305	1,707	8,240	8,080
Pierre.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	754,277	29,520	298,563	9,000	27,125	90,226	121,699	21,828	2,904	36,299	111,240	5,873
Rapid City.....	5,519	624,950	138,787	.....	5,200	.....	40,947	43,003	22,471	214,016	76,622	82,400	1,504
Rosebud.....	2,053	198,039	197,204	3,100	.....	.....	10,497	55,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,359
Sisseton.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	1,844	222,712	107,360	.....	.....	.....	5,523	515	62,493	.....	12,739	32,960	1,122
Yankton.....	1,794	303,769	42,695	7,819	3,250	1,462	12,867	19,704	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,897
Utah.	133	4,698	1,565	.....	1,350	.....	1,349	315	.....	91,010	.....	.....	79
Shivwits.....	1,161	283,338	35,663	7,819	1,900	1,462	11,478	19,389	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,552
Uintah and Ouray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	5,733	5,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
Washington.	11,330	1,034,584	437,794	114,385	169,201	36,069	87,251	3,177	142,032	9,857	4,393	1,000	29,425
Colville.....	2,468	375,388	202,112	105,330	10,500	6,553	18,966	845	17,155	6,981	.....	.....	6,946
Cushman.....	* 2,330	41,676	6,491	1,605	7,254	.....	16,875	177	1,065	1,722	4,393	.....	6,237
Neah Bay.....	702	55,010	5,244	800	42,380	15	6,339	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	611	32,440	10,012	1,795	2,400	1,058	12,643	299	1,922	1,154	.....	1,000	157
Taholah.....	800	64,469	2,190	.....	58,765	315	4,663	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tulalip.....	1,273	109,931	26,995	4,855	40,902	21,646	12,661	.....	2,766	.....	.....	.....	106
Yakima.....	3,146	355,670	184,750	.....	9,000	4,655	15,104	1,091	119,094	.....	.....	.....	21,976
Wisconsin.	9,283	970,594	99,351	6,913	40,435	441,044	153,963	9,547	12	.....	120,497	.....	98,832
Carter.....	309	3,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	1,259	477,583	7,000	894	5,325	20,163	41,477	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	998
Keshena.....	1,730	411,033	32,111	3,444	6,625	144,075	21,894	6,275	.....	.....	98,170	.....	96,059
La C du Flambeau.....	706	20,940	6,710	7,900	7,900	.....	5,519	244	12	.....	.....	.....	555
La Pointe.....	1,040	361,249	40,490	2,575	4,000	275,178	38,017	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	804
Oneda.....	2,491	9,369	(⁶)	2,500	2,500	.....	6,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	505	57,778	11,840	.....	12,085	1,628	31,392	417	.....	.....	22,327	.....	416
Tomah.....	1,243	25,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg.....	.....	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.	1,705	268,139	51,350	7,500	5,650	872	68,622	10,018	39,263	2,509	343	43,370	38,642

* Unknown.

* Includes 1,700 unattached Indians.

1 Poor crops.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.
	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		16,500	<i>Acres.</i>	\$2,117,166	51	<i>Acres.</i>	\$5,265	
Total, 1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	31,956	(1)	15,207	2,415,794	16,757	2,370	(2)	\$2,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	438,722	125,646	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	68	4,151	(2)	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	578	70,201	(2)	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	28,051	(1)	27,605	3,792,799	46	4,951	(2)	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	24,489	(1)	19,753	3,528,495	1,706	183,528	(2)	3,075,271
1900 ¹					10,835	(1)	2,592	(2)	52	8,421	(2)	7,033
1890 ²					5,554	(1)						
Arizona.....	112,045	213,934	35,500	36,255	8,398	21	21	207				9,000
Camp Verde.....		18		10	14							
Colorado River.....	5,160	95,000	1,100		120							
Fort Apache.....		6,000		2,500	480	21	21	207				9,000
Fort Mojave.....	15,055		15		253							
Havasupai.....		300		258	54							
Kabab.....		2,040		300	16							
Leupp.....		750		584	10							
Moqui.....		4,000		500	250							
Navajo.....		12,000		4,000	1,500							
Pima.....	31,540	30,184	25,000	12,000	3,375							
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,685	1,168	1,700							
San Carlos ³		7,220		1,285	277							
San Xavier.....		31,566		1,428	652							
Truxton Canon.....	52,220		3,700	2,700	775							
Western Navajo.....		20,300		90	45							
California.....	35,842	28,899	7,290	8,258	1,584	188	216	1,750				16,650
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,060		153	1	1	40				50
Campo.....		1,015		185	34							

¹ Not reported.

² Included in "total income."

³ Includes grazing leases also.

⁴ Only items reported.

⁵ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severally.

⁶ 1914 report.

⁷ Overestimated last year.

⁸ Allotted lands not approved.

⁹ Gila River Indians only.

¹⁰ Underestimated last year.

¹¹ Not reported.

¹ Not reported.
² Included in "total income."
³ Includes grazing leases also.
⁴ Only items reported.

⁵ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severity.
⁶ 1914 report.
⁷ Overestimated last year.
⁸ Allotted lands not approved.

⁹ Gila River Indians only.
¹⁰ Underestimated last year.
¹¹ Not reported.

Minnesota.	224,051	103,955	6,167	673	2,084	1,020	11	11	600	375	375	375
Fon du Lac.....	12,500	.....	781	.....	244	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	(7)	.....	5	.....	79	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	7,526	.....	2,951	.....	373	365	2	2	40	25	.....	25
Nett Lake.....	1,025	.....	30	.....	148	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	103,955	.....	.....	673	313	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	(6)	.....	2,400	(*)	927	300	9	9	560	350	.....	350
Montana.	689,957	253,400	71,205	6,588	2,608	2,054	528	618	75,724	46,276	.....	46,276
Blackfeet.....	117,000	78,000	5,145	.....	658	8 275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	153,307	17,000	17,000	.....	400	279	6 191	232	12,444	9 27,149	.....	27,149
Flathead.....	10 135,650	39,160	39,160	.....	561	380	337	386	34,763	19,127	.....	19,127
Fort Belknap.....	50,000	90,000	.....	3,188	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	283,000	9,900	9,900	.....	379	160	(11)	(11)	11 28,517	(11)	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	33,400	.....	.....	3,400	360	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.	195,843	1,808	35,300	400	904	735	1,192	679	87,877	239,458	900	2,800
Omaha.....	63,110	1,700	13,400	400	292	280	600	584	52,110	169,500	900	2,800
Santee.....	30,000	.....	11,740	.....	320	201	97	95	9,300	14,036	.....	14,036
Winnebago.....	102,733	108	10,160	.....	292	254	495	.....	26,467	55,922	.....	55,922
Nevada.	11,410	22,862	3,278	6,989	2,403	777	2	2	40	150	.....	150
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825	.....	137	6 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	1,830	530	688	55	83	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	650	.....	225	.....	36	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	21,000	.....	.....	620	161	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	3,140	114	1,140	14	185	86	2	2	40	150	.....	150
Western Shoshone.....	1,200	.....	.....	12 6,300	151	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reno, special agent.....	1,700	.....	3 400	.....	1,650	11 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	3,050	49,210	882	39,820	3,183	3,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	2,750	.....	582	.....	169	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	.....	9,210	.....	1,820	117	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	100	300	100	(11)	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	.....	26,900	.....	26,900	2,393	1,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	(15)	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	8,000	.....	6,000	481	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Agency.....	.....	88,847	.....	20,000	(15)	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Used for improvements.

² There is no water supply for irrigation purposes on this reservation.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Includes 285 leases on shares valued at \$179,899.50.

⁵ Includes grazing leases.

⁶ Unknown.

⁷ No agricultural lands reported.

⁸ As reported.

⁹ Includes cash and improvements.

¹⁰ Over estimated last year.

¹¹ Rental and number of leases not reported.

¹² Includes grazing.

¹³ 1914 report.

¹⁴ 1 of reported.

¹⁵ No record.

South Dakota.	1,448,919	45,200	45,911	900	4,359	2,771	2,223	1,508	150,051	106,167	106,167
Cheyenne River...	5,260		3,500		585	500	10	10	1,760	672	672
Crow Creek...	3,610		3,500		225	225	4	4	1,110	47	47
Flandreau...		1,200		900	78	20					
Lower Brule...	45,696		1,080		118	90					
Pine Ridge...	6,223		1,302		741	670					
Rosebud...	1,217,266	44,000	7,429		1,139	700	4 191	4 191	436,743	10,472	10,472
Sisseton...	119,683		13,979		376	225	1,500	785	72,381	54,216	54,216
Yankton...	51,181		10,200		336	270	518	518	39,047	40,760	40,760
Utah...	82,558	11,270	7,138	70	329	217	560	524	34,132	5,145	5,145
Shilwils...		1,270		70	38	2 18					
Uintah and Ouray	82,328	10,000	7,138		291	199	560	524	34,132	5,145	5,145
Salt Lake City,	230		(*)	(1)	(*)	(1)					
special agent...			(*)								
Washington...	205,097	12,250	34,588	55	2,398	1,157	885	945	58,936	122,531	122,531
Colville...	98,480		20,260		573	570	78	139	11,120	7,914	7,914
Cushman...	8,836		805		159	75	9	9	1,160	1,095	1,095
Neah Bay...	3,420	250	28	55	198	12					
Spokane...	105,775	10,000	1,810		140	87	38	37	3,842	1,662	1,662
Tanah...	1,000	2,000	74		223	13					
Tulalip...	11,586		2,211		362	189	21	21	1,514	2,766	2,766
Yakima...	136,000		9,400		803	211	739	739	42,300	109,094	109,094
Wisconsin...	122,896	16,792	12,609	3,942	1,948	900	1	1	4	12	12
Carter...		12,276		276	127	20					
Hayward...	51,800				330	60					
Keshena...		2,766		2,766	476	237					
Lac du Flambeau...	384		384		174	50	1	1	4	12	12
La Pointe...	5,000	1,750	2,300	900	(*)	100					
Oneida...	65,312		9,185		707	400					
Red Cliff...	400		215		134	33					
Wyoming: Shoshone.	135,339	75,700	8,060		401	278	124	124	9,655	4,350	4,350

⁶ Decrease due to Government supervision over Peoria and Miami lands having expired.

⁷ Leases are made without departmental supervision.

⁸ Does not include leases on shares.

⁹ Unknown.

¹⁰ Estimated.

¹ Not reported.

² 1914 report.

³ Over estimated last year.

⁴ Includes grazing leases.

⁵ As reported

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				Total income.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.		Number of leases.	Area.	Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.				
Total, 1915.....	13,088,784	30,935,897	8,702,245	21,804,898	44,704	9,387	10,426	1,838,779	\$925,554	329	8,122,918	\$1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(1)	218,353	2,584,446	(3)	1,759	10,162,842	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(3)	3,911	10,568,948	2,410,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,049,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(1)	227,605	2,792,799	(3)	3,225	8,369,351	2,353,048
1911.....	6,235,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(1)	219,753	2,528,495	(3)	3,584	5,859,325	2,216,125
1900.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,592	(1)	(3)	101	2,373,815	94,233
Arizona.....	333,047	14,284,010	332,607	12,551,897	14,921	1	.....	.....	195	35	2,540,520	148,094
Colorado River.....	.....	85,000	.....	1,000	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	475,000	6,840
Fort Apache.....	.....	1,687,220	.....	692,800	967	41	.....	.....	195	(1)	4,937,920	62,500
Fort Mojave.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
Havasupai.....	.....	215	.....	142	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	487,600	897
Kabab.....	.....	128,550	.....	41,960	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	804,340	.....	804,340	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mogul.....	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	4,988,000	.....	4,988,000	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	6,540	.....	6,540	335,236	1,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	18,547	29,859	18,547	29,859	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	826,551	.....	752,337	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,080,000	62,162
San Xavier.....	36,632	35,566	305,520	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	4300,000	15,500
Truxton Canon.....	481,740	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	.....	7,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	87,278	159,265	78,048	94,075	1,187	193	10	14,991	1,457	3	10,000	2,053
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	281	.....	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camro.....	.....	13,671	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	.....	218	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000	.....	36,659	.....	42	191	.....	14,341	1,393	.....	.....	1,393
Fort Yuma.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoop Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maki.....	.....	24,799	.....	24,799	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala.....	160	6,187	160	7,187	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	39,998	80	39,348	80	102	2	10	650	64	.....	.....	64

Standing Rock.....	1,004,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,500	(1)	128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain.....	166,109	86,000	600	9 106	331	52,617	4,167	4,167
Oklahoma.....	1,729,332	1,261	104,753	521	1,661	5,542	5,581	801,148	552,989	552,989
Cantonment.....	18,915	4,300	8	9 276	276	12,000	7,876	7,876
Cheyenne and Arapaho	103,404	8,455	41	1,000	1,000	94,949	115,012	115,012
Kiowa.....	141,901	1,000	1,000	141,901	40,000	40,000
Osage.....	1,137,510	20	20,000	149	9 1,640	1,729	328,273	237,212	237,212
Otoe.....	50,573	720	15,705	200	350	300	42,855	15,295	15,295
Pawnee.....	53,331	4,787	109	9 273	273	79,597	79,912	79,912
Ponca.....	43,777	320	7,762	320	173	346	346	27,930	11,425	11,425
Red Moon.....	11,200	2,899	6	6	6	960	550	550
Sac and Fox.....	11,357	11,357	109
Sage.....	643,636	5,907	206	276	276	37,219	14,897	14,897
Seneca.....	58,714	201	4,021	201	310	(10)	375	35,464	30,810	30,810
Shawnee.....	55,014	19,550	350	375	375	21,023	5,544	3	187,240	1,350	6,894
Oregon.....	277,518	487,600	211,157	374,600	798	35	35	16,502	4,196	4,126
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	290	(1)	(1)	2,812	1,398	368
Roseburg.....	28,000	18,000	85	24	24	1,709	1,050	1,050
Siletz.....	23,580	19,500	30	9 11	11
Umatilla.....	23,858	73,600	23,858	73,600	300
Warm Springs.....	74,240	263,000	68,398	150,000	143	3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota.....	5,190,471	1,107,155	4,172,148	635,513	4,451	1,517	1,457	243,920	57,760	23	95,956	5,780	63,540
Cheyenne River.....	902,722	711,371	707,200	355,685	430	52	52	10,369	1,166	1,166
Crow Creek.....	286,012	2,953	247,262	217	210	210	36,517	5,478	1 1	2,953	200	5,678
Lower Brule.....	123,880	56,000	167,976	56,000	100	89,153	16,248
Pine Ridge.....	2,408,293	316,831	2,312,916	223,828	2,224	344	339	72,517	9 11,999	1 22	93,003	5,580	21,828
Rosebud.....	1,191,378	20,000	720,000	850	9 373	373	72,517	11,999	11,999
Sisseton.....	175,589	10,794	250	100	45	3,530	1,136	1,136
Yankton.....	42,597	6,000	381	438	438	31,834	21,733	21,733
Utah.....	20,407	214,280	19,920	202,780	207	3	3	520	200	200
Shivwits.....	6 6,200	6,200	5
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,407	208,080	19,920	196,580	202	3	3	520	200	200

⁶ Includes some agricultural lands.

⁷ Used for grazing and other purposes.

⁸ Includes grazing permits.

⁹ Includes farming leases.

¹⁰ Leases made without departmental supervision.

¹ Grazing permits.

² 1914 report.

³ Rental not reported.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Agricultural land.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Washington.....	<i>Acres.</i> 487,156	<i>Acres.</i> 1,381,549	<i>Acres.</i> 312,152	<i>Acres.</i> 306,665	1,918	114	<i>Acres.</i> 8,650	\$10,801	25	<i>Acres.</i> 180,000	\$8,700	\$19,501
Colville.....	176,643	800,000	156,000	200,000	459	34	1,650	801	123	180,000	8,440	9,241
Cushman.....	² 10,463	³ 3,210	³ 10,463	³ 195	102							
Neah Bay.....	³ 3,210	³ 195	³ 3,210	³ 195	88							
Spokane.....	14,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	43							
Taholah.....	2,640	24,500	990	1,500	2				12		260	
Tulalip.....	11,281		5,489		167							
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	80	7,000	10,000				10,000
Wisconsin.....	52,735	200,508	53,485	13,914	1,263							
Cartier.....		² 13,364		13,364	225							
Hayward.....	³ 51,800		³ 51,800		105							
Keshena.....		184,894		(¹)	80							
Lac du Flambeau.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	240							
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,500	550	201							
Oneida.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	400							
Red Cliff.....	³ 185		185		12							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	² 231,050	429,721	225,891	232,421	332	61	5,159	1,476	77	⁶ 1,382,089	33,457	34,913

¹ Grazing permits.² Includes some agricultural lands.³ Agricultural land.⁴ Not reported.⁵ Includes grazing permits.⁶ Includes 1,109,089 acres on ceded portion.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915.

[It should be borne in mind that the system of gathering industrial statistics began in 1911. The figures of 1911 are largely estimates, and in some cases have been subjected to office changes to harmonize with later and better data.]

States and reservations.	Popu- lation.	Use of agricultural lands.											Indians engaged in stock raising.			
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.						Value of crops raised.		
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911		1915	1911	
Total ¹	196,306	7,489,118	30,277	28,702	28,952	27,311	24,065	643,843	616,348	607,576	557,344	490,951	\$1,776,481	\$2,638,179	44,473	49,866
Arizona.....	42,336	325,979	8,398	7,506	7,232	6,709	5,519	71,755	53,882	47,778	46,648	45,081	447,449	262,129	14,921	13,905
Camp Verde.....	421	18	14	20	20	20	25	10	14	14	14	13	500	500	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	477	100,160	111	145	144	75	60	1,100	900	639	265	180	31,300	3,343	110	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,388	6,000	460	450	450	2,400	(3)	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,400	1,200	11,500	23,300	967	900
Fort Mojave.....	763	15,085	17	(3)	50	25	10	15	80	80	50	30	(3)	(3)	18	20
Havasupai.....	170	300	50	54	87	86	54	258	250	270	264	238	5,420	(3)	19	54
Kaibab.....	98	2,040	16	10	23	10	20	300	240	100	160	40	1,125	300	50	80
Leupp.....	1,700	750	250	250	4,350	(3)	200	500	250	250	250	250	4,000	(3)	1,700	690
Moguel.....	4,193	4,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	20,000	1,200	600
Navajo.....	10,000	12,000	2,500	2,375	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	48,115	6,000	3,500	6,000
Pima.....	6,296	61,724	1,700	900	870	870	2,850	35,184	20,160	15,000	15,000	15,000	131,150	88,900	1,625	1,920
Salt River.....	1,208	12,416	277	299	268	276	234	6,970	6,870	6,884	6,450	5,650	85,378	17,503	382	308
San Carlos.....	2,608	7,220	283	283	249	220	244	1,428	1,428	1,251	1,100	1,120	32,491	12,480	925	202
San Xavier.....	4,990	83,786	775	775	775	800	2,800	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,620	6,300	82,820	70,910	1,400	1,200
Truxton Canon.....	474	180	45	45	45	27	22	90	90	90	75	60	1,000	800	125	1
Western Navajo.....	6,550	20,300	400	400	400	400	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,050	18,096	2,500	2,300
California.....	9,034	64,741	1,584	1,366	1,326	1,237	1,123	15,548	15,779	12,316	11,556	10,465	171,510	50,178	1,187	888
Bishop.....	1,345	14,000	153	151	150	144	75	1,060	1,990	1,950	1,880	1,800	19,426	(3)	453	(3)
Campo.....	228	1,015	34	32	31	26	7	185	225	168	151	15	7,219	2,240	61	7
Digger.....	53	43	18	20	15	11	21	25	25	23	23	23	360	340	2	4
Fort Bidwell.....	715	12,306	75	100	104	100	40	1,300	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	5,246	(3)	42	(3)
Fort Yuma.....	788	8,020	150	96	64	30	30	619	422	211	77	60	7,200	2,400	23	200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	2,760	400	400	400	400	400	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	12,930	11,400	125	212
Malik.....	612	13,386	162	163	140	146	170	1,855	1,382	1,324	1,445	1,050	41,790	17,250	49	126
Paia.....	936	4,479	173	149	116	133	152	4,367	4,708	2,890	2,455	2,127	33,254	4,475	141	121
Round Valley.....	1,550	5,388	54	80	54	75	70	1,327	1,327	1,200	1,100	1,065	14,924	10,620	102	97
Soboba.....	938	3,090	345	155	206	152	136	3,090	2,980	1,890	1,800	1,700	25,461	(3)	127	91
Tule River.....	624	2,260	20	20	20	20	22	260	260	160	165	165	3,700	1,453	62	30

¹ Does not include Florida, Pipestone, Salt Lake, and Carter.

² Estimated.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Overestimated.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popu- lation.	Use of agricultural lands.												Indians engaged in stock raising.	
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.							
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911
Colorado.....	890	6,824	78	88	91	102	51	3,039	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,830	\$11,640	\$8,200	163
Southern Ute.....	366	6,800	75	68	71	82	41	3,015	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	11,640	7,900	73
Ute Mountain.....	524	24	3	20	20	20	10	24	20	20	20	30	300	300	90
Idaho.....	4,200	247,362	640	595	569	501	462	21,999	20,024	16,931	12,887	8,825	266,517	79,107	1,096
Coeur d'Alene.....	834	66,640	93	71	67	66	65	7,600	6,000	4,240	3,680	1,625	97,450	36,625	363
Fort Hall.....	1,794	44,580	315	289	273	234	197	7,988	7,240	6,880	5,620	4,200	169,067	42,482	133
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	136,142	232	235	229	201	200	6,401	6,784	5,811	3,587	3,000	(1)	(1)	600
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364	2,520	62	50	40	40	28	1,250	1,000	719	800	800	14,450	9,645	100
Kansas.....	1,375	58,075	267	260	261	246	246	18,756	17,563	17,603	11,996	9,640	153,271	107,100	27
Kickapoo.....	616	26,748	178	165	166	161	161	8,414	7,490	7,530	7,140	6,440	63,610	72,100	161
Potawatomi.....	759	31,327	89	95	95	85	85	10,312	10,073	10,073	4,856	3,200	89,631	35,000	28
Michigan.....	1,347	910	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,400	33
Bay Mills.....	250	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	3
Mackinac Agency.....	1,097	670	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,300	30
Minnesota.....	11,420	328,006	1,020	919	800	810	440	6,840	5,864	6,106	6,164	6,089	139,245	33,500	809
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	12,500	89	60	20	15	25	781	420	70	60	229	5,050	1,000	50
Grand Portage.....	318	(1)	9	7	17	15	.....	5	14	30	32	30	300	200	5
Leech Lake.....	1,754	7,526	365	300	326	306	.....	2,951	2,587	2,726	2,827	2,800	15,970	10,000	137
Nett Lake.....	625	1,025	7	12	12	49	.....	30	25	30	45	30	500	600	17
Red Lake.....	1,486	103,955	250	240	125	125	115	673	418	880	800	600	17,334	10,000	200
White Earth.....	6,217	203,000	300	300	300	300	300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	100,091	11,700	225
Montana.....	11,829	946,357	2,054	1,690	1,705	1,699	1,216	77,793	69,854	69,902	48,150	39,983	811,486	221,816	2,465
Blackfeet.....	2,724	195,000	275	20	20	20	20	5,145	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	73,468	(1)	5,905
Crow.....	1,699	153,307	279	259	325	300	(1)	17,000	10,167	11,077	10,000	10,000	65,825	55,000	2,500
Flathead.....	2,302	191,650	800	790	759	779	770	39,160	36,391	31,479	26,800	20,000	458,692	62,706	263
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	90,000	270	220	150	150	150	3,188	7,320	21,500	2,250	2,250	38,008	42,706	207
															1,900
															500

Fort Peck.....	1,943	283,000	160	151	151	150	126	9,900	8,346	3,600	3,733	152,438	24,710	315	290
Tongue River.....	1,456	33,400	270	280	300	300	150	3,400	2,630	3,500	2,000	19,055	36,700	750	470
Nebraska.....	3,917	107,651	735	680	748	693	584	35,700	42,381	33,799	26,330	318,195	173,951	515	510
Omaha.....	1,313	64,810	280	270	260	250	210	13,800	18,234	10,902	8,330	106,325	51,151	333	210
Santee.....	1,508	36,090	201	193	279	262	174	11,740	11,515	11,284	11,000	58,020	50,000	125	50
Winnebago.....	1,096	102,841	254	197	209	181	174	10,160	12,666	11,613	7,000	153,850	72,800	57	250
Nevada.....	7,819	34,272	777	682	647	618	596	10,267	8,476	7,893	5,673	66,366	45,115	1,608	1,369
Fallon.....	437	4,658	58	82	77	73	43	825	768	568	403	2,900	2,234	50	50
Fort McDermit.....	344	1,860	92	80	80	68	68	2,825	2,698	400	400	9,400	3,050	150	150
Mospi River.....	123	600	25	25	20	25	20	225	130	125	150	5,425	1,640	40	20
Nevada.....	606	21,000	200	200	200	200	200	620	620	600	520	9,541	11,375	24	20
Walker River.....	707	3,254	86	102	80	80	75	1,154	1,060	800	800	9,605	9,616	47	54
Western Shoshone.....	602	1,200	4216	93	90	90	100	6,300	4,780	5,000	3,000	29,495	17,200	297	75
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	1,700	100	100	100	100	100	400	400	400	400	(1)	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Mexico.....	22,007	52,260	3,889	3,817	3,792	3,537	3,535	40,702	39,795	37,470	35,520	344,471	278,178	7,230	6,694
Jicarilla.....	642	2,750	97	75	75	70	70	582	675	600	600	6,333	5,860	24	23
Mescalero.....	626	9,210	117	117	92	92	92	1,820	1,820	1,120	1,120	14,220	13,360	123	92
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	26,900	200	200	200	200	200	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,900	107,900	1,338	2,000	1,500
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,421	5,000	1,075	1,975	1,975	1,775	1,873	26,800	26,800	5,000	5,000	138,500	73,320	1,883	1,879
San Juan.....	8,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	138,500	140,000	2,000	2,000
Zuni.....	1,663	5,000	500	450	450	400	300	6,000	5,000	2,400	1,800	76,180	44,300	1,200	1,200
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	15,000	448	380	390	390	390	6,720	5,500	5,148	5,000	28,537	15,000	450	425
North Dakota.....	8,710	1,588,136	1,663	1,708	1,533	1,350	1,261	115,557	106,957	96,957	88,717	308,621	201,937	2,675	2,532
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	155,475	180	175	100	100	100	5,000	5,000	1,745	1,000	40,393	9,075	425	500
Fort Totten.....	999	52,206	4150	200	200	200	203	11,600	8,000	8,000	7,355	120,750	87,000	150	200
Standing Rock.....	3,434	1,048,239	733	733	733	600	558	13,957	13,957	10,000	8,362	40,678	5,862	1,500	1,332
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	332,216	600	600	500	450	400	85,000	80,000	72,000	72,000	106,800	100,000	1,600	1,500
Oklahoma.....	16,444	1,210,209	2,903	3,047	3,533	3,327	3,000	86,722	102,442	99,872	84,489	395,170	235,408	1,661	2,293
Cantonment.....	782	57,000	140	130	125	102	40	3,500	3,000	2,919	2,600	23,770	11,000	8	344
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	75,691	169	158	194	187	152	4,230	4,740	5,930	4,441	31,190	26,188	41	256
Kiowa.....	4,410	500,000	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,000	821	20,480	20,480	20,350	16,000	15,170	37,000	187	187
Osage.....	2,195	206,350	4153	200	150	200	200	3,840	20,000	20,000	20,000	65,750	(1)	149	200
Otoe.....	54	39,276	42	46	42	42	42	1,772	1,886	1,660	1,965	26,328	6,850	200	60
Pawnee.....	679	33,788	95	77	87	88	73	2,725	3,821	1,719	1,825	23,204	7,570	109	200
Ponca.....	1,010	72,766	143	138	148	146	97	5,600	4,845	4,992	3,630	46,223	11,825	173	176
Red Moon.....	155	127,665	44	39	54	40	40	2,310	790	726	820	710	5,625	6	60
Sac and Fox.....	687	51,218	490	131	130	105	105	13,093	12,101	10,806	5,088	27,806	21,275	109	148
Sugar.....	583	33,010	68	115	110	96	110	2,955	3,025	2,148	2,000	7,767	4,500	206	21

^a Includes leased acreage.⁴ As reported.¹ Not reported.² Includes hay meadows.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popu- lation.	Use of agricultural lands.										Indians engaged in stock raising.			
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.							
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	
Oklahoma—Continued.															
Seneca.....	1,605	63,206	1,147	174	173	170	170	6,910	9,515	9,515	9,435	9,000	\$90,000	310	216
Shawnee.....	2,599	65,239	797	836	1,317	1,151	1,151	19,247	18,239	17,695	17,156	17,000	88,806	350	425
Oregon.....	11,481	177,301	426	364	342	327	327	17,528	15,145	17,895	17,295	17,295	158,335	798	879
Klamath.....	1,145	10,000	100	80	80	75	75	3,000	3,000	2,750	2,250	2,250	58,000	290	314
Roseburg.....	8,000	15,000	30	25	30	30	30	600	500	700	700	700	(*)	35	30
Siletz.....	425	3,650	53	42	42	42	42	625	345	345	345	345	10,950	30	30
Umatilla.....	1,152	76,550	100	90	90	80	80	9,600	8,100	8,100	8,000	8,000	61,000	300	300
Warm Springs.....	759	72,101	143	127	100	100	100	13,703	3,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,856	143	205
South Dakota.....	21,082	1,494,119	2,771	3,037	3,591	3,505	3,314	46,811	37,750	68,284	57,931	43,487	515,495	4,451	8,93
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	5,260	500	550	550	500	500	3,500	3,850	3,300	3,000	3,000	65,643	430	633
Crow Creek.....	955	3,610	225	198	198	207	173	3,500	3,200	2,919	3,063	2,555	49,781	217	310
Flandreau.....	282	1,200	20	20	20	17	20	900	910	910	700	700	4,480	(1)	62
Lower Brule.....	481	45,696	90	90	113	113	75	1,080	1,080	1,272	896	896	16,109	100	310
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	6,223	1,741	1,256	1,245	1,287	1,211	6,223	8,000	8,005	8,000	(*)	29,520	2,224	6,266
Rosebud.....	5,519	1,261,266	700	3,600	960	921	900	7,429	3,080	17,230	16,107	16,000	138,787	850	1,363
Sisseton.....	2,053	119,683	225	183	370	350	350	13,979	16,550	29,948	22,289	16,830	97,204	250	50
Yankton.....	1,844	51,181	270	140	135	110	85	10,200	4,500	4,100	3,500	3,506	107,360	380	50
Utah.....	1,294	93,598	217	223	163	190	134	7,208	6,103	5,432	5,761	5,680	49,765	207	235
Shivwits.....	133	1,270	18	18	18	14	14	70	106	106	70	80	1,565	5	20
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,161	92,328	199	205	145	176	120	7,138	5,997	5,328	5,691	5,600	35,663	202	215
Washington.....	9,630	307,347	1,157	1,070	1,052	940	912	34,643	42,128	35,839	42,704	34,632	437,794	1,918	1,663
Colville.....	2,468	98,430	570	546	506	407	383	120,260	27,635	21,730	28,520	20,807	202,112	459	268
Cushman.....	1,430	11,836	88	76	91	97	99	579	790	960	960	1,080	8,681	104	84
Neah Bay.....	702	2,670	12	6	28	28	28	83	50	370	283	45	5,244	88	57
Spokane.....	611	45,775	87	82	76	75	75	1,810	1,500	1,500	1,655	1,500	10,012	43	64
Tulalip.....	1,273	11,586	189	149	151	153	150	2,211	2,383	2,279	2,286	2,200	26,905	167	184
Yakima.....	3,146	136,000	211	211	211	200	200	9,400	9,800	9,000	9,000	9,000	138,000	1,057	1,006

Wisconsin.....	7,731	127,412	880	933	932	875	770	16,275	15,235	15,730	14,007	13,615	49,351	46,845	1,038	1,111
Hayward.....	1,259	51,800	60	40	40	40	40	525	400	400	406	400	7,900	3,000	105	75
Keshena.....	1,730	2,706	1,237	300	300	300	160	2,706	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,280	32,411	18,045	89	200
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,706	384	50	45	45	45	40	384	310	250	212	150	6,710	2,850	240	200
La Pointe.....	1,040	6,750	100	115	115	65	100	3,200	3,490	3,270	1,600	1,600	40,490	18,950	201	225
Oneida.....	2,491	65,312	400	400	400	400	400	9,185	9,185	10,000	10,000	10,000	(?)	(?)	400	400
Red Cliff.....	505	400	33	30	30	30	30	215	240	200	185	185	11,840	4,000	12	11
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	211,030	278	270	190	140	137	8,090	8,000	7,500	7,500	7,000	51,350	40,000	332	205

¹ As reported.² Not reported.³ Families.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintenden- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Total 1915.....	25,681	\$2,304,339	2,533	\$940,013	13,968	\$414,422	6,899	\$828,218	2,281	\$121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,651	440,705	320	145,266	3,206	95,731	1,554	151,159	571	48,549
Camp Verde.....	113	16,340	3	720			105	15,525	5	95
Colorado River.....	188	30,692	14	7,420	107	2,833	51	20,050	16	389
Fort Apache.....	903	27,443	33	14,168	870	13,275				
Fort Mojave.....	303	48,008	11	5,137	163	7,489	88	32,530	41	2,852
Havasupai.....	39	2,820	1	300	12	300	26	2,220		
Kalbab.....	85	2,770	3	220	67	1,950	15	600		
Leupp.....	281	8,763	21	4,518	123	1,884	85	500	52	1,861
Moqui.....	60	10,259	27	8,276	33	1,983				
Navajo.....	366	67,224	62	54,436	228	9,320			76	3,468
Phoenix.....	166	22,287	15	6,290	10	905			141	15,122
Pima.....	856	47,730	31	14,030	624	19,300	126	10,300	75	4,100
Rice Station.....	117	3,798	10	5,558	107	1,240				
Salt River.....	447	15,963	10	2,604	209	2,415	228	10,944		
San Carlos.....	694	65,388	32	12,395	500	29,049	158	23,890	4	54
San Xavier.....	719	29,330	14	3,228	21	1,224	552	17,600	132	7,278
Truxton Cañon.....	170	32,185	5	1,440	33	1,045	120	17,000	12	12,700
Western Navajo.....	144	6,705	28	4,556	99	1,519			17	630
California.....	2,355	262,586	126	41,789	351	12,069	1,280	184,202	598	24,526
Bishop.....	26	1,829	5	1,700	21	129				
Campo.....	30	3,361	3	1,361			27	2,000		
Digger.....	26	1,493					26	1,493		
Fort Bidwell.....	185	24,140	3	1,080			150	20,600	32	2,460
Fort Yuma.....	475	69,181	26	2,580	41	1,333	352	58,388	56	6,880
Greenville ⁴	2	311			2	311				
Hoop Valley.....	83	11,139	22	7,388	41	851	20	2,900		
Malki.....	401	53,670	10	9,940	116	4,450	245	37,810	30	1,470
Pala.....	153	13,733	15	3,896	24	1,016	99	8,056	15	765
Round Valley.....	112	16,000	7	2,079	25	421	80	13,500		
Sherman Institute.....	480	18,980	15	6,029					465	12,951
Soboba.....	258	45,269	18	5,286	29	2,628	211	37,355		
Tule River.....	124	3,480	2	450	52	930	70	2,100		
Colorado.....	153	15,359	16	6,810	137	8,549				
Southern Ute.....	101	5,779	9	4,230	92	1,549				
Ute Mountain.....	52	9,580	7	2,580	45	7,000				
Florida: Seminole.....	50	3,600					50	3,600		
Idaho.....	329	31,442	42	14,986	240	7,796	47	8,660		
Coeur d'Alene.....	84	13,794	10	4,184	27	950	47	8,660		
Fort Hall.....	193	12,087	22	6,292	171	5,795				
Fort Lapwai.....	52	5,561	10	4,510	42	1,051				
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	88	6,850	3	900			85	5,950		
Kansas.....	126	14,827	18	9,685	7	333	3	1,200	98	3,609
Haskell Institute.....	106	9,469	8	5,840					98	3,609
Kickapoo.....	14	3,258	8	3,225	6	33				
Potawatomi.....	6	2,100	2	600	1	300	3	1,200		
Michigan.....	28	6,856	24	6,585	4	271				
Bay Mills.....	3	1,050	3	1,050						
Mackinac.....	4	271			4	271	(5)	(6)		
Mount Pleasant.....	21	5,535	21	5,535						

¹ Included with adults by private parties.² No data available.³ Estimated.⁴ As reported.⁵ 1914 report.⁶ Not reported.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	2,403	\$140,697	158	\$31,564	828	\$27,728	417	\$51,405	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	150	16,815	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	12,265	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	154	14,560	2	960	56	1,300	96	12,300	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	310	39,822	41	15,867	157	6,235	112	17,720	.....	.....
Nett Lake.....	163	6,023	7	2,400	156	3,623	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	27	10,440	11	6,120	.....	.....	16	4,320	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	278	28,744	33	13,008	236	10,936	9	4,800	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake.....	11	3,010	6	2,850	5	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	220	21,283	52	17,659	168	3,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1,544	160,083	230	74,882	1,072	42,361	242	42,840	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	168	32,913	57	19,163	80	1,810	31	11,940	.....	.....
Crow.....	473	30,888	78	17,778	395	13,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	300	13,159	18	5,528	115	1,181	167	6,450	.....	.....
Fort Belknap.....	213	15,186	18	6,568	195	8,618	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	70	37,862	26	11,162	(1)	2,250	44	24,450	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	320	30,075	33	14,683	287	15,392	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	163	30,903	33	14,108	46	695	74	15,100	10	\$1,000
Genoa.....	11	6,040	11	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	4	1,920	4	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	85	10,075	5	3,280	46	695	24	5,100	10	1,000
Winnebago.....	63	12,868	13	2,868	.....	.....	50	10,000	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1,169	145,537	39	12,313	323	8,196	708	120,832	99	4,196
Carson.....	99	5,592	5	2,514	21	882	.....	.....	73	2,196
Fallon.....	186	12,400	2	900	.....	.....	184	11,500	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	202	33,441	3	674	23	467	150	30,800	26	2,000
Moapa River.....	45	3,102	3	552	25	300	17	2,250	.....	.....
Nevada.....	84	4,646	10	3,264	74	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	443	75,547	4	984	162	5,013	277	69,550	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	110	10,809	12	3,425	18	152	80	7,232	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,651	171,512	206	74,089	1,003	27,371	224	58,493	218	11,559
Albuquerque.....	114	9,669	15	6,061	29	1,579	.....	.....	70	2,029
Jicarilla.....	346	20,632	48	10,578	234	5,570	52	4,205	12	279
Mescalero.....	236	8,233	19	4,714	217	3,519	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	23	5,948	11	4,648	12	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	281	71,805	42	13,294	74	1,833	146	52,088	19	4,590
San Juan.....	374	33,762	44	22,364	300	9,309	(2)	(2)	30	2,089
Santa Fe.....	109	10,529	17	7,770	5	187	.....	.....	87	2,572
Zuni.....	168	10,934	10	4,660	132	4,074	26	2,200	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	3	138	.....	.....	3	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	117	9,766	11	4,980	51	1,236	45	3,450	10	100
North Dakota.....	2,668	99,779	170	67,324	2,490	32,455	8	.....	.....	.....
Bismarek.....	13	3,655	11	3,296	2	359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold.....	423	13,143	24	9,168	391	3,980	8	(2)	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	71	11,607	24	10,637	47	970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	2,146	65,909	96	38,763	2,050	27,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	10	2,880	10	2,880	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wahpeton.....	5	2,580	5	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	632	153,538	304	144,578	283	6,614	25	1,596	20	750
Cantonment.....	87	7,421	15	6,583	49	502	23	336	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	48	13,237	23	12,750	25	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilocco.....	39	10,246	19	9,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	750
Five Civilized Tribes.....	61	49,181	61	49,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	143	24,246	85	23,427	58	819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage.....	19	2,115	15	1,760	4	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	1	420	1	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	13	6,330	9	4,340	2	730	2	1,260	.....	.....
Ponca.....	2	1,200	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Red Moon.....	35	\$930	3	\$500	32	\$430				
Sac and Fox.....	30	6,350	25	6,101	5	249				
Seger.....	74	5,356	10	4,440	64	916				
Seneca.....	10	5,900	10	5,900						
Shawnee.....	24	11,060	13	9,960	11	1,100				
Five Civilized Tribes— schools.....	46	9,546	13	8,520	33	1,026				
Oregon.....	345	37,639	78	28,602	267	9,037				
Klamath.....	162	9,661	18	7,546	144	2,115				
Salem.....	39	8,911	27	8,798	12	113				
Silet.....	9	3,180	9	3,180						
Umatilla.....	13	3,822	9	3,784	4	38				
Warm Springs.....	122	12,065	15	5,294	107	6,771				
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	638	28,699	25	6,613	96	1,478			517	\$20,608
South Dakota.....	2,521	221,120	449	120,694	1,612	49,077	436	\$50,060	24	1,289
Canton Asylum.....	1	478	1	478						
Cheyenne River.....	305	33,729	52	19,522	253	14,207				
Crow Creek.....	184	9,833	41	8,656	143	1,177				
Flandreau.....	77	10,451	17	7,736	37	1,516			23	1,199
Lower Brule.....	81	10,276	11	6,520	70	3,756				
Pierre.....	23	2,088	4	1,608	18	390			1	90
Pine Ridge.....	932	90,226	171	35,867	391	11,199	370	43,160		
Rapid City.....	31	5,332	23	5,262	8	70				
Rosebud.....	779	40,947	78	19,047	635	15,000	66	6,900		
Sisseton.....	65	10,497	35	8,997	30	1,500				
Springfield.....	4	1,740	4	1,740						
Yankton.....	39	5,523	12	5,261	27	262				
Utah.....	172	12,867	35	10,415	111	1,812	19	520	7	120
Shivwits.....	58	1,389	2	324	30	425	19	520	7	120
Uintah and Ouray.....	114	11,478	33	10,091	81	1,387				
Washington.....	1,241	87,251	89	32,730	797	26,213	354	28,228	1	80
Colville.....	329	18,966	18	5,628	311	13,338				
Cushman.....	180	16,875	9	4,100	25	1,175	146	11,600		
Neah Bay.....	92	6,339	6	858	25	330	60	5,071	1	80
Spokane.....	429	12,643	8	1,803	315	3,480	106	7,360		
Taholah.....	52	4,663	8	1,769	6	117	38	2,777		
Tulalip.....	80	12,661	22	8,804	54	2,437	4	1,420		
Yakima.....	79	15,104	18	9,768	61	5,336				
Wisconsin.....	1,956	153,963	132	50,615	457	8,898	1,260	89,300	107	5,150
Carter.....	5	1,420	1	720			4	700		
Hayward.....	683	41,477	18	9,870	15	1,107	543	25,350	107	5,150
Keshena.....	428	21,994	55	16,124	368	5,570	5	1,300		
Lac du Flambeau.....	32	5,519	8	4,920	24	599				
La Pointe.....	578	38,017	7	2,285	10	932	561	34,800		
Oneida.....	45	6,869	16	6,281	29	588				
Red Cliff.....	164	31,392	6	3,140	11	102	147	28,150		
Tomah.....	12	3,355	12	3,355						
Wittenberg.....	9	3,920	9	3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	678	68,622	25	10,485	584	46,364	68	11,623	1	150

1 Estimated.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.			Disease.			Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.		
		Births.		Deaths.	Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—				
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.
Grand total.....	205,450	6,542	5,632	1,897	1,986	7,195	14,433	22,834	34,947	45,005	9,213	25,735
Arizona.....	42,336	2,173	2,044	874	1,047	1,208	4,091	5,282	6,765	6,911	3,529	673
Camp Verde.....	421	8	9	2	2	200	65	7	84	.....	110	.....
Colorado River.....	477	14	22	2	16	680	80	48	80	191	47	35
Fort Apache.....	2,388	29	221	137	134	970	349	37	1,210	6	577	5
Fort Mojave.....	763	10	33	4	16	655	36	36	46	30	236	20
Havasupai.....	170	5	15	7	6	135	13	8	42	16	21	16
Kaibab.....	98	2	1	1	1	68	56	.....	64	8	23	5
Leupp.....	1,700	110	34	11	1	600	64	1	143	20	270	.....
Moqui.....	4,193	196	59	33	14	990	23	23	650	2,860	.....	40
Navajo.....	10,000	1,100	600	500	600	1,500	580	480	1,125	3,450	.....	4,400
Pima.....	6,296	310	197	57	120	3,055	4	2,105	406	1,270	139	35
Salt River.....	1,208	48	45	13	15	569	26	48	4318	1,272	241	15
San Carlos.....	2,608	40	83	32	22	1,265	75	264	225	88	562	79
San Xavier.....	4,990	195	124	48	52	495	39	264	1620	945	(1)	12
Truxton Canon.....	474	6	16	2	8	380	121	140	152	15	143	4
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	621	80	49	495	60	1,140	7
California.....	9,562	141	164	27	58	3,097	213	327	498	1,691	622	936
Bishop.....	1,345	13	18	4	8	160	32	10	68	135	135	120
Campo.....	228	4	2	.....	.....	141	3	19	3	18	47	.....
Digger.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	15
Fort Bidwell.....	715	7	25	.....	10	143	5	79	14	62	110	34
Fort Yuma.....	788	14	14	.....	143	700	14	14	33	10	198	10
Greenville.....	67	.....	67	4	2	67	1	1	20	165	60	50
Hoopa Valley.....	1,000	18	23	2	9	96	74	25	109	332	10	305
Malak.....	1,245	11	21	5	5	612	15	76	30	80	58	54
Pala.....	612	13	21	1	11	424	13	27	138	138	4	122
Round Valley.....	936	13	8	4	1	145	37	156	300	382	97	97
Soboba.....	1,550	20	18	4	8	604	16	38	39	222	.....	91
Tule River.....	938	7	6	3	3	5	3	.....	26	58	.....	34

1 Overestimated last year.
 2 Includes 3,000 hogans.
 3 Includes 820 hogans.
 4 Underestimated last year.
 5 1914 report.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Due to tubercu- losis.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.
Colorado.....	890	28	18	7	5	766	12	570	30	44	265	44
Southern Ute.....	366	12	10	7	4	366	9	290	22	144	99	44
Ute Mountain.....	524	16	8	.....	1	400	3	280	8	.....	166	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	578	20	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
Idaho.....	4,200	120	138	36	44	2,243	127	79	265	416	707	305
Coeur d'Alene.....	834	28	37	14	10	425	59	15	77	15	247	.....
Fort Hall.....	1,794	27	54	12	19	688	30	39	116	360	130	305
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	55	47	10	15	1,130	38	25	172	41	330	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364	16	18	10	3	100	19	50	34	90	117	68
Kansas.....	1,375	45	35	10	2	143	.....	62	37	224	343	.....
Kikapoo.....	616	27	11	5	2	143	.....	62	5	224	147	.....
Potawatomi.....	759	18	24	5	.....	.....	.....	196	232	.....	196	.....
Michigan.....	1,347	2	4	.....	3	670	6	7	6	8	468	.....
Bay Mills.....	250	2	4	.....	1	70	3	.....	3	1	48	.....
MacKinnac.....	1,097	.....	.....	.....	2	600	3	7	3	7	420	.....
Minnesota.....	11,561	469	283	86	72	4,507	541	780	1,300	2,296	2,306	33
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	34	12	6	1	297	15	2	15	5	206	.....
Grand Portage.....	318	13	4	1	2	175	4	.....	4	.....	149	.....
Leech Lake.....	1,754	78	73	27	22	648	59	118	103	1160	572	6
Nett Lake.....	1,625	18	22	1	.....	141	5	.....	.....	.....	110	22
PineStone (Birch Cooley).....	141	5	5	2	1	78	36	31	36	31	24	.....
Red Lake.....	1,486	60	53	22	19	963	73	300	217	340	217	.....
White Earth.....	6,217	261	114	25	27	2,205	349	329	925	1,700	1,005	5

Montana.....	11,329	419	290	72	91	6,625	608	1,389	1,248	3,046	2,741	376	1,294
Blackfeet.....	2,724	123	40	8	5	3,299	104	242	1,155	783	557	4,171	378
Crow.....	1,699	56	53	10	11	694	58	103	125	441	441	125	313
Flathead.....	2,302	51	45	13	17	209	25	37	103	120	410	405	203
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	36	33	10	15	500	40	250	250	4,700	206	4	1,100
Fort Peck.....	1,943	97	56	25	12	1,348	185	257	270	500	436	75	240
Tongue River.....	1,456	56	63	6	31	635	196	500	345	800	450	21	60
Nebraska.....	3,917	143	158	71	24	975	112	122	351	783	1,006	1	942
Omaha.....	1,313	75	94	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	316
Santee.....	1,508	43	26	9	9	425	53	35	141	228	434	1	370
Winnebago.....	1,096	25	38	8	15	550	59	87	4210	4,555	2,256	(2)	2,256
Nevada.....	7,819	212	202	33	24	1,468	106	391	384	860	838	1,004	453
Fallon.....	437	13	10	.....	4	170	12	81	43	220	73	45	45
Fort McDermitt.....	344	5	8	3	4	168	60	122	117	260	31	89	10
Mosapa River.....	123	7	7	5	1	40	6	48	12	20	3	37	3
Nevada.....	606	13	8	1	3	410	55	55	19	70	126	.....	100
Walker River.....	707	10	17	3	4	180	12	36	108	40	48	6,213	48
Western Shoshone.....	602	14	22	6	8	500	8	49	85	250	57	120	27
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	150	130	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	220
New Mexico.....	22,007	290	287	64	37	4,283	308	746	1,791	3,527	5,999	577	1,793
Jicarilla.....	642	19	8	4	15	370	43	8	70	25	140	17	55
Mescalero.....	926	17	20	5	5	194	30	15	40	30	35	110	55
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	17	35	517	1,122	60	450	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	8,421	200	217	40	14	2,013	163	539	361	920	2,189	.....	83
San Juan.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	52	126	800	2,400	1,600	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1,803	54	42	15	3	226	3	23	3	30	1,400	.....	25
New York; New York.....	5,825	93	76	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	1,575
North Carolina; Cherokee.....	2,211	38	29	7	13	450	21	30	43	140	1,448	.....	1,460
North Dakota.....	8,710	222	151	46	59	6,206	965	963	1,026	1,520	1,673	394	1,406
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	51	45	13	14	225	23	48	23	180	261	.....	187
Fort Totten.....	999	35	25	9	6	1,036	68	100	130	400	273	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,434	30	35	9	26	3,185	797	796	796	680	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	106	46	15	13	1,760	77	222	77	260	719	.....	719
Oklahoma.....	16,444	609	434	179	83	3,903	254	905	1,060	4,924	3,979	707	2,526
Cantonment.....	782	24	27	9	10	455	266	54	365	110	65	6,135	70
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	44	47	18	11	800	54	150	133	400	214	88	221

* Underestimated.

* Does not include pupils at Pipestone.

* Underestimated last year.

* Overestimated last year.

* 1914 report.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

[illegible]

Washington.....	9, 630	259	207	32	121	3, 297	256	421	1, 673	993	2, 509	183	2, 103
Colville.....	2, 468	120	74	4	76	1, 371	130	125	210	4 300	586	8	425
Cushman ¹	630	25	18	4	5	2	2	.....	57	10	144	.....	144
Neah Bay.....	702	20	15	2	8	354	13	.....	32	.....	211	.....	150
Spokane.....	611	11	16	3	4	200	.....	31	48	40	217	.....	217
Taholah.....	800	4	8	1	4	234	.....	16	8	16	245	1	72
Tulalip.....	1, 273	51	44	8	20	436	27	39	140	127	303	27	292
Yakima.....	3, 146	28	32	10	4	700	79	110	1, 228	500	803	147	803
Wisconsin.....	9, 283	224	187	38	37	3, 159	464	195	870	405	1, 944	46	1, 919
Carter.....	309	4	8	1	4	157	19	1	43	12	18	42	18
Hayward.....	1, 259	20	13	2	3	646	55	50	200	62	300	4	294
Keshena.....	1, 730	52	43	13	10	851	69	43	110	65	350	.....	268
La C du Flambeau.....	1, 706	13	14	12	7	230	42	70	42	200	195	.....	195
La Poudre.....	1, 040	38	29	14	7	898	130	16	175	16	437	.....	7 500
Oneda.....	2, 481	78	38	.....	4	30	13	15	225	50	470	.....	470
Red Cliff.....	505	6	8	.....	2	347	75	.....	75	.....	4 174	.....	4 174
Tomah.....	1, 243	13	34	6	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1, 705	66	74	24	.....	1, 094	142	1, 278	5 511	5 1, 278	105	572	31

¹ Unknown.² Underestimated.³ Records incomplete.⁴ Overestimated last year.⁵ Underestimated last year.⁶ Does not include Taholah superintendency.⁷ As reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	35.25
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	30.50
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis.....	35.08

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total 1915.		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914.		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913.		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1912.		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911.		50		1,208	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900.		5				34,176				
1888.		4				32,198				
Arizona.		14		377	54	1,691	1,745	1,629	24	92
Fort Apache.	School.	1	Frame.	40		52	52	48	4	
Fort Mojave.	do.	1	Brick.	10		94	96	95		1
Leupp.	Agency.	1	Stone.	8	2	206	208	208		
Moeni.	do.	1	do.	35						
Navajo.	School.	1	Frame.	40		370	370	335	5	30
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	30						
Phoenix.	School.	1	Brick.	55	4	495	499	497	2	52
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	100	46	70	116	55	9	7
Pima.	School.	1	do.	20		101	101	93	1	
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20						
Rice Station.	School.	1	Stone.	15		168	168	168		
San Carlos.	Agency.	1	Camp.	4		4	4	4	1	2
Truxton Canon.	School.	1	Brick.	4		58	58	58		
Western Navajo.	do.	1	Stone.	8		73	373	71	2	
California.		5		152	19	575	594	575	5	14
Fort Bidwell.	School.	1	Frame.	9		51	51	50	1	
Fort Yuma.	do.	1	do.	25	5	197	202	202		
Greenville.	do.	1	do.	12		61	62	59	1	2
Hoop Valley.	do.	1	do.	6		14	15	13	1	1
Sherman Institute.	do.	1	Brick.	100	12	252	264	251	2	11
Idaho.		2		112	145	156	301	131	4	166
Fort Hall.	School and agency.	1	Stone.	12		64	64	63	1	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	100	145	92	237	68	3	160
Iowa: See and Fox Sanatorium.	do.	1	Brick.	70	47	55	102	59	4	39
Kansas: Haskell Institute.	School.	1	do.	70	2	635	637	637		2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.	1	5	116	11	447	201	199	1	1														
Minnesota.....																								
Fond du Lac ¹	Agency	1	1	30																				
Leech Lake ¹	do	1	1	10																				
Preststone.....	School	1	1	16																				
Red Lake ¹	Agency	1	1	30			143	142	1															
Vermilion Lake.....	School	(²)	1	6																				
White Earth.....	Agency	1	1	24	11	304	315	298	8															
Montana.....		3		73	2	230	232	224	6															
Blackfeet ¹	Sanatorium	1	1	20																				
Crow ¹	Agency	1	1	27	2	110	112	105	5															
Flathead.....	do	(²)	1	12																				
Fort Peck.....	School	1	1	14			120	119	1															
Nebraska.....		2		65	2	506	508	506	1															
Genoa.....	School	1	1	40																				
Winnebago.....	Agency	1	1	25			508	506	1															
Nevada.....		3		42	1	134	135	128	2															
Carson.....	School	1	1	14																				
Do ¹	Sanatorium	1	1	20			128	122	2															
Fort McDermitt.....	School	1	1	8			6	6																
New Mexico.....		8		208	14	863	877	852	7															
Albuquerque.....	School	1	1	44																				
Jicarilla.....	do	1	1	8			488	490																
Mescalero ¹	Sanatorium	1	1	20			20	20																
Pueblo Bonito.....	Agency	(²)	1	4			39	34	4															
Pueblo day schools.....	Sanatorium	1	1	34	10	14	24	12	1															
San Juan.....	School	1	1	8	2	158	160	156																
Do ¹	Agency	1	1	20																				
Santa Fe.....	School	1	1	50			139	137	2															
Zuni.....	Agency	1	1	20			5	5																
North Carolina: Cherokee ¹	School	1	1	12																				

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
² Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
³ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
⁴ Not completed June 30, 1915.
⁵ 1914 report.

⁶ A large room is used when needed.
⁷ In process of enlargement June 30, 1915.
⁸ Not in operation fiscal year 1915.
⁹ Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.		4		94		1,604	1,604	1,599	2	3
Fort Totten.	School.	1	Frame.	20		1,398	1,398	1,398		
Standing Rock.	Agency.	1	do.	25		141	141	139	2	
Turtle Mountain.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20						
Wahpeton.	School.	1	Brick.	24		65	65	62		3
Oklahoma.		5		190	13	1,076	1,080	1,081	4	4
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	School.	(1)	Frame.	35		150	150	150		
Chilocco.	do.	1	Stone.	35	13	311	324	320		4
Five Civilized Tribes.	Agency.	1	Frame.	60						
Kiowa.	do.	1	Brick.	35						
Osage.	School.	(1)	Frame.	10		50	50	50		
Pawnee.	do.	1	do.	10		78	78	76	2	
Seeger.	do.	1	Brick.	5		5 487	487	485	2	
Oregon: Salem.	do.	1	do.	36	15	202	217	189	4	24
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	do.	1	do.	59	6	1,202	1,208	1,203		5
South Dakota.		8		194	54	874	928	860	8	60
Canton Asylum.	Agency.	1	Brick.	48	50	4	54		6	48
Cheyenne River.	do.	2	Brick and frame.	46	4	103	107	107		
Flandreau.	School.	1	Frame.	24		280	280	280		
Lower Brule.	Agency.	(1)	do.	4		94	94	93	1	
Pierre.	School.	1	Brick.	10		84	84	84		
Pine Ridge.	do.	1	do.	20		263	263	262	1	
Rapid City.	do.	1	do.	12		46	46	34		12
Rosebud.	Agency.	1	do.	30						
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	do.	1	Frame.							
Washington.		4		79	8	494	502	499	2	1
Cushman.	School.	1	Frame.	40	8	359	367	364	2	1
Spokane.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	18						
Tulalip.	School.	1	do.	12		84	84	84		
Yakima.	do.	1	do.	12		51	51	51		

Wisconsin	3	57	854	863	834	8	21
Hayward	School	10	519	520	517	1	2
Keshena	Agency	30	79	87	61	7	19
Lac du Flambeau	School	9					
Oneida	do.	8	256	256	256		
Wyoming; Shoshone	Agency	15					

¹ Includes 1,270 dispensary patients.¹ Includes 1,270 dispensary patients.

3 1914 report.

4 Treated in dormitories.

6

6

⁶ Includes 466 dispensary patients.

⁶ Asylum for insane Indians.

⁷ Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.	
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total 1915.....	51,761	18,231	\$297,668	1,325	\$207,472	6,650	10,256	\$201,917	4,025	\$64,024	2,677	1,210	\$137,893
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	1,805	9,811	4,371	9,811	401,919	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	330,852	5,338	10,690	7,963	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912.....	16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	393,470	5,175	10,089	5,475	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911.....	395,165	15,987	395,165					5,759					
1900.....	19,001	57,570	1,231,000					195,488					
1840.....	11,800												
1830.....	11,828												
Arizona.....	19,280	1,465	37,389	549	18,444	17	899	3,556	3,166	40,786		380	450
Camp Verde.....	250	35	112		112		35						
Colorado River.....	228	52	1,567		1,567	6	46						
Fort Apache.....	550	700	3,940	450	2,180		250	83	83	10,690			
Fort Mojave.....	103	51	174		2,174		51	1,825	1,325	4,024		200	205
Havasupai.....	103	24	46		46		24	2	2				
Kalabab.....	5	5	94		94		5						
Leupp.....	700												
Moguel.....	2,001							129	129	2,387			
Navajo.....	6,150	30	72		72		30	284	284	3,122			
Pima.....	3,150	189	3,150	62	1,106		127	370	370	6,362			
Salt River.....	492	46	323		1,323	11	35	170	150	4,241		20	7

Only items reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.														
		Total.		In return for labor.		Total.		In return for labor.												
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.											
		Without labor equivalent.		Without labor equivalent.		Without labor equivalent.		Without labor equivalent.												

Montana.....	1,597	3,688	60,187	264	2,001	2,176	1,248	58,186	346	3,710	161	715	159	26	2,995
Blackfeet.....	463	2,032	22,137	225	1,589	1,754	53	20,548	118	734	108	153	9	1	581
Crow.....	403	82	829	30	827		50	502							
Flathead.....	281	105	1,105				105	1,105	39	408	39	408			
Fort Belnap.....	400	130	3,170				150	3,170	14	154	14	154	150	25	2,414
Tongue River.....	50	1,321	30,946	9	85	422	890	30,861	175	2,414					
Nebraska: Santee.....	670	71	3,035				71	3,035	11	33	11	33			
Nevada.....	2,108	255	3,461			2	253	3,461	204	2,496	294	2,480		10	16
Fort McDermitt.....	164	37	51				37	51	29	239	29	239			
Moapa River.....	300	10	155				10	155							
Nevada.....	300	33	408			2	31	408	58	296	58	296			
Walker River.....	185	60	729				80	729	4	80	4	729			
Western Shoshone	269	65	1,407				65	1,407	113	1,881	103	1,865		10	16
Reno, special agent.....	21,130	50	711				50	711							
New Mexico.....	6,301	198	23,590	17	907	153	28	22,683	741	15,431	591	13,806	36	114	1,625
Jicarilla.....	75	177	10,556	17	907	153	7	9,649	152	2,045	102	1,743	36	14	302
Mescalero.....	85	21	13,034				21	13,034	100	1,323				100	1,323
Pueblo Bonito.....	50								200	4,952	200	4,952			
Pueblo day schools.....	4,591								74	1,833	74	1,833			
San Juan.....	1,500								215	5,248	215	5,248			
North Dakota.....	2,887	1,131	25,005				1,131	25,005	565	1,910	10	75	395	160	1,835
Fort Berthold.....	387	135	3,089				135	3,089	405	1,610	10	75	395		1,535
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100				15	100							
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331				821	19,331							
Turtle Mountain.....	1,100	160	2,485				160	2,485	160	300				160	300
Oregon.....	2,228	103	1,348				103	1,348	65	575	53			12	575
Klamath.....	500								3	64				3	64
Roseburg.....	1,200	18	398				18	398	1	20				1	20
Siletz.....	225	46	528				46	528							
Warm Springs.....	200	39	422				39	422	61	491	53	(3)		8	491
South Dakota.....	3,307	7,602	76,355	60	555	3,493	4,049	75,800	1,482	114,211	25	44	1,454	3	114,167
Cheyenne River.....	800	722	15,677	19	392	128	575	15,285	150	539			150		539
Crow Creek.....	150	165	5,384	12	111		153	5,273	25	44	25	44			
Flandreau.....	150	32	830				32	830	3	12				3	12
Lower Brule.....	100	37	2,863				37	2,863							

* As reported.

* Not reported.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.				Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.						
				Government.		Mission and private.		Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.							
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Re-ser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.		Board-ing.	Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.		Day.	Board-ing.	Day.			
Grand total.....	84,929	6,596	78,333	10,791	9,899	7,270	27,960	4,557	492	26,438	59,447	115,359	18,596	8,239	5,572	615	26,438	59,460
Arizona.....	10,860	1,192	9,668	1,219	1,930	1,405	4,554	627	222	3	5,406	4,262	2,078	1,447	585	240	3	4,353
Camp Verde.....	111	7	104	24	80	104	104	.....	.....	.....	104	118	80	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	147	18	129	29	89	118	314	.....	.....	.....	346	189	200	132	40	.....	.....	372
Fort Apache.....	755	220	535	8	220	86	214	32	32	.....	346	214	200	200	.....	.....	.....	900
Fort Mojave.....	220	6	214	214	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	30	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Havasupai.....	40	8	32	1	20	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Kabab.....	21	2	19	1	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	3	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Leupp.....	331	6	325	15	84	99	24	.....	.....	.....	123	202	125	20	.....	.....	.....	83
Mogul.....	1,250	90	1,160	75	146	399	620	.....	.....	.....	620	540	466	25	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	2,500	(1)	2,500	102	645	32	779	222	31	.....	1,082	468	616	25	190	35	.....	866
Pima.....	1,800	218	1,582	352	285	267	854	260	60	.....	1,174	408	218	224	285	60	.....	737
Salt River.....	372	31	341	142	157	299	299	.....	.....	3	302	39	158	158	.....	.....	3	161
San Carlos.....	800	34	766	21	251	125	397	.....	27	.....	323	342	216	100	25	.....	.....	341
San Xavier.....	1,180	162	1,018	191	97	104	355	121	72	.....	548	470	190	140	80	.....	.....	161
Truxton Canon.....	120	10	110	11	97	108	108	.....	.....	.....	108	2	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	21	163	50	234	.....	.....	.....	234	586	220	35	.....	.....	.....	255
Scattered.....	13	13	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	2,667	236	2,431	705	333	503	1,541	9	.....	316	1,866	561	345	621	100	.....	316	1,382
Bishop.....	269	2	267	45	138	183	183	.....	.....	59	242	25	140	.....	.....	.....	59	199
Campo.....	63	20	43	.....	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	14	14	14	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	12	14	18	62	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Fort Bidwell.....	189	27	162	80	64	144	144	.....	.....	.....	144	18	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	218	4	214	22	180	202	202	.....	.....	(4)	202	12	180	.....	.....	.....	(4)	180
Greenville.....	160	39	121	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	22	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	.....
Hoop Valley.....	340	16	324	32	153	185	185	(6)	.....	(6)	245	79	165	.....	.....	.....	(6)	225

¹ Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

² Estimated.

³ Does not include 100 from other reservations.

⁴ Unknown.

⁵ Includes 14 pupils at Chilocco, Phoenix, and Sherman Institute.

⁶ 1914 report.

	424	505	3,433	424	424	715	490	1,600	196	971	2,767	424	666	598	441	200	971	2,210
Scattered.....	3,938																	
Minnesota.....																		
Fond du Lac.....	347	27	320	35	48			83		190	273		47		74		190	264
Grand Portage.....	93	10	508	60	28			28		39	67		16		20		39	59
Leech Lake.....	608	49	508	60	141			259		81			228		48		81	249
Neet Lake.....	7,238	54	7,238		8143			205					33		60			170
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	46		46		24			24					22		36			36
Red Lake.....	411	90	321	64	150			214	86		300		21	118		70		188
White Earth.....	2,064	284	1,780	210	281			710	110	4,661	1,481		299	250	203	130	661	1,244
Scattered.....	77		77					77										
Montana.....	3,243	232	3,011	325	627			1,226	541	37	503	2,407	604	531	293	830	170	2,327
Blackfeet.....	985	53	902	67	219			327	129		126	582	320	144	46	145		461
Crow.....	441	29	412	26	118			144	55	137	76	412		147		125	170	518
Flathead.....	636	67	589	101				101	145		176	492	167			300	176	476
Fort Belknap.....	323	19	304	26	77			144	165			240	55	51	40	180		251
Fort Peck.....	472	20	452	40	124			103	68		103	488	14	120	120	40	103	383
Tongue River.....	331	44	287	89	89			178	39		22	239	48	69	87	60	22	238
Scattered.....	65		65	65				65				66						
Nebraska.....	1,239	66	1,173	403				423	157		350	930	243		30	247	350	627
Omaha.....	419	23	396	95				95			119	214	182				119	119
Santee.....	509	23	486	162				162	120		150	432	54			125	150	275
Winnebago.....	272	20	252	107				127	37		81	245	7		30	122	81	233
Scattered.....	39		39	39				39				39						
Nevada.....	1,889	245	1,644	274	91			645			342	987	657	70	319		342	731
Fallon.....	89	24	65	21				63				63	2		65			65
Fort McDermitt.....	107	25	82	1				77				78	4		80			81
Moapa River.....	60	6	54	5				29				30	24		20		1	21
Nevada.....	150	11	139	17				24				125	14	70	25			95
Walker River.....	141	7	134	41	91			85				82	49		60			60
Western Shoshone.....	178	22	156	20	77			97				97	59		69			69
Reno, special agent.....	1,000	150	850	5				5				340	505		69			340
Scattered.....	164		164	164				164				164						
New Mexico.....	7,043	954	6,089	879	578			2,626	171	37	21	2,855	3,234	408	1,078	200	30	1,797
Jicarilla.....	172	16	156	16	136			152				152	4	108				108
Mescalero.....	183	28	165	14	116			130				130	35	100				100
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,221	321	900	21				150				150	750		80			80
Pueblo day school.....	2,479	66	2,413	752				1,669	171		21	1,861			932	200	21	1,183
San Juan.....	2,500	500	2,000	6	216			917				1,861	1,778	180				180

† Includes 77 pupils off reservation.

‡ Vermilion Lake boarding school.

§ Estimated.

¶ 1914 report.

‡ Includes pupils off reservation.

§ Includes 45 of Cass Lake.

† Unknown.

‡ Includes 30 pupils off reservation.

§ Includes 64 pupils off reservation.

Cherokee Nation.....	11,687	(2)	11,687	361	.....	8,954	9,315	(2)	60	.....	8,954	9,014
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,311	(2)	3,311	172	.....	2,539	3,130	(2)	52	.....	2,539	3,086
Choctaw Nation.....	5,073	(2)	5,073	630	.....	3,840	4,615	(2)	430	.....	3,840	4,390
Creek Nation.....	4,582	(2)	4,582	496	.....	3,356	3,852	(2)	304	.....	3,356	3,660
Seminole Nation.....	390	(2)	390	123	.....	288	411	(2)	100	.....	288	388
Scattered.....	143	.....	143	143	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4,074	705	3,369	155	333	198	2,349	1,020	305	250	1,559	2,264
Klamath.....	375	57	318	8	111	125	244	287	31	112	43	305
Roseburg.....	3,000	600	2,400	5	.....	.....	1,500	1,505	.....	150	1,500	1,500
Siletz.....	140	25	115	42	.....	48	90	106	9	70	16	86
Umatilla.....	349	9	340	34	125	.....	159	263	77	93	243	130
Warm Springs.....	155	14	141	11	97	25	133	133	8	100	.....	130
Scattered.....	55	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	5,886	526	5,360	1,156	973	1,160	3,289	4,652	708	1,031	652	3,789
Cheyenne River.....	601	93	508	228	97	24	349	517	81	180	168	370
Crow Creek.....	283	53	230	50	117	.....	167	227	3	82	.....	157
Flandreau.....	179	14	165	48	.....	.....	94	77	2	.....	29	111
Lower Brule.....	155	141	141	44	50	.....	.....	94	47	111	.....	111
Pine Ridge.....	1,895	146	1,749	276	230	679	1,205	1,606	143	210	181	1,454
Rosebud.....	1,366	26	1,340	181	169	457	807	1,323	17	200	385	1,231
Sisseton.....	1,748	18	1,730	119	170	.....	239	365	365	133	76	209
Yankton.....	584	176	408	125	120	.....	245	358	50	113	113	228
Scattered.....	85	.....	85	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	494	107	387	42	74	68	184	231	156	67	47	204
Shivwits.....	27	7	20	.....	19	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	40
Uintah and Ouray.....	308	44	264	42	74	19	116	133	131	67	17	84
Salt Lake, special agent.....	150	56	103	.....	49	49	49	30	79	24	30	80
Washington.....	2,966	279	2,687	364	341	628	1,333	2,020	780	661	468	2,030
Colville.....	703	100	603	30	.....	212	242	517	86	190	164	544
Cushman.....	727	28	724	158	.....	76	234	19	361	95	19	534
Neah Bay.....	223	29	194	33	.....	122	155	39	194	120	39	159
Spokane.....	189	14	175	.....	89	.....	.....	89	86	90	.....	90
Tulalip.....	160	10	150	9	.....	65	74	74	76	76	.....	76
Yakima.....	396	65	331	32	155	64	282	328	3	180	46	236
Scattered.....	927	33	894	10	155	.....	165	365	529	131	200	331
Scattered.....	92	.....	92	92	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes pupils from off reservation.

² Does not include 100 pupils under Cushman.

³ Includes Choctaw pupils.

⁴ Estimated.

⁵ 17 attend Birch Cooley.

⁶ Enrolled at Fort Totten.

⁷ Not reported.

⁸ Private schools.

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.				Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.		
				Government.		Mission and private.			Government.		Mission and private.				
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.		Board-ing.	Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Board-ing.		Day.	Public.
Wisconsin.....	2, 638	177	2, 461	813	389	279	1, 481	400	33	237	480	605	50	237	2, 068
Carter.....	70	14	56	1 177	.....	57	234	.....	.....	21	.....	74	.....	21	95
Hayward.....	314	28	286	.....	.....	113	228	.....	.....	3	.....	170	.....	3	593
Keshena.....	524	11	513	77	.....	38	282	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31	201
Lac du Flambeau.....	175	11	164	26	107	.....	133	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	240
La Pointe.....	316	23	293	49	.....	141	190	.....	.....	34	.....	490	.....	34	224
Onida.....	699	33	666	232	169	.....	401	.....	.....	52	.....	140	.....	52	169
Red Cliff.....	183	13	170	31	.....	43	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	46	.....
Tomah.....	4 187	44	143	51	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	170	.....	170	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	557	67	490	17	182	26	225	110	.....	44	.....	135	25	44	344
Alaska.....	312	.....	312	312	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	348	.....	348	348	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 933
Capacity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes 155 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 71 from Red Cliff, La Pointe, and off reservation.² Includes pupils from off reservation.³ Attend at St. Joseph's, Keshena.⁴ Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.⁵ Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.⁶ Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	84,929
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,596
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	78,333
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,791
Reservation boarding.....	9,899
Day.....	7,270
Total Government schools.....	27,960
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,751
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	2,711
Day.....	492
Total Mission schools.....	3,203
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	4,954
Public schools.....	95
Total private schools.....	26,438
Total all classes.....	59,447
Number eligible children not in school.....	115,359

¹ Does not include eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.*
Grand total.....	33,022	33,009	26, 128. 4	
Arizona.....	5,050	5, 178	4, 290. 4	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	80	62. 9	
Camp Verde.....	30	32	25. 1	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	48	37. 8	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	89	77. 5	
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	338	282. 1	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache.....	200	220	193. 9	Do.
Canon.....	42	43	34. 2	Day.
Cibecue.....	50			Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	33. 0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	18	11. 0	Mission day; Evangelical
East Fork.....	20	14	10. 0	Lutheran.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	197. 1	Do.
Havasupai.....	35	29	22. 5	Nonreservation boarding.
Kaibab.....	22	16	12. 7	Day.
Leupp superintendency.....	83	108	94. 4	Do.
Leupp.....	63	84	72. 1	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	24	22. 3	Mission boarding; independ-
				ent.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	545	472. 6	
Moqui.....	125	146	121. 5	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi.....	65	56	45. 4	Day.
Chimopovy.....	55	52	44. 0	Do.
Oraibi.....	156	105	90. 1	Do.
Polacca.....	100	107	93. 2	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	79	78. 4	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	866	930	721. 9	
Navajo.....	300	294	255. 6	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	107	100. 7	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	244	123. 0	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	32	26. 0	Day.
Ganado.....	35	31	28. 0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	64. 5	Mission boarding; Christian
St. Michael's.....	150	154	124. 1	Reformed.
				Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	794	658. 2	
Pima superintendency.....	737	822	680. 6	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima.....	218	235	207. 9	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	21. 9	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	74	55. 3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	16. 1	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	31. 6	Do.
Sacaton (Pima).....	28	42	20. 0	Do.
Santan.....	40	46	32. 9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	38	22. 7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	260	254. 5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	25	22	17. 7	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	251	218. 5	
Salt River superintendency.....	158	157	107. 3	Reservation boarding.
Salt River.....	88	84	58. 6	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	42	28. 0	Do.
Lehi.....	30	31	20. 7	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	125	152	116. 3	
San Carlos.....	100	125	95. 5	Do.
Rice.....	25	27	20. 8	Mission day; Evangelical
				Lutheran.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency.....	410	357	299.1	
San Xavier.....	155	133	104.7	Day.
Tucson.....	35	31	18.0	Do.
Louder.....	30	24	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	30	27.0	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	18	15.7	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	140	121	116.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Truxton Canon.....	140	97	91.3	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	255	213	175.4	
Western Navajo.....	190	116	105.5	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	47	29.4	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	50	40.5	Day.
California.....	1,904	1,748	1,381.3	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	138	104.9	
Bishop.....	60	67	48.6	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	24	17.8	Do.
Independence.....	20	15	10.0	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	32	28.5	Do.
Campo.....	30	23	22.6	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	160	144	102.4	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	80	68.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	25	10.1	Day.
Likely.....	20	18	12.0	Do.
Lookout.....	18	21	12.0	Do.
Fort Yuma.....	180	180	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	90	71	60.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	153	111.4	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	9	9.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	84	55	41.3	
Pala.....	30	23	19.8	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	15	10.8	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	17	10.7	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	153	134	86.8	
Round Valley.....	80	56	40.0	Do.
Manchester.....	18	12	7.0	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	33	17.4	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	33	22.4	Do.
Sherman.....	650	752	636.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	46	41.0	
Cahuilla.....	30	12	10.6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	14.9	Do.
Volcan.....	30	19	15.5	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	62	43	27.3	
Tule River.....	30	18	10.5	Do.
Auberry.....	32	25	16.8	Do.
Colorado.....	105	122	102.0	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	85	81.5	
Southern Ute.....	50	68	66.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	17	15.0	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	37	20.5	Do.
Idaho.....	580	503	380.5	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet.....	80	82	68.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ Does not include 100 from other reservations.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho—Continued.				
Fort Hall superintendency.....	250	204	179.0	
Fort Hall.....	200	174	155.5	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	17.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	8	6.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	100	138	92.1	Reservation boarding.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	150	79	41.3	
Kamiah.....	50	29	16.8	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	50	24.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	64	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox.....	40	33	19.5	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	19.6	Do.
Kansas.....	811	955	795.5	
Haskell.....	700	835	711.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	120	83.6	
Kickapoo.....	71	92	73.2	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	28	10.4	Day.
Michigan.....	734	629	551.8	
Bay Mills.....	32	42	30.3	Day.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	217	179.4	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	87	55.1	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	130	124.3	Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	370	342.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Minnesota.....	1,451	1,549	1,137.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Cass Lake.....	40	45	36.6	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	48	26.1	
Fond du Lac.....	40	19	11.6	Day.
Normantown.....	34	29	14.5	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	28	14.6	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	128	145	89.6	
Leech Lake.....	80	96	70.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point.....	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point.....	24	27	9.0	Do.
Nett Lake.....	60	62	38.7	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	232	199.5	
Pipestone.....	212	208	184.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	24	15.1	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	236	198.5	
Red Lake.....	75	86	74.6	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	64	57.5	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	86	66.4	Contract mission boarding;
				Catholic.
Vermillion Lake.....	110	143	117.5	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	583	610	416.0	
White Earth.....	250	281	195.0	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	47	23.0	Day.
Elbow Lake.....	30	20	8.2	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	29	14.4	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	43	25.7	Do.
White Earth.....	60	80	46.7	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana.....	1,824	1,579	1,178.3	
Black-foot superintendency.....	335	389	265.6	
Black-foot.....	144	219	137.6	Reservation boarding.
Burd.....	16	6	5.0	Day.
Old Agency day.....	30	35	21.2	Do.
Foly Family.....	145	129	101.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	310	240.7	
Crow.....	100	68	39.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	50	43.8	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	21	18.5	Day; American Missionary Association.
Lodge Grass.....	50	47	34.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	36	25.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
St. Ann's.....	25	16	13.6	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	55	52.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	17	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.....	300	145	138.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	223	158.6	
Fort Belknap.....	51	77	54.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	41	20.6	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	105	83.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	280	295	211.9	
Fort Peck.....	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	34	21.1	Day.
No. 2.....	30	25	14.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	13	10.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	31	24.0	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	68	48.5	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	217	162.7	
Tongue River.....	69	89	61.7	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	45	32.5	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	44	30.0	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	39	38.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	652	612	547.4	
Genoa.....	375	435	391.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.....	125	120	105.0	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency.....	152	57	51.0	
Decorah.....	30	20	14.0	Day.
St. Augustine.....	122	37	37.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada.....	675	663	531.9	
Carson.....	286	292	256.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	42	27.6	
Fallon.....	40	25	14.0	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	13.6	Do.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	76	74.8	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	24	18.4	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	95	108	88.7	
Nevada.....	70	91	77.4	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	25	17	11.3	Day.
Walker River.....	60	44	22.8	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	69	77	43.5	
No. 1.....	35	34	18.0	Do.
No. 2.....	34	43	25.5	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico.....	2,526	2,776	2,342.3	
Albuquerque.....	400	441	426.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	136	109.5	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	116	105.2	Do.
Pueblo Bonito.....	80	129	90.4	Day.
Pueblo day schools superintendency.....	1,132	1,088	836.9	
Albuquerque—				
Acomita.....	32	71	37.4	Do.
Encinal.....	30	26	20.0	Do.
Isleta.....	120	99	70.0	Do.
Laguna.....	34	52	43.5	Do.
McCarty.....	38	38	27.0	Do.
Mesita.....	38	33	30.0	Do.
Paguate.....	60	66	52.0	Do.
Paraje.....	20	32	29.4	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	50	41.0	Do.
Seama.....	28	35	30.0	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	106	98.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—				
Cochiti.....	28	27	18.2	Day.
Jemez.....	120	82	50.4	Do.
Picuris.....	24	26	18.0	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	20	12.0	Do.
San Juan.....	70	55	50.0	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	43	32.0	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	50	58	42.0	Do.
Sla.....	30	17	14.0	Do.
Taos.....	70	87	57.0	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	75	65	65.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe.....	350	380	354.2	Nonreservation boarding.
San Juan superintendency.....	180	216	189.3	
San Juan.....	150	200	173.7	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	30	16	15.6	Do.
Zuni superintendency.....	176	270	230.3	
Zuni.....	80	110	107.0	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	66	123	95.0	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	28.3	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	338	206.0	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	338	206.0	
Cherokee.....	160	228	155.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	29	9.7	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	38	18.2	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	30	19	9.6	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	24	13.5	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,473	1,717	1,345.0	
Bismarck.....	60	111	89.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	184	158	109.9	
Fort Berthold.....	75	65	37.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	35	25.0	Day.
No. 2.....	36	22	17.6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	24	20.0	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	10.0	Mission boarding.
Fort Totten.....	323	394	350.9	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	546	569	456.8	
Standing Rock.....	202	253	205.4	Reservation boarding.
Martin Kenel.....	100	106	91.3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	39	33.3	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	27	19.2	Do.
Grand River.....	30	20	13.7	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	22	15.2	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	19	14.7	Do.
No. 1.....	20	14	8.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	69	55.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	253	135.0	
No. 1.....	40	47	27.4	Day.
No. 2.....	30	59	25.2	Do.
No. 3.....	30	39	19.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	68	48.3	Do.
No. 5.....	30	40	15.1	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	232	202.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,123	4,491	3,625.1	
Cantonment.....	90	115	76.5	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency	195	197	180.4	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	165	152.5	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	27.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	653	543.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	643	549.1	
Anadarko.....	110	123	109.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	173	146.0	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	180	162.2	Do.
Riverside.....	168	129	104.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	23	15.4	Mission day.
Osage superintendency.....	190	168	115.6	
Osage.....	115	119	79.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis'.....	75	49	36.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	65	65.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	75	67.5	Do.
Ponca.....	90	114	100.4	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	28	18.0	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	131	80.1	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	84	71.7	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	175	155.9	
Seneca.....	100	135	124.6	Do.
St. Mary's.....		40	31.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	275	221.4	
Shawnee.....	110	143	106.8	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	77	76.5	Do.
Total.....	2,562	2,723	2,245.4	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,561	1,768	1,379.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.....	60	95	67.2	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	304	381	289.3	
Euchee.....	100	127	97.5	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	126	110.3	Do.
Nuyaka.....	92	128	81.5	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	112	71.4	
Collins Institute.....	52	97	57.4	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	15	14.0	Contract private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	659	553.9	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	137	133.4	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	123	102.9	Do.
Tusahoma Academy.....	110	128	107.0	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	126	95.0	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	86	72.0	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	59	43.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations....	460	404	302.9	
Murray School of Agriculture...	150	80	62.1	Contract private boarding.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	56	46.7	Contract mission boarding;
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	158	115.3	Presbyterian.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	74	52.5	Contract mission boarding
St. Joseph's.....	30	36	26.3	Catholic.
				Do.
				Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.....	100	117	95.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,355	1,411	998.8	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	236	158.0	
Klamath.....	112	111	83.3	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	23	13.8	Day.
Yainax.....	30	39	14.6	Do.
No. 1.....	30	23	16.0	Do.
No. 2.....	30	12	9.6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	20.7	Do.
Salem.....	650	776	544.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	43	30.4	
Siletz.....	50	35	20.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	13	10.3	Do.
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	229	171.9	
Umatilla.....	93	125	96.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	104	75.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	122	94.2	
Warm Springs.....	100	97	79.0	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	25	15.2	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	911	513.3	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,107	3,832	3,058.4	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	202	121	99.6	
Cheyenne River.....	180	97	83.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 7.....	22	24	16.3	Day.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	177	138.0	
Crow Creek.....	82	117	88.5	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	60	49.5	Contract mission boarding;
				Catholic.
Flandreau.....	390	384	341.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	111	50	45.3	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	251	195.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,149	861.7	
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	210.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	29	18.5	Day.
No. 3.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	32	27.2	Do.
No. 5.....	30	52	25.8	Do.
No. 6.....	30	34	25.6	Do.
No. 7.....	33	39	25.2	Do.
No. 8.....	33	14	10.1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	26	16.3	Do.
No. 10.....	33	25	16.5	Do.
No. 11.....	30	13	10.7	Do.
No. 12.....	30	13	8.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	12	10.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	18	11.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	18	13.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	24	14.5	Do.
No. 17.....	30	23	16.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	27	16.2	Do.
No. 19.....	30	26	17.4	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Pine Ridge superintendency—Contd.				
No. 20.....	24	25	13.4	Day.
No. 21.....	30	15	10.6	Do.
No. 22.....	27	27	15.6	Do.
No. 23.....	30	24	16.8	Do.
No. 24.....	33	26	20.3	Do.
No. 25.....	30	26	20.3	Do.
No. 26.....	30	26	23.5	Do.
No. 27.....	20	19	14.0	Do.
No. 28.....	23	17	10.2	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	6.6	Do.
No. 30.....	20	20	10.7	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	220	193.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	291	253.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,057	819.2	
Rosebud.....	200	169	151.6	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	35	19	15.0	Day.
Black Pipe.....	20	20	18.0	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	24	18.3	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	21	14.0	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	27	19.0	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	24	19.0	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	22	20.0	Do.
Little Crow's.....	26	18	13.0	Do.
Little White River.....	26	16	9.0	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	19	18.5	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	15.0	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	33	24.0	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	23	21.0	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	19	14.3	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	21	17.0	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	20.0	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	22	14.0	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	22	15.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	19	13.0	Do.
White Lake.....	19	19	14.0	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	21	15.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	71	65.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis.....	325	360	256.5	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	170	149.2	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	112	63.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	120	91.4	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....				
Shivwits.....	40	19	13.3	Day.
Uintah and Ouray.....	67	74	62.0	Reservation boarding.
Salt Lake, special agent.....	50	49	34.8	
Deep Creek.....	30	31	20.7	Day.
Skull Valley.....	20	18	14.1	Do.
Washington.....				
Colville superintendency.....	380	323	212.6	
No. 1.....	25	25	16.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	43	24.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	41	23.1	Do.
No. 5.....	30	30	19.9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	36	17.3	Do.
No. 7.....	25	9	3.5	Do.
No. 9.....	25	28	24.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....	90	37	30.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	74	54.3	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	566	439.0	
Cushman.....	350	382	306.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Skokomish.....	40	24	15.0	Day.
Jamestown.....	30	28	16.1	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	24	12.7	Do.
St. George's.....	70	108	88.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Washington—Continued.				
Neah Bay superintendency	120	122	89.9	
Neah Bay.....	60	72	51.5	Day. Do.
Quilente.....	60	50	38.4	
Spokane superintendency	90	89	52.1	
No. 1.....	33	30	12.3	Do.
No. 2.....	32	42	28.0	Do.
No. 3.....	25	17	11.8	Do.
Taholah superintendency	76	65	42.9	
Taholah.....	36	51	33.4	Do.
Queets River.....	40	14	9.5	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	250	250	214.8	
Tulalip.....	180	186	176.3	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	41	21.0	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	23	17.5	Do.
Yakima.....	131	155	127.4	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,416	1,787	1,466.0	
Hayward superintendency	274	283	228.4	
Hayward.....	200	226	191.0	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	57	37.4	
Keshena superintendency	590	452	351.1	
Keshena.....	170	113	89.6	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	38	23.8	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	242	196.4	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	59	41.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	170	107	88.8	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	690	256	209.9	
Odanah.....	490	141	96.9	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	115	113.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency	190	202	176.0	
Oneida.....	140	169	141.0	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	11	9.0	Mission day.
Hobart Mission.....	25	22	6.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	87	67.9	
Red Cliff.....	52	43	31.4	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	44	36.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	257	214.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	143	129.8	Do.
Wyoming.....	300	318	285.1	
Shoshone superintendency	300	318	255.1	
Shoshone.....	135	182	168.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	17.4	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	91	84.5	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	15.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Grand total.....	11,147	3,183	2,205	73,840	21,253	11,279	12,260	9,414	\$8,983
Arizona.....	1,248	53	49	7,796	1,361	1,048	174	98	1,152
Camp Verde.....	68			287					(¹)
Colorado River.....				887	112	227			
Fort Apache.....				122					
Havasupai.....	12			142					
Kaibab.....				15	50	15			
Leupp.....	12	3		87	135	16	3		(¹)
Moqui.....				320					
Day schools.....				35	80	90	80	90	
Navajo.....	5			136					12
Chin Lee.....	4			135					9
Tohatchi.....	5			136					13
Phoenix.....	760	30	40	960	830	640			1,040
Pima.....				182	63		80		
Rice Station.....				2,081	27		10		
San Carlos.....	12			903	4	39	1	8	6
San Xavier.....	42	6	7	207	27	13			10
Tucson.....	119	14	2	394	22	4			23
Truxton Canon.....	194			465	11	4			16
Western Navajo.....	15			242					13
Marsh Pass.....				60					
California.....	545	114	288	2,620	1,310	636	1,372	315	395
Bishop.....	225	12		510	72	7	321	44	189
Big Pine.....	76	14		186	59	4	80	9	99
Independence.....	59	8		303	56		54	8	
Pine Creek.....	39	9					9		(¹)
Fort Bidwell.....	56	22		362	158	7			(¹)
Fort Yuma.....	49	13	162	115	13	183			107
Greenville.....				258	164	22			
Hoopa Valley.....	15	20	10	104	340	17			(¹)
Pala.....					8		8		(¹)
Round Valley.....				231	39	10			
Day schools.....				86	20	16			
Sherman Institute.....	26	16	116	465	381	370	900	254	(¹)
Colorado.....	10			795	174	74	39	57	12
Southern Ute.....	10			95	10	10	35	52	12
Ute Mountain.....				700	164	64	4	5	
Idaho.....	47	49	43	347	264	97	279	91	130
Fort Hall.....	42	47	41	279	251	91	279	91	130
Fort Lapwai.....	5	2	2	68	13	6			(¹)
Kansas.....	143	230	241	1,555	792	671	896	1,975	455
Haskell Institute.....	23	128	241	627	594	671	800	1,975	385
Kickapoo ²	120	102		928	198		96		70
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	30	50	200	130	308	308	308	308	338
Minnesota.....	1,145	142	108	6,980	664	414	389	425	501
Cass Lake.....	173			1,850	34	10			55
Fond du Lac.....	36	24	30	84	42	58	42	58	50
Leech Lake.....	83			200					42
Pipestone.....	9	20	10	271	80	90	10	30	5
Red Lake.....	38	21	1	205	60	1	15		30
White Earth.....	301	21	18	2,454	176	55	40	60	126
Day schools.....	505	56	49	1,916	272	200	273	277	193

¹ Not reported.² Overestimated last year.³ As reported.⁴ Includes textbooks used also.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries*—Continued. .

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Montana.....	233	22	1	2,667	911	315	236	55	\$163
Blackfeet.....		¹ 18		78	12	19	200	50	
Crow.....	11	2		103	65	136			59
Pryor Creek.....	19	1	1	271	25	3	25	3	16
Fort Belknap.....	2			2	142				2
Fort Peck.....	103			778	11	2	11	2	43
Tongue River.....	98	1		² 1,435	656	155			43
Nebraska.....	38	22	8	996	102	397			
Genoa.....	38	22	8	259	99	383			(³)
Winnebago.....				737	3	14			
Nevada.....	126	72		1,042	253	37	79	15	130
Carson.....	11	21		49	88	13			23
Fallon.....	5			55	10				3
Lovelocks.....				5	5	1			
Fort McDermitt.....	4			55	24	15	79	15	5
Nevada.....	10			142					13
Walker River.....	1			1					
Western Shoshone.....	95	51		735	126	8			86
New Mexico.....	867	74	78	8,201	992	678	600	227	453
Albuquerque.....	394	70	60	876	110	374			170
Jicarilla.....	37		3	342	10	26			13
Mescalero.....	4			122	66	8			3
Pueblo Bonito.....				139	5	5			
San Juan.....	39	2	3	1,937	191	21			25
Santa Fe.....	394			² 3,604	400	212	400	212	234
Day schools.....				265			150		
Zuni.....	4	2	2	777	210	32	35	15	5
Day school.....	4		10	178			15		3
North Dakota.....	85	335	96	1,001	694	395	257	25	17
Bismarek.....	29	228	24	26	295	25	215	25	(³)
Fort Totten.....				61	19	54			
Standing Rock.....	4	17	22	406	175	84			
Turtle Mountain.....	11			378	35	2	12		17
Wahpeton.....	59	90	50	130	170	140			(³)
Oklahoma.....	3,004	471	258	11,588	2,696	1,476	2,439	1,801	703
Cantonment.....	4			308					5
Chevenne and Arapaho.....	31	18	90	217	32	103	20	40	84
Chillico.....				553	625	640	1,097	932	(³)
Kiowa.....									
Anadarko.....	² 311	28		² 524	28	58			(³)
Fort Sill.....	² 552	3		² 708	174				(³)
Rainy Mountain.....	² 399	28		² 471	37	2			(³)
Riverside.....	² 666	1	3	² 1,092	152	51			44
Osage.....	201	3	18	² 2,656	209	25			118
Otoe.....	85	7		² 560	82		75		38
Pawnee.....	147	187	51	² 525	199	61			(³)
Ponca.....	25	19	11	81	199	34			(³)
Sac and Fox.....	3	3		152	3	2			2
Seger.....	24	12		308	285		398	285	26
Seneca.....				53	35	96			
Shawnee.....	54			² 1,166	11	29			(³)
Total.....	2,412	309	173	9,369	2,064	1,101	1,500	1,257	317
Five Civilized Tribes.....	592	162	85	2,219	512	375	939	544	386
Armstrong.....				55	60	21			(³)
Cherokee.....	51	45		⁵ 180	214	88	214	88	46
Colins.....	8	42	6	63	53	19	357		11
Eucliee.....	35	11	16	110	26	44	200	200	35
Eufaula.....	39	7	6	106	12	27			23

¹ Donated.² Include: text/books used also.³ Not reported.⁴ 1914 report.⁵ 1914 report included textbooks.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oklahoma—Continued.									
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.									
Jones.....				123	29	18	150	200	
Mekuskukey.....	22			377	56	3			\$10
Nuyaka.....	54	1	1	1138	16	43			44
Wheelock.....	383	56	56	21,167	76	112	18	56	217
Oregon.....	330	242	312	1,855	855	804	465	684	47
Klamath.....				571	170	61			23
Salem.....	301	190	311	879	465	684	465	684	24
Umatilla.....	21	52	1	246	149	31			(²)
Warm Springs.....	8			159	71	28			(²)
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	14	96	6	39	3,511	1,041	2,075	1,722	(²)
South Dakota.....	1,476	613	184	14,093	3,613	1,728	1,813	1,442	3,412
Cheyenne River	280	81		25,335	710		710		(²)
No. 7.....				278	98		98		(²)
Crow Creek.....		1		228	21	6			1
Flandreau.....	606	86		23,367	223	121			1,217
Lower Brule.....	104			21,136	235	103			(²)
Pierre.....	13	2		182	404				930
Pine Ridge.....				250	100	100	50	100	
Day schools.....	110	162	71	21,338	1,124	853	460	449	909
Day-school inspector.....	10			238	117	111	40	55	
Rapid City.....	5		22	100		130	105	230	22
Rosebud (21 day schools).....	63	251	84	197	451	284	300	600	195
Sisseton.....	12	16	4	188	66	9			(²)
Springfield.....	263			21,008	35	5	35	5	90
Yankton.....	10	14	3	248	29	6	15	3	18
Utah: Uintah.....				131					
Washington.....	179	160	69	2,267	1,231	683	345	51	293
Colville Agency.....	2	2	1	113	49		18	2	5
No. 1.....	1			22	34	2	29	2	1
No. 3.....	17	6	2	116	87	9	60	4	12
No. 4.....	24	2	1	134	50	10	45	3	12
No. 5.....	4	17	1	20	111	4	88		11
No. 6.....	10	2	1	104	53	14	45	12	7
No. 7.....	30	1	1	291	31	16	20	10	13
No. 9.....	2	4	4	46	16	13	40	18	4
Cushman.....	41	52	12	36	318	351			146
Spokane.....	27	3	5	430	161	89			(²)
Tulalip.....	8	71	39	266	288	173			70
Yakima.....	13		2	379		2			12
Wisconsin.....	1,595	432	230	9,545	1,586	543	477	99	782
Hayward.....	63	16	15	111	127	41	127	41	(²)
Keshena.....	432	200		24,586	361	3	200	3	(²)
Day school.....	51			796	64	11	25	5	(²)
Lac du Flambeau.....	335	25	40	22,101	111	78	50	50	345
Oneida.....	374		37	487	500	74	75		172
Red Cliff.....	93			526	4	3			(²)
Tomah.....				140					
Wittenburg.....	244	191	138	798	419	330			265
Wyoming.....	32	6	34	192	26	24	26	24	
Shoshone.....	32	6	4	192	26	24	26	24	(²)
Arapaho.....			30						

¹ 1914 report included textbooks.² Includes textbooks used also.³ Not reported.

TABLE 21.—*School statistics for 39 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1915.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	³ 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	³ 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	³ 166	20,858	233	5,209	399	26,127
1915.....	³ 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128

¹ For other years see 1913 report.² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1898.....	\$2,631,771	4.54
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1881.....	75,000	.....	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1906.....	3,777,100	¹ 2.67
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1888.....	1,179,916	¹ 2.60	1909.....	4,008,825	¹ 2.36
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1910.....	3,757,909	¹ 6.26
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1911.....	3,685,290	¹ 1.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1914.....	² 4,403,355	9.65
1894.....	2,243,497	¹ 3.50	1915.....	³ 4,678,627	6.25
1895.....	2,060,695	¹ 8.87	1916.....	⁴ 4,391,155	6.14
1896.....	2,056,515	¹ 2.00			
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876.....	94,055,002	.....

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁴ Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 22.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,426	\$59,320	\$8,701	12	\$2,348	\$4,021	\$2,214	\$443	\$1,364
Arizona: San Xavier....	¹ 60	12,000	780	2	720	319	126	139	54
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	119	119	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall ²	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota: Grand Portage ²	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	49	530	742	1	80	215	215	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	48	480	742	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
Crow ²	1	50	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska: Santee.....	20	2,100	574	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	6,380	355	8	1,068	3,153	1,539	304	1,310
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho ²	410	32,800	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,850	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Leased.² Only items reported.TABLE 23.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	126	\$7,065	\$2,289	91	\$10,097	\$2,949	\$337	\$20	\$2,592
Arizona.....	60	5,027	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Leupp ¹	10	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	50	5,000	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Minnesota: Grand Portage ¹	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	57	1,918	.....	2	870	85	85	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools..	47	418	(²)	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	10	1,500	.....	1	720	85	85	.....	.....
Utah.....	8	110	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	5	50	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent ¹	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Only items reported.² School implements used.

TABLE 24.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States.	Paid deputies July 1, 1914. em- ployed.	Cases pending July 1, 1914.	New cases, fiscal year 1915.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).				
				Convic- tions.	Dis- mis- sals.	Ac- quit- tals.	Died, es- caped, or dis- posed of.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1915.	Num- ber.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whis- ky.	Al- cohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Total.
Total 1915....	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	1,649	2,159	\$102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914.....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	1,449	1,621	893	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913.....	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	683	1,365	250,294	2,1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912.....	184	846	1,480	2,328	1,002	287	32	1,322	1,004	292,627	2,3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911.....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	285	34	1,547	766	280,463	2,3,200	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900.....	.....	4,433	.....	.....	97	18	.....	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	122	234	356	211	60	5	277	79	13,538	411	1	2	.....	1	528	530
Arkansas.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
California.....	5	33	69	102	66	4	2	72	30	1,970	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	2	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	5	3	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	700	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	45	140	185	263	58	27	10	97	88	7,150	164	2	1	2	.....	.....	5
Kansas.....	1	25	1	26	10	1	.....	11	15	10	91	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Michigan.....	2	43	45	45	16	14	.....	30	15	1,500	30	15	4	.....	.....	.....	19
Minnesota.....	3	75	105	180	26	17	.....	43	137	1,350	64	725	38	14,215	356	632	15,966
Missouri.....	.....	21	27	48	62	58	7	128	48	6,687	186	52	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1	77	151	228	23	14	.....	60	63	6,887	186	13	.....	12	.....	.....	62
Nebraska.....	2	28	69	97	23	14	.....	37	60	1,237	31	6	2	9	2	.....	27
Nevada.....	1	45	147	192	139	31	7	177	15	139	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
New Mexico.....	5	74	26	100	17	11	2	30	70	1,600	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1	6	29	35	11	3	3	17	18	1,190	45	16	1	.....	.....	1	18
Oklahoma.....	7	545	565	1,110	253	32	16	307	803	23,102	1,180	1,521	122	1,274	325	1,000	4,302
Oregon.....	1	23	88	111	64	3	3	70	41	3,685	121	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1	83	75	158	21	20	5	48	110	2,000	108	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Texas.....	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	350	.....	32	.....	.....	5	.....	15
Washington.....	.....	100	76	176	79	14	6	3	74	4,158	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wisconsin.....	1	247	324	571	170	8	6	191	380	14,550	357	2	1	2	.....	.....	37
Wyoming.....	.....	3	3	6	3	.....	.....	3	3	300	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

1 Includes 18 deaths and 4 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 25.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—							
	Acreage.	Quantity. <i>M board feet.</i>	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity. <i>M board feet.</i>	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.			
							No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		
Grand total.....	1,365,404	<i>M board feet.</i> 6,489,063	\$11,234,413	6,153,051	35,040,666	\$74,853,615	34	\$240,500	37	\$324,930	44,030	\$160,082	42,877	\$102,732	296,125	\$1,183,207
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,500	4,280,600	11,799,050			3	11,000	1,948	4,897	5,957	11,664		
Colorado River ¹				22,500	22,500	22,500							250	250		
Fort Apache.....				630,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,000	1,010	2,430				
Moqui.....													85	170		
Navajo.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	450	1,125	1,000	2,000		
Pima ¹				20,000	10,000	20,000							2,770	5,540		
Salt River.....													617	1,234		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	488	1,342	800	1,600		
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							435	870		
Truxton Canon.....				32,000	25,600	76,800										
California.....	23,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	106,815	1,069,200	920,100			2	5,000	534	1,045	777	1,404	6	12
Digger.....				287							6	12				
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					153	306				
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000										
Greenville.....													200	400		
Hoopa valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000	352	704	352	704		
Pala ¹				200	100	500							25	50	6	12
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000	23	23	190	240		
Soboba ¹				500	10,100	10,600							10	10		
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000										
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	300	900													
Idaho.....	27,246	66,000	139,500	75,223	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			9,347	13,059	5,505	10,020
Coeur d'Alene.....	27,246	55,000	112,000	2,629	5,600	11,200										
Fort Hall.....				45,984	100,000	460,000							9,025	12,100	5,505	10,020
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			322	959		

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

North Carolina: Cherokee.....	100,000	50,000	250,000	48,000	35,000	192,000						408	882	
North Dakota.....												1,549	3,879	
Fort Berthold.....												343	1,029	
Standing Rock.....	100,000	50,000	250,000									490	1,300	
Turtle Mountain.....												716	1,550	
Oklahoma.....	3,659	10,395	76,170	823,522	858,505	1,717,000							151,504	303,000
Five Civilized Tribes ¹				823,522	858,505	1,717,000							2 151,500	3 303,000
Otoe.....	3,000	9,000	63,000										4	28
Pawnee.....	1,200	400	12,000											
Ponca.....	259	195	1,170											
Oregon.....	204,885	2,054,200	2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	28,619,200	3	35,000	4	13,000	930	1,422	3,308	5,096
Klamath.....	18,000	215,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,160,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	915	1,397	3,000	4,431
Roseburg.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000											
Siletz.....	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000						
Umatilla.....	709	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200							308	665
Warm Springs.....	5,485	25,000	37,500	353,000	3,503,000	5,250,000	1	3,000	15	25				
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,450	27,275
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,600	10,800										25	150
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,425	27,125
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000				650
Washington.....	322,022	2,072,332	3,552,170	1,358,999	9,247,985	10,879,139	2	4,000	6	18,000	687	3,604	11,121	24,352
Colville.....	180,000	400,000	800,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	3	11,000	505	3,220	505	1,465	3,330	3
Cushman.....	6,391	26,600	26,600									454	1,827	15
Neah Bay.....	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000						15	15	
Spokane.....	36,000	291,720	392,580	75,000	515,250	817,875	2	4,000	182	384		347	674	
Tsholaleh.....	59,558	818,512	226,530	4,214,900	4,214,900									315
Tulalip.....	19,121	446,000	1,323,368				1	3,000				4,633	13,900	2,582
Yakima.....	20,642	115,500	187,110	416,672	1,997,836	3,355,364						4,207	4,606	78
Wisconsin.....	145,435	92,576	309,212	146,051	1,698,089	6,675,335	2	74,000	2	221,000	37,831	143,757	3,303	36,325
Hayward.....	20,318	45,000	90,000	200	151	906							681	1,357
Keshena.....				125,017	1,600,000	6,000,000	1	4,000					84	318
Lac du Flambeau.....	12,150	4,576	18,212	11,465	3,687	14,673			2	221,000	37,831	143,757		
La Pointe.....	104,967	23,000	161,000	8,769	94,251	659,756	1	70,000						
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000										698	1,628
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44,160	334,530	756,037			2	14,800			289	653

* Estimated at \$2 per M feet.

* Timber on lands sold in November, 1914.

¹ Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

TABLE 26.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Tele- phone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Num- ber.	Salaries.							
Grand total....	160	\$104, 172	\$9, 522	\$113, 694	.....	Miles. 3, 091	Miles. 2, 047	Miles. 3, 172	64
Arizona.....	19	13, 570	435	14, 005	.....	837	570	625	10
Fort Apache.....	10	7, 210	435	7, 645	65, 000	252	153	600	5
Navajo.....	2	600	.....	600	215, 000	.....	152	.....	1
Pima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	70	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	7	5, 760	.....	5, 760	18, 500	3	166	25	3
Truxton Canon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Western Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	24	.....	.....
California.....	7	4, 060	205	4, 265	.....	107	137	97	5
Hoopa Valley...	3	1, 900	70	1, 970	33, 000	70	95	50	3
Pala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley...	1	900	.....	900	3, 000	1	30	4	1
Soboba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Tule River.....	3	1, 260	135	1, 395	6, 666	26	12	38	1
Idaho.....	4	3, 770	482	4, 252	.....	.....	8	2	4
Coeur d'Alene...	1	750	.....	750	29, 875	.....	8	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai...	3	3, 020	482	3, 502	9, 300	.....	.....	2	4
Minnesota.....	20	14, 211	35	14, 246	.....	128	118	5	1
Fond du Lac...	3	2, 700	35	2, 735	4, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage..	2	600	.....	600	20, 500	.....	10	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	5	.....
Nett Lake.....	2	2, 000	.....	2, 000	26, 106	.....	.....	.....	1
Red Lake.....	4	2, 280	.....	2, 280	25, 785	.....	58	.....	.....
White Earth...	9	6, 631	.....	6, 631	900	.....	50	.....	.....
Montana.....	10	11, 710	2, 776	14, 486	.....	2	190	.....	1
Blackfeet.....	2	1, 275	.....	1, 275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	5	7, 255	2, 749	10, 004	46, 000	1	140	.....	1
Fort Belknap...	1	1, 200	.....	1, 200	32, 000	.....	50	.....	.....
Tongue River...	2	1, 980	.....	1, 980	35, 000	1	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	14	10, 605	12	10, 617	.....	314	87	430	9
Jicarilla.....	8	5, 000	.....	5, 000	57, 446	45	52	.....	4
Mescalero.....	2	1, 450	12	1, 462	175, 000	185	.....	300	1
Pueblo day schools.....	1	600	.....	600	25, 360	25	.....	18	4
San Juan.....	3	3, 555	.....	3, 555	1, 660	20	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	35	112	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	840	.....	840	48, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	45	.....	.....
Oregon.....	23	11, 625	115	11, 740	.....	570	347	130	16
Klamath.....	12	8, 700	27	8, 727	65, 850	500	190	50	13
Siletz.....	3	450	.....	450	1, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	1	375	.....	375	3, 020	.....	.....	.....	1
Warm Springs...	7	2, 100	88	2, 188	50, 000	70	157	80	2
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	2	1, 620	.....	1, 620	38, 100	124	.....	1, 500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	3	974	.....	974	2, 220	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 26.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.*

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Tele- phone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Num- ber.	Salaries.							
Washington	40	\$22, 177	\$4, 890	\$27, 067	.....	<i>Miles.</i> 348	<i>Miles.</i> 370	<i>Miles.</i> 147	16
Colville.....	10	8, 511	2, 582	11, 093	90, 000	60	213	86	7
Spokane.....	3	1, 750	799	2, 549	37, 000	171	29	26	3
Taholah.....	16	5, 771	.....	5, 771	18, 000	7	40	30	.....
Tulalip.....	3	1, 190	.....	1, 190	6, 373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	8	4, 955	1, 509	6, 464	54, 660	110	88	5	6
Wisconsin.....	14	7, 300	247	7, 547	.....	307	97	136	.....
Hayward.....	5	2, 000	.....	2, 000	4, 100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	3	2, 160	247	2, 407	41, 872	260	62	128	.....
Lac du Flambeau	3	1, 020	.....	1, 020	7, 870	6	5	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	2	1, 220	.....	1, 220	56, 868	38	20	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	1	900	.....	900	8, 000	3	10	8	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.	3	1, 710	325	2, 035	14, 720	24	78	100	.....

TABLE 27.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School agency.		During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,627,253	1,015,772	596,711	14,770	605,515	263,011	6,613	752,114	\$896,843.79	\$294,451.60	\$11,275,458.91	\$1,122,850.87	\$12,388,309.78
Arizona.....	232,015	67,925	162,681	1,409	60,358	29,891	742	141,024	160,699.27	35,170.48	1,638,334.66	49,515.38	1,687,850.04
Camp Verde ¹	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	14	4	.....	.....	750.00	.....	770.00
Colorado River.....	100,000	5,160	94,556	284	5,160	8,624	115	86,101	7,034.34	8,174.01	243,734.43	10,648.54	254,382.97
Fort Apache.....	6,737	.....	6,650	87	.....	2,200	87	4,150	2,035.85	963.98	15,462.26	963.98	16,426.34
Fort Mojave.....	15,115	15,085	30	30	15,085	238	30	42	90.38	.....	42,600.20	.....	42,690.20
Havasupai.....	304	.....	300	4	.....	40	4	.....	.....	.....	2,218.99	.....	2,218.99
Kalabab.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189.86	.....	5,262.88	.....	5,262.88
Keams Canyon.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5,567.30	.....	5,567.30
Leupp.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,748.95	.....	7,748.95
Mogul.....	10	.....	12,000	.....	.....	2,000	65	10,183	44,691.21	4,562.08	353,725.90	4,562.08	358,287.98
Napago Reservation and Papago Papagoes.....	12,218	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prima.....	55,000	31,540	23,460	.....	31,540	12,560	.....	.....	26,418.23	.....	56,403.98	.....	56,403.98
Salt River.....	12,050	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	10,900	56,791.53	15,754.14	731,645.13	27,330.19	758,975.32
San Carlos.....	7,308	.....	7,220	88	.....	1,499	22	5,932	67.04	4,997.98	7,944.49	4,997.98	12,942.47
San Xavier.....	8,500	8,100	400	.....	2,000	100	10	5,300	6,322.07	.....	80,189.16	.....	80,189.16
Truxton Canon.....	195	.....	180	15	.....	100	10	85	10,086.41	718.29	33,853.74	718.29	34,572.03
Western Navajo.....	13,565	.....	13,000	565	.....	1,000	325	12,240	6,972.70	.....	15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
California.....	43,516	18,342	24,831	343	12,859	11,141	318	19,198	139,023.44	7,897.71	597,472.02	27,868.73	625,340.75
Bishop.....	14,300	6,000	8,300	.....	3,160	8,300	.....	2,840	7,597.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	320	.....	315	5	.....	140	5	175	1,429.73	71.07	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	60	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	1,360	1,300	.....	60	300	.....	160	10	67,738.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	8,230	8,680	.....	170	8,680	160	14	2,415	152.12	4,274.01	23,689.28	4,274.01	28,015.33
Hoopa Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	.....	10	11,510	23,689.28	3,011.07	.....	.....	.....
Maki.....	13,091	.....	13,081	10	.....	4,157	10	790	18,919.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala.....	2,298	1,552	735	11	1,109	388	11	358	3,782.64	351.48	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	894	.....	880	14	.....	522	14	358	13,773.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba.....	161	.....	160	1	.....	60	1	100	490.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tul River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597,472.02	27,868.73	.....	.....	625,340.75

	12,678	12,600	78	1,800	78	10,800	28,863.76	1,093.35	210,788.46	1,908.95	212,697.41
Fort Lewis.....											
Southern Ute dimin- ished.....									214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600	78	1,800				1,093.35	8,422.83	1,600.50	8,422.83
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	520	38,000	6,580	520		30,977.02	860,752.25	137,743.44	998,495.69
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	520	38,000	6,580	520		30,977.02	860,752.25	137,743.44	998,495.69
Fort Lapwal.....											
Lemhi.....											
Montana.....	495,146	325,457	1,489	218,506	152,200	1,139	350,094.98	115,034.63	4,250,238.38	403,351.53	4,713,589.91
Blackfeet.....	143,664	67,000	164	46,836	76,500	164	61,484.56	1,115.06	942,700.14	19,152.32	961,852.46
Crow.....	133,702	153,307	395	274,029	70,477	205	73,472.29	68,150.99	1,088,900.59	306,259.57	1,395,220.56
Flathead.....	132,000	296,650	350	56,650	55,000	350	122,595.12	34,929.50	1,087,470.36	77,002.84	1,484,473.20
Fort Belknap.....	34,340	24,000	340	20,000	20,000	180	14,418.88	5,627.86	222,924.66	37,447.23	260,371.89
Fort Peck.....	7,500						77,318.19	3,147.29	455,249.95	9,436.45	464,686.40
Fort Shaw.....											
Tongue River.....	43,940	1,000	240	1,300	4,700	240	745.94	2,063.93	130,162.97	14,053.12	144,216.09
Nevada.....	61,076	10,430	298	6,093	1,118	219	21,508.85	4,612.07	274,240.36	37,202.17	311,442.53
Carson School.....											
Carson Sink allotments.....											
Fallon.....	3,740	3,690	18	825	18	32	12.57	1,827.00	1,827.00	1,827.00	1,827.00
Fort McDermitt.....	1,703	1,138	75	638	638	39	10,635.39	4,289.08	71,903.39	19,833.08	91,736.47
Moapa River.....	600	600		600			403.44				
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,050	21,000	30	4,000	2,620	30	20,380	322.99	5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Walker River.....	5,000	4,982	18	4,000		18	1,303.79		249.58	249.58	10,277.34
Western Shoshone.....	28,343		143		2,480	100	4,552.80		41,836.73		41,836.73
New Mexico.....	52,881	11,850	771	750	29,310	641	56,523.55	9,882.18	39,403.48	12,758.38	116,790.78
Jicarilla.....	2,213	1,850	360	750		240			883,390.07	61,982.92	945,372.99
Mescalero.....	430		40								
Pueblo Bonito.....	113,000	360	40								
Pueblo day schools.....	26,931	26,900	31		21,050	21	30,737.35	503.32	122,689.85	503.32	123,193.17
San Juan.....	6,000	6,000	220	3,000	5,535.19	230	11,535.19	6,533.24	193,365.97	43,627.50	236,993.47
Zuni.....	7,120	7,000	120	2,000	2,000	120	13,201.71	2,875.62	545,608.44	17,852.10	563,460.54
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640	1,006				89,646				

4 As reported.

3 Estimated.

2 Overestimated last year.

1 1914 report.

TABLE 27.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Oregon.....	125,193	17,000	106,955	1,238	15,000	7,915	278	102,000	\$12,287.32	\$2,180.70	\$205,295.35	\$2,180.70	\$207,476.05
Klamath.....	118,130	10,300	106,955	1,175	10,000	17,915	215	100,000	41,894.48	2,180.70	199,815.01	2,180.70	201,995.71
Umatilla.....	25,070	5,000		50	5,000		50	2,000	392.84		5,480.34		5,480.34
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000		13			13						
South Dakota.....	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	1,439.86		64,418.39		64,418.39
Pierre.....									1,439.86		28,430.16		28,430.16
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940			35,600.03		35,600.03
Rosebud.....											289.20		289.20
Utah.....	99,123	85,482	10,070	3,577	78,502	70	577	19,980	11,998.67	25,704.02	834,207.79	102,949.07	937,156.86
Salt Lake, special agent.	710	640		70	640		70		37.47		37.47		37.47
Shivwits.....	77		70	7		70	7			76.06	1,155.35	76.06	1,231.41
Uintah and Ouray.....	98,342	84,842	13,000	3,500	77,862		500	19,980	11,961.20	25,627.96	833,014.97	102,873.01	935,887.98
Washington.....	201,460	174,534	26,786	140	109,534	24,786	40	67,100	31,231.34	39,046.07	562,535.85	155,194.23	717,730.08
Colville.....		9,534	4,786	40	9,534	4,786	40		5,510.56		1,050.11		19,050.11
Cushman.....	14,360								1,146.29		1,461.96		1,461.96
Yakima.....	187,100	165,000	422,000	100	100,000	20,000		67,100	24,456.37	39,046.07	541,873.74	155,194.23	697,067.97
Spokane.....									118.12		147.04		147.04
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	134,913	133,012		1,401	63,773		1,901	69,239	49,757.38	22,293.37	711,269.08	82,953.75	794,222.83
Administration: Special investigation, etc.....											182,516.25		182,516.25

1 Overestimated last year.

2 Estimated.

3 As reported.

4 Reported "decided."

TABLE 28.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1915.	Indians benefitted by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allotted.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.				Indians engaged.	Value of crops.	Within service of ditches June 30, 1915.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.	
Grand total.....	1,304	2,422	13,366	37,940	63,312	92,434	53,761	129	146,324	12,649	\$3,448,122	518,786	1,018,821
Arizona.....	287	246	4,723	14,113	206	32,266	18,997	14	51,277	6,036	409,101	58,572	173,443
Camp Verde ¹		1		123				14	14	20	595	14	4
Colorado River.....	16	26	516	477	206	893			893	95	38,450	5,275	94,725
Fort Apache.....	54	12		460			2,000		2,000	460	14,815	2,287	4,450
Fort Mojave ²													15,115
Havasupai.....	4	10		170			258		258	56	6,260	262	42
Kalabab.....	1			(⁴)						(⁴)	700	15	25
Leupp.....	2	3									(⁴)	25	
Moqui.....	750			2,500			610		10	630	55,451	4,248	8,000
Navajo.....	58	48	3,154	6,000		25,000	4,000		4,000	2,700	140,788	35,184	19,816
Pima.....	28	58	804	1,208		5,573	1,400		6,973	277	85,940	7,318	5,632
Salt River.....	48	50		735		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	283	31,926	2,189	5,119
San Carlos ³	6	12	249	2,000		800	100		900	175	16,450	1,700	6,800
San Xavier.....	(⁴) 1			640			645		645	640	(⁴)	45	150
Truxton Canon.....	620		(⁴)	640			1,000		1,000	400	17,726	(⁴)	13,565
Western Navajo.....													
California.....	82	79	1,141	2,673	598	2,086	2,334	8	4,428	940	182,478	14,343	29,173
Bishop.....	1		6150	6500	40	960			960	200	19,626	1,000	13,300
Campo.....	12	14		18			145		145	32	7,570	150	170
Digger.....	1			30				3		18	68	3	40
Fort Bidwell.....	25	24		788		300			300	30	6,000	360	1,000
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	788	558	619			619	150	15,700	8,260	
Hoopa Valley.....			(⁴)			(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	85	5,600	(⁴)	2,789
Malki.....	16	16		556			1,409	5	1,414	162	57,214	2,839	10,252
Pala.....	25	12	189	8323		8207	100		8307	168	17,400	1,088	1,210
Soboba.....	4			162			520		520	65	50,300	482	412
Tule River.....	8	1		152			160		160	30	3,000	161	
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	38	15	995	250		1,800			1,800	75	7,535	61	8,678

¹ Does not include Standing Rock, which shows an irrigable area of 89,646 acres in preceding table.² 1914 report.³ Overflow of Colorado River interfered with irrigation and crops.⁴ Not reported.⁵ Patches under springs.⁶ Estimated.⁷ Dry ditches.⁸ As reported.⁹ Part of allotment.

Utah	150	248	105	70	77	30	187, 138	82, 899	16, 230
Shivwits	3	1	105	70	77	30	1, 675	77	.....
Uintah and Ouray	147	247	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	185, 463	6 82, 112	.....
Salt Lake, special agent	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3 710	.....
Washington	101	406	600	.....	9, 220	183	1, 147, 240	40, 686	160, 774
Colville	20	20	150	.....	8 220	8	10, 300	81	14, 279
Yakima	81	386	450	.....	9, 000	175	1, 136, 940	4 40, 665	4 146, 495
Wyoming: Shoshone	63	160	1, 300	.....	8, 000	279	64, 135	8 57, 663	77, 250

¹ Includes drain ditch.

² Approximate.

³ Not reported.

⁴ As reported.

⁵ 1914 report.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Unknown.

⁸ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 29.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,535	671,546	6,473	850,094
Arizona.....	14	140	1,492	14,920
Colorado River.....	14	140		
Pima (Gila River).....			1,492	14,920
California.....	1	160	1	10
Yuma.....			1	10
Public domain.....	1	160		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1,784	338,910		
Michigan: L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	2	120		
Minnesota.....	148	6,154		
Fond du Lac.....	143	5,748		
Leech Lake.....	1	91		
Nett Lake (Boise Fort).....	4	315		
Montana.....	413	51,342	192	61,440
Fort Peck.....			192	61,440
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	413	51,342		
Nebraska.....	3	164		
Omaha.....	2	120		
Santee.....	1	44		
Nevada: Moapa River.....	117	605		
North Dakota.....	278	46,530	788	206,155
Fort Berthold.....			788	206,155
Standing Rock.....	213	36,165		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	65	10,374		
Oklahoma: Fort Sill, Apache.....	7	859		
Oregon: Warm Springs.....	1	160		
South Dakota.....	403	69,190	1,470	261,093
Cheyenne River.....	287	50,487		
Crow Creek.....	113	18,063		
Pine Ridge.....			574	117,733
Rosebud.....	3	640	896	143,360
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			1	50
Washington.....	1,364	157,203	2,291	282,615
Colville.....			2,291	282,615
Yakima.....	1,364	157,203		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....			238	23,811

TABLE 30.—Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915.

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
Total.....		3,479	6,783.51	\$144,470.45
San Manuel.....	San Bernardino.....	56	5.13	1,795.50
Do.....	do.....	56	7.50	200.00
Trinidad.....	Humboldt.....	43	60.00	1,198.40
Rumsey.....	Yolo.....	48	75.00	2,000.00
Pechanga, or Temecula.....	Riverside.....	179	235.00	6,650.00
Los Coyotes.....	San Diego.....	165	160.00	800.00
Hopland.....	Mendocino.....	120	630.00	5,750.00

TABLE 30.—*Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
Etna and Ruffey's.....	Siskiyou.....	56	480.00	\$2,208.00
Colusa.....	Colusa.....	63	40.00	3,800.00
Cahto Laytonville.....	Mendocino.....	98	200.00	2,500.00
Blue Lake, or Mad River.....	Humboldt.....	45	26.00	1,500.00
Polasky, or Millerton.....	Madera.....	55	140.88	1,500.00
Cortina.....	Colusa.....	47	480.00	4,800.00
Campo.....	San Diego.....	165	720.00	12,500.00
Do.....	do.....	165	160.00	800.00
Do.....	do.....	165	160.00	1,200.00
Upper Lake.....	Lake.....	285	143.00	5,000.00
Lower Eel River.....	Humboldt.....	60	20.00	3,000.00
Grindstone.....	Glenn.....	56	80.00	1,050.00
Guidville.....	Mendocino.....	92	50.00	2,000.00
Coyote Valley.....	do.....	48	100.00	2,484.80
Potter Valley.....	do.....	72	16.00	2,000.00
San Pasqual.....	San Diego.....	66	1 120	1,500.00
Do.....	do.....	66	1 80.00	300.00
Redwood Valley and Little River.....	Mendocino.....	51	80.00	2,000.00
Palm Springs.....	Riverside.....	35	800.00	6,000.00
East Lake.....	Lake.....	134	88.00	6,600.00
Point Arena, or Manchester.....	Mendocino.....	84	65.00	4,908.75
San Joaquin, or Big Sandy.....	Fresno.....	114	280.00	2,800.00
Alexander Valley, or Wappo.....	Sonoma.....	74	24.00	1,800.00
Smith River.....	Del Norte.....	163	163.00	7,200.00
Middletown, or Loconami.....	Lake.....	51	108.70	2,650.00
Sherwood.....	Mendocino.....	92	230.72	5,750.00
Tuolumne.....	Tuolumne.....	78	289.52	3,500.00
Bear River.....	Humboldt.....	.....	15.00	1,500.00
Scotts Valley.....	Lake.....	60	56.68	2,900.00
Big Valley.....	do.....	92	80.00	12,000.00
Ukiah, or Pine Ville.....	Mendocino.....	130	95.28	8,500.00
Point Arena.....	do.....	.....	40.00	600.00
Guideville.....	do.....	.....	34.12	2,100.00
Bishop.....	Inyo.....	.....	15.00	1,125.00
Wappo.....	Sonoma.....	.....	30.00	2,500.00
Crescent City.....	Del Norte.....	50	100.00	3,500.00

¹ Improvements only.TABLE 31.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	2,824	316,030.30	\$5,166,756.90	8,021	998,711.89	\$15,185,297.86
Total 1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	104	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	31,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 ³	494	53,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 ⁴	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 ⁴	235	34,080.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	3	115.69	4,520.00	1	180.00	640.00
Fort Bidwell.....	2	40.50	350.00	1	180.00	640.00
Hoopa Valley.....	1	75.19	4,170.00	.....	.....	.....

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 31.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	40.00	\$320.00	2	320.00	\$810.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai.....	5	322.43	12,520.50	8	554.86	14,901.00
Kansas.....	14	576.32	23,415.00	10	697.23	24,659.28
Kickapoo.....	1	40.00	800.00	2	159.56	8,658.28
Potawatomi.....	13	536.32	22,615.00	8	537.67	16,001.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	6	310.00	3,065.00	4	226.61	4,061.50
Minnesota.....	19	1,215.35	24,103.30	8	526.00	14,071.30
Fond du Lac.....	4	200.00	3,462.00	1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake.....	5	302.00	4,669.30	4	244.50	2,980.80
Nett Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120.00	8,326.50
Red Lake.....	1	35.40	5,200.00	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	9	677.95	10,772.00	1	81.50	720.00
Montana.....	8	1,163.96	11,424.65	50	10,282.84	64,805.07
Crow.....	3	682.37	4,127.15	41	9,423.16	42,199.07
Flathead.....	5	481.59	7,297.50	9	859.68	22,106.00
Nebraska.....	12	572.79	29,364.67	32	2,228.61	105,132.40
Omaha.....	3	158.79	14,335.27	8	680.00	40,562.06
Santee.....	7	334.00	12,825.00	8	798.60	12,985.00
Winnebago.....	2	80.00	2,204.40	16	750.01	51,675.34
North Dakota.....	26	2,955.75	23,803.40	20	2,172.94	21,415.67
Fort Berthold.....	1	160.00	2,400.00	1	160.00	1,600.00
Fort Totten.....	11	745.13	11,098.40	10	852.02	12,738.67
Turtle Mountain.....	14	2,050.62	10,305.00	9	1,160.92	7,077.00
Oklahoma.....	160	13,473.72	187,557.62	88	12,832.29	181,028.25
Cantonment.....	14	1,497.16	13,574.30	10	1,625.59	10,773.70
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	32	3,712.46	47,802.25	17	2,339.50	47,948.00
Kiowa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	155.29	3,255.00
Osage.....	12	1,760.00	12,471.00	6	3,937.31	38,538.50
Otoe.....	39	2,669.85	23,896.30	6	730.00	9,791.25
Pawnee.....	20	1,280.29	29,588.00	8	619.96	11,086.00
Ponca.....	22	1,016.02	27,359.27	11	1,222.49	32,082.80
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	2,005.00	2	316.19	5,540.00
Seger.....	11	961.21	20,765.50	1	160.00	2,003.00
Seneca.....	5	275.73	7,360.00	25	1,652.16	19,060.00
Shawnee.....	4	141.00	2,736.00	1	73.40	950.00
Oregon.....	32	3,690.60	36,499.70	55	6,713.92	87,708.10
Klamath.....	3	480.00	3,365.00	13	1,603.00	10,600.00
Roseburg.....	24	2,838.62	18,554.20	30	4,117.06	22,660.10
Siletz.....	1	100.00	1,562.50	1	5.00	126.00
Umatilla.....	4	271.98	13,018.00	11	988.86	54,322.00
South Dakota.....	73	6,187.00	154,492.84	36	4,896.26	79,603.11
Cheyenne River.....	1	253.10	1,961.53	4	753.75	5,940.00
Crow Creek.....	1	160.00	835.00	6	847.80	7,455.34
Lower Brule.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400.00	3,160.80
Pine Ridge.....	7	1,025.00	5,250.00	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	4	800.00	5,064.00	6	1,429.16	13,008.00
Sisseton.....	30	2,201.82	56,956.70	5	560.85	12,744.00
Yankton.....	30	1,747.08	84,425.61	13	904.70	37,294.97
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	14	753.98	14,398.88	41	24,040.47	51,067.24
Washington.....	7	481.16	18,840.00	17	1,413.67	49,486.10
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	80.00	930.00	3	480.00	9,151.00
Colville.....	2	153.90	11,610.00	1	80.00	1,500.00
Cushman.....	2	84.76	2,400.00	4	103.42	3,750.00
Tulalip.....	1	160.00	3,800.00	2	130.25	7,670.00
Yakima.....	1	2.50	100.00	7	620.00	27,415.10
Wisconsin.....	15	827.67	17,094.00	10	391.36	6,452.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	101.20	3,036.00	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	3	220.24	4,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	7	255.48	6,532.00	9	326.26	5,885.00
Red Cliff.....	4	250.75	3,426.00	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65.10	567.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	27	1,742.67	23,305.00	11	788.39	9,327.50

TABLE 32.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	10,694	1,044,874.18	2,022	208,353.62	1,254	314	940	124,114.86
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Bishop.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Idaho.....	85	9,323.62	53	3,252.18	33	7	26	2,564.50
Coeur d'Alene.....	46	6,834.16	4	627.65	12	3	9	1,066.34
Fort Lapwai.....	39	2,489.46	49	2,624.53	21	4	17	1,498.16
Kansas.....	101	7,248.14	55	5,082.84	23	4	19	1,669.40
Kickapoo.....	41	2,551.98	30	2,652.84	7	3	4	160.27
Potawatomi.....	60	4,696.16	25	2,430.00	16	1	15	1,509.13
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	14	1,183.28	3	142.24	5	.....	5	388.24
Minnesota.....	3,640	291,103.51	10	640.00	28	6	22	1,618.29
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,357.50	4	200.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	12	1,035.92	1	80.00	7	1	6	475.92
Leech Lake.....	28	2,035.20	3	200.00	13	3	10	652.96
Nett Lake.....	9	834.89	2	160.00	4	.....	4	409.41
White Earth ¹	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	373	39,980.62	248	29,002.46	121	48	73	8,144.89
Blackfeet.....	3	640.97	.....	.....	3	.....	3	640.97
Crow.....	44	8,574.88	208	25,448.72	14	4	10	1,876.78
Flathead.....	317	28,401.17	39	3,354.74	88	31	57	4,643.54
Fort Peck.....	9	2,363.60	1	200.00	16	13	3	983.60
Nebraska.....	968	63,511.62	466	43,859.77	54	23	31	2,208.60
Omaha.....	563	36,438.44	175	23,931.00	19	13	6	520.00
Santee.....	242	17,808.69	256	17,510.00	14	2	12	1,000.15
Winnebago.....	163	9,264.49	35	2,418.77	21	8	13	688.45
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	803	140,482.31	127	19,369.10	268	33	235	34,798.66
Fort Berthold.....	13	1,652.90	2	164.00	2	.....	2	429.96
Fort Totten.....	44	3,742.65	29	2,591.30	17	2	15	1,247.96
Standing Rock.....	185	56,614.53	45	8,882.21	44	15	29	5,695.55
Turtle Mountain.....	561	78,472.23	51	7,731.59	205	16	189	27,425.19
Oklahoma.....	1,721	153,853.63	328	32,235.02	221	96	125	14,582.75
Cantonment.....	50	7,175.88	26	3,932.66	68	44	24	3,603.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	133	17,251.48	12	2,333.49	23	19	4	448.90
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	2	.....	2	412.93
Otoe.....	81	9,516.03	8	1,348.63	21	.....	21	2,364.43
Pawnee.....	56	5,781.32	12	1,200.87	16	1	15	1,659.09
Ponca.....	67	4,905.01	25	3,023.36	14	4	10	1,240.00
Sac and Fox.....	103	10,800.06	21	2,887.07	13	.....	13	1,492.25
Seger.....	34	3,757.77	1	40.00	16	12	4	480.00
Seneca.....	548	34,441.64	184	12,061.08	27	6	21	2,222.08
Shawnee.....	494	40,389.30	19	2,130.00	21	10	11	660.00

¹ Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 32.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Oregon.....	286	21,235.13	65	6,283.62	27	6	21	2,109.38
Klamath.....	130	4,552.27	3	482.72	10	2	8	1,190.66
Roseburg.....	14	2,067.09	10	1,511.29	3	1	2	240.00
Siletz.....	20	1,378.78	7	562.72	7	-----	7	478.72
Umatilla.....	219	12,876.99	40	2,966.89	7	3	4	200.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	1,336	249,368.77	191	36,030.36	307	61	246	46,676.43
Cheyenne River.....	88	20,952.29	18	3,308.86	33	6	27	5,968.77
Crow Creek.....	50	8,102.06	16	2,638.50	17	3	14	2,398.50
Lower Brule.....	63	17,331.89	6	1,050.00	10	2	8	1,440.00
Pine Ridge.....	412	82,053.65	80	18,050.82	189	24	165	33,689.28
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	54	9,315.43	5	-----	5	1,124.13
Sisseton.....	133	12,596.11	5	556.75	34	19	15	1,345.63
Yankton.....	239	29,607.52	12	1,110.00	19	7	12	710.12
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	4	240.00	-----	-----	1	-----	1	40.00
Washington.....	218	17,348.85	259	20,726.01	59	24	35	2,826.86
Colville.....	49	3,950.56	1	80.00	6	2	4	320.61
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	4	2	2	200.00
Spokane.....	34	3,082.50	-----	-----	28	8	20	1,725.55
Taholah.....	-----	-----	1	80.00	2	1	1	80.00
Tulalip.....	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	8	5	3	260.70
Yakima.....	117	8,067.43	253	20,248.26	11	6	5	240.00
Wisconsin.....	1,095	45,499.17	179	9,465.97	98	4	94	5,854.33
Hayward.....	2	133.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	-----	-----	6	1	5	282.99
La Pointe.....	49	3,875.89	9	959.97	52	2	50	4,115.73
Onida.....	1,029	40,520.62	169	8,426.00	36	1	35	1,177.13
Red Cliff.....	5	258.48	1	80.00	4	-----	4	278.48
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	26	2,922.53	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	632.53

¹ Last year's report included trust patents.

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	124,114.86
Total.....	8,960	983,897.82

TABLE 33.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	470	24,408.07	7,788	462,230.97
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 34.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Grand total.....	188	16,894
Total 1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	62
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	40
Seneca, Okla.....	15	1,780
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	2	160
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Sisseton, S. Dak.....	1	160
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	246
La Pointe, Wis.....	36	2,770
Red Cliff, Wis.....	3	158

TABLE 35.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	457	.....
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 36.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1914 (both included).				Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.	
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.
Total.....									
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.								
New York: New York Agency ..	Oil (barrels) ²	8,452	80	1 24	\$17,121, 251	796	1,701,797	\$670,716	\$2,475,861
	Gas ²			4,700					1,192
									1,833
Oklahoma.....									
			1,710,761	563,776	17,071,651		1,685,894	668,771	2,472,629
									39,416
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous		480						
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas		3,638		1 34				
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	47,993,892		5,440					
	Gas.....	(⁵)	714,673	5,262	4,727,908				12,591
					33,557				523,576
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....	(⁵)	10,101	14,006			6,700	2,125	11,985
Pawnee.....	Oil (barrels).....	634,091	1,040	5,366	673,821		19,548	7,432	2,205
Ponca.....	Gas.....	(⁵)	560		61,000				7,532
Shawnee.....	Oil (barrels).....		1,868	280			1,040	50	7,992
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....		35,305	722,789					490
Five Civilized Tribes.....	do.....	156,693,276	744,240	422,351	8,954,358		14,000	25,214	3,649
	Gas.....			(⁵)	222,463		714,304	536,271	1,700,233
	Coal (tons).....	211,910	7,737	2,639	16,791		(⁵)	(⁵)	46,996
	Miscellaneous.....	8,156	80,078	27,163	7,737		98,042	32,664	13,750
	Coal (tons) ²	36,178,216	101,081	56,000	3,013,648		104,890	48,186	167,374
	Asphalt (tons) ²	51,122	34,960	2,500	25,725		1,960	3,500	224
Wyoming.....			60,062	19,465	30,346		13,903	1,945	207
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....		2,406	3,877					
	Coal (tons).....	968	1,048	1,502			2,584	518	207
	Miscellaneous.....		9,214	3,219			(⁵)	(⁵)	
	Oil (barrels).....	874					13,310	1,427	
	Coal (tons).....	354,905	47,394	10,867	30,346		(⁵)	(⁵)	

¹ From 1913 to 1914.² Unallotted; all other allotted.³ For 1914.⁴ One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1914.⁵ Not reported.⁶ From 1911 to 1914.⁷ From 1912 to 1914.⁸ From 1907 to 1914.

TABLE 37.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$820,679.79
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Water main.....	1,152.20
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	2,000.00
Fort Yuma.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River.....	176,000.00
Kaibab.....	Frame office.....	1,200.00
Navajo.....	Frame sanatorium.....	12,007.14
Phoenix.....	Brick industrial building.....	14,900.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium.	Frame lavatory building.....	1,034.00
Do.....	Frame barn.....	975.00
Do.....	Brick boiler house.....	1,000.00
Pima.....	Refrigerating plant.....	2,525.00
San Carlos.....	2 steel highway bridges across Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.	54,212.24
San Carlos Bylas day school.	Day school plant.....	9,621.00
San Xavier.....	Adobe office and quarters at Indian Oasis.....	1,350.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	21,500.00
Do.....	Steel bridge across Moencopí Wash, Navajo Reservation.....	5,741.00
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day school.	2 frame day-school buildings.....	6,100.00
California:		
Bishop.....	Addition to frame schoolhouse.....	3,625.48
Bishop, Pine Creek day school.	Combined frame schoolhouse and quarters.....	4,707.28
Campo.....	Frame office building.....	459.27
Greenville.....	Frame quarters.....	5,964.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame jail.....	200.00
Pala.....	Frame cottage and remodeling old cottage.....	2,478.20
Soboba.....	Frame horse barn.....	875.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene.....	Concrete driveways and walks.....	950.00
Do.....	Drilling well and construction of pump house.....	4,647.20
Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel and Kootenai day schools.	2 day-school plants.....	8,839.75
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium..	Frame office building.....	2,038.41
Do.....	Heating plant.....	5,000.00
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	Stone shop buildings and boiler house.....	8,000.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Central heating system.....	7,232.72
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Wooden bridge over Mississippi River.....	5,000.00
Leech Lake.....	Frame horse and dairy barns.....	4,024.75
Nett Lake.....	Physician's frame cottage and office.....	2,392.50
Pipestone.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	4,081.04
Red Lake—		
Cross Lake School.....	Frame cottage.....	1,414.47
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1,200.00
Red Lake Reservation.....	Wooden bridge across Black Duck River.....	1,000.00
White Earth.....	Frame cottage.....	1,558.00
Montana:		
Crow.....	Concrete oil and paint house.....	475.00
Flathead.....	New agency plant.....	25,483.39
Fort Belknap (irrigation).	Frame shop and coal shed.....	463.25
Do.....	Frame office and mess hall.....	2,798.25
Fort Peck.....	Frame dairy barn.....	2,119.96
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick lavatory annex.....	2,480.32
Do.....	Addition to brick hospital.....	3,957.88
Do.....	Superintendent's brick cottage.....	5,469.65
Do.....	Septic tank.....	655.00
Nevada: Fallon.....	Frame cottage.....	2,138.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick shop and domestic-science buildings.....	15,000.00
Albuquerque Pueblos (Laguna).	Frame sanatorium.....	12,990.00
Albuquerque, San Felipe day school.	Adobe horse barn.....	337.27
Albuquerque, Pagate day school.	Water system.....	3,775.00
Jicarilla.....	Frame cottage (field matron).....	450.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Brick quarters.....	8,900.00
Do.....	3 brick cottage dormitories.....	29,740.00
Do.....	Shop building and barn.....	750.00
Santa Fe.....	Addition to brick dormitory.....	16,228.00
Do.....	Water-supply extension.....	1,600.00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	3,848.32
San Juan.....	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.	16,500.00
Zuni.....	Water system.....	2,176.02
Do.....	2 frame cottages.....	3,275.00

1 Government appropriation, \$25,000.

TABLE 37.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
North Dakota:		
Fort Berthold.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	\$3,995.00
Do.....	Telephone towers.....	560.00
Do.....	Tank and tower.....	2,355.00
Fort Berthold (Shell Creek).....	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouse.....	2,083.00
Standing Rock.....	Frame hospital.....	26,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Electric lighting.....	2,693.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Brick lavatory building.....	4,764.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Armstrong Academy.....	Drilling well.....	685.00
Collins Institute.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,850.00
Euchee boarding school.....	Wiring school buildings.....	800.00
Eufaula boarding school.....	Frame domestic-science cottage.....	1,300.00
Jones Academy.....	Frame dairy barn.....	378.30
Kiowa (Fort Sill).....	Brick hospital.....	37,280.00
Osage.....	Frame cottage.....	3,000.00
Do.....	Stone oil house.....	523.00
Ponca.....	Frame office building.....	4,000.00
Seeger.....	Heating plant.....	365.00
Shawnee.....	Steel water tank.....	1,180.00
Oregon: Klamath.....	Frame cottage for forest supervisor.....	2,560.40
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Wiring buildings.....	1,500.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Electric lighting.....	705.00
Do.....	Brick hospital.....	31,149.00
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	34,700.00
Crow Creek.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,522.20
Crow Creek Reservation.....	Steel bridge across Elm Creek.....	2,150.00
Flandreau.....	Frame dairy, meat, and ice buildings.....	3,054.00
Lower Brule.....	Frame dormitory.....	4,500.00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Drilling wells.....	6,000.00
Pierre.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	12,742.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame quarters.....	3,500.00
Rosebud.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	22,595.00
Do.....	Brick hospital.....	33,200.00
Do.....	2 cottages for hospital employees.....	1,540.00
Do.....	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouses for farmer at Hamill, S. Dak.....	2,980.00
Do.....	Frame barn, Butte Creek, S. Dak.....	900.00
Sisseton.....	Frame cottage.....	1,400.00
Springfield.....	Wagon shed and poultry house.....	522.99
Washington:		
Colville.....	Stallion barn.....	1,793.54
Do.....	Implement shed, garage, and water, sewer, and lighting.....	1,792.00
Do.....	Concrete oil house.....	450.00
Colville (Inchelium sub-agency).....	Concrete guardhouse.....	775.00
Cushman.....	Concrete walks and driveways.....	5,295.70
Neah Bay, Quileute day school.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	2,000.00
Spokane (Wellpinit).....	5 frame cottages, guardhouse, office building, and warehouse, and water and sewer systems.....	10,600.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward.....	Tank and tower.....	2,351.00
Keshena.....	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory building.....	44,846.00
Do.....	Steel highway bridge across Wolf River.....	5,054.40
Tomah.....	Remodeling laundry and construction of pump house.....	836.00
Do.....	Central steam heating plant.....	10,000.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Dairy barn.....	2,182.18
Do.....	Oil house.....	574.12
Do.....	Flour and saw mill.....	18,000.00
Do.....	2 steel bridges.....	982.00

TABLE 38.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$746,104.58
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	¹ 9,306.15
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	¹ 1,704.20
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock, Ariz.	¹ 274,450.00
Moqui.....	4 cottages.....	¹ 4,573.55
Navajo—		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	¹ 9,344.88
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14,891.36
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14,517.28
Tohatchi School.....	Frame hospital.....	5,431.18
Phoenix School and East Farm Sanatorium.....	Sewer system.....	22,347.00
Pima.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,466.66 ²
Pima, Gila Bend, Cockle-burr, and Chiu Chuischui day schools.....	3 adobe day-school buildings.....	16,800.00
Rice Station.....	Stone domestic-science building.....	1,573.48
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1,500.00
San Xavier.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,466.66 ²
San Xavier, Comababi, Indian Oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa day schools.....	4 adobe day-school buildings.....	29,313.44
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25,300.00
California, Hoopa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1,850.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5,850.00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2,500.00
Fort Lapwai.....	Frame barn.....	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7,055.00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	20,075.94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	¹ 1,917.63
Michigan, Mount Pleasant.....	Brick gymnasium.....	¹ 19,000.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac.....	Frame hospital.....	24,537.76
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	¹ 2,995.24
Do.....	Remodeling frame building for hospital.....	1,800.00
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,506.00
Pipestone.....	2 frame cottages.....	2,320.00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3,500.00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,466.66 ²
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	¹ 2,761.81
Fort Belknap.....	2 lavatory annexes.....	6,494.00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	¹ 7,640.70
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	¹ 3,006.08
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	¹ 2,607.71
Omaha.....	Remodeling employees' building.....	1,030.80
Winnebago.....	Electric lighting.....	848.00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	8,692.85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,559.40
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,666.66 ²
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450.00
Do.....	Water system.....	1,000.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium.....	¹ 24,134.30
Albuquerque Pueblos—		
Isleta day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	10,055.00
Laguna Sanatorium.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	3,500.00
Mescalero.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,466.66 ²
Pueblo Bonito.....	2 brick dormitories.....	19,600.00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	1,400.00
Santa Fe.....	Brick and frame dairy barn.....	3,848.32
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	¹ 6,000.00
San Juan, Aneth day school.....	Stone dormitory and repair of building.....	7,000.00
San Juan, Toadlena day school.....	2 stone dormitories.....	18,000.00

¹ Cost to June 30, 1915.² Government appropriation, \$25,000.

TABLE 38.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
North Carolina:		
Cherokee.....	Frame hospital.....	\$3,030.25
Do.....	Frame dining hall, kitchen and bakery, and sleeping porches.....	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock.....	Cement sidewalks.....	¹ 990.70
Turtle Mountain.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,466.66 ³
Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	¹ 9,750.30
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,735.00
Do.....	2 frame lavatory buildings.....	1,917.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame dairy barn.....	¹ 2,068.81
Do.....	Water system.....	2,333.97
Do.....	Central heating plant.....	¹ 7,916.36
Chilocco.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium.....	Frame hospital and power house, and water, sewer, and lighting systems.....	48,954.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters.....	2,022.96
Do.....	Frame laundry and lavatory building.....	3,500.00
Kiowa—		
Fort Sill School.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.....	Frame school building.....	10,307.00
Do.....	Frame laundry building.....	2,698.00
Do.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	4,065.00
Do.....	Acetylene gas lighting.....	1,156.62
Riverside School.....	Water system.....	3,542.60
Osage.....	Frame domestic-science cottage.....	1,855.90
Oregon: Umatilla School.....	Water system.....	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	3 frame cottages.....	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Frame cottage.....	3,997.60
Crow Creek.....	2 frame cottages.....	3,139.94
Pierre.....	Brick mess hall.....	16,842.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame lavatory building.....	2,700.00
Yankton.....	Water and sewer systems.....	¹ 1,866.32
Utah: Uintah.....	Water system.....	¹ 6,272.11
Washington:		
Spokane Agency.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,367.00
Tulalip.....	Frame quarters.....	2,650.00
Wisconsin: Oneida.....	Septic tank.....	1,720.00

¹ Cost to June 30, 1915.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Purchased, current year.					Value of stock.				
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stal- lions and jacks.	Cattle.			Total value.	Value, mis- cella- neous.	Num- ber horses and mules.	Num- ber cows and heifers.	Num- ber bulls.	Sold.	Slaugh- tered.			
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.										
	Total 1915.	\$127,166,323	\$442,056	212,828	150,219	29,435	187,653	70,773	6,104	2,091,916	\$1,508,525	\$48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	\$2,114,633	\$1,199,733
	1914.	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,551	4,716	1,980,918	1,538,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,599,633	571,924	571,924
	1913.	22,777,072	(3)	438,908	233,586	25,254	190,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991						1,788,950	533,774	533,774
	1912.	22,238,242	(3)	531,123	(3)	(3)	265,114	(3)	(3)	1,739,287						1,571,795	490,808	490,808
	1911.	17,971,209	(3)	530,000	(3)	(3)	269,321	(3)	(3)	1,219,157								
	1900.	8,187,818	(3)	333,387	(3)	(3)	257,610	(3)	(3)	575,710								
	1890.	6,384,441	(3)	443,244	(3)	(3)	170,419	(3)	(3)	994,759								
Arizona.		5,815,277	32,437	56,569	20,283	2,899	47,162	16,562	2,022	1,350,000	103,000	3,774	187	14	1,142	268	750,417	776,287
Camp Verde.		1,200	100	40	30												75	38
Colorado River.		45,191	3,416	430	357	22	455	350	12		8,570		49				5,455	1,370
Fort Apache.		447,515	8,000	4,635	2,550	(4)	6,557	1,228	497		7,300		12			50	35,000	6,400
Fort Mojave.		15,195	1,815	112	90	12	120										601	
Havasupai.		13,290	270	385	320	7	90	35	7									
Kaibab.		22,100	25				450	50	13		1,226	6	1				1,750	846
Leupp.		558,000	3,000	3,100	3,000	(7)	2,150	650	35		1,850				10		1,730	220
Moqui.		412,630	3,550	4,150	2,000	159	2,000	3,900	100		2,150				4		22,000	39,750
Navajo.		2,531,500	1,500	27,200	(4)	880	15,000	(3)	625		2,150		2	5	10		11,309	126,440
Pima.		353,300	700	2,700	2,500	805	5,700	2,900	250		4,200	3,768			16		8,550,000	550,000
Salt River.		49,356	2,211	730	736	50	355	114	12		4,650		27	2			24,030	1,841
San Carlos.		220,075	1,000	3,025	800	343	3,460	135	178		57,132		5		3		9,915	341
San Xavier.		666,420	5,300	4,670	2,900	121	6,200	160			1,100		2		972	160	5,775	2,600
Truxton Canon.		42,830	167		(4)		825		33		14,022		89	3	151	18	72,590	8,330
Western Navajo.		406,175	1,575	5,200	5,000	500	1,800	1,000	100	150,000							10,187	38,012
California.		473,616	26,883	2,031	1,784	29	3,711	963	73	1,389	30,390	327	150	4	105	5	35,821	7,054
Bishop.		28,776	2,281	250	100		100		6				1					
Campo.		11,398	1,413	37	44	3	78	37	7		50							
Digger.		19,331	66	2			2				900				14	1		
Fort Bidwell.		19,650	810	300	130	9	40	40	3	65	1,310		10				36	

1 Includes tribal stock valued at \$1,694,721.

2 Difference over last year due partly to number of pony stallions reported.

3 Included with horses and mules.

4 Included with cows and heifers.

5 Includes calves.

7 Stallions included with horses.

8 Includes sale of wool, \$250,000.

9 1914 report except purchased, sold, and slaughtered.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Purchased, current year.					Value of stock.				
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stal- lions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, mis- cella- neous.	Num- ber horses and mules.	Num- ber stal- lions and jacks.	Num- ber cows and heifers.	Num- ber bulls.	Sold.	Slaugh- tered.	
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.										
California—Continued.																		
Port Yuma.....	\$30,899	\$4,399	12	140	.....	60	15	2		\$21,930	\$317	123	1	20	2	\$475	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	60,698	4,118	110	52	1	562	118	14		1,590	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	815	\$4,070	
Maiki.....	62,800	3,615	186	229	3	343	232	3		1,250	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11,640	790	
Paia.....	62,642	4,877	349	376	2	366	50	9		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,817	1,145	
Round Valley.....	78,825	902	189	168	1	1,113	190	7		135	10	1	.....	.....	.....	7,439	.....
Soboba.....	76,367	3,542	286	345	1	647	261	16		3,225	.....	5	.....	71	1	4,649	929	
Tule River.....	141,370	860	310	200	9	400	20	6		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,950	120	
Colorado.....	193,400	200	1,050	400	72	1,825	140	176		104,165	.....	48	.....	1,500	100	.....	730	
Southern Ute.....	37,260	200	450	.....	.....	125	.....	.....		5,075	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2) 730	
Ute Mountain.....	156,140	.....	600	400	72	1,700	140	176		99,090	.....	.....	.....	1,500	100	360	.....
Florida: Seminoles.....	4,200	3,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	643,162	16,140	7,787	2,405	178	6,868	1,022	143		74,350	1,004	316	.....	489	40	68,978	8,250	
Coeur d'Alene.....	107,160	8,985	1,362	(3)	13	1,175	136	20		18,354	1,004	131	.....	35	.....	13,880	5,600	
Fort Hall.....	310,747	2,180	2,385	2,405	40	4,827	686	123		50,055	.....	144	.....	452	40	55,098	2,650	
Fort Lapwai.....	225,255	4,975	4,040	.....	125	866	200	.....		5,941	.....	41	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	7,540	640	70	60	5	57	25	2		5,640	.....	28	.....	472	2	180	700	
Kansas.....	223,608	10,333	809	335	10	627	700	12		15,287	237	70	.....	22	1	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....	133,618	8,423	526	175	6	327	300	4		5,560	135	8	.....	16	1	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	89,990	1,940	283	160	4	300	400	8		9,727	102	62	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	18,330	2,105	48	.....	.....	82	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills.....	375	100	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	17,955	2,005	45	.....	.....	80	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	305,084	13,952	868	967	41	1,524	468	142		44,796	2,445	200	.....	102	2	7,590	8,786	
Fon du Lac.....	26,561	2,107	47	63	.....	95	2	.....		9,555	405	32	.....	45	.....	.....	.....

Grand Portage.....	180	30	173	101	10	6	68	5	39	15,009	1,638	81	33	2	840	.....
Leech Lake.....	32,917	896	12	25	2	3	171	47	237	11,447	147	31	6	.....	375	.....
Neut Lake.....	4,502	52	231	344	13	316	171	90	142	7,935	255	52	18	.....	6,375	8,786
Red Lake.....	122,754	5,627	405	434	16	1,014	225	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
White Earth.....	1,118,170	5,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	4,880,135	19,417	13,373	15,053	461	35,334	10,906	815	10,437	330,509	1,742	553	9	4,388	167	73,933
Blackfeet.....	1,763,253	3,440	4,500	6,500	144	8,858	4,600	200	6,037	105,600	.....	10	.....	1,798	60	178,591
Crow.....	963,913	2,948	2,224	2,303	135	12,677	2,802	282	.....	23,389	1,497	225	2	14	41	30,800
Flathead.....	586,785	6,585	2,411	1,300	140	3,485	884	86	3,500	19,320	50	108	.....	6	60	62,920
Fort Belknap.....	104,295	875	979	.....	4	1,919	.....	60	.....	110,730	3	3	4	1,800	60	4,050
Fort Peck.....	393,509	4,738	2,239	2,450	36	1,893	520	37	900	38,844	8	159	2	298	6	76,920
Tongue River.....	507,380	830	1,500	2,500	2	4,500	2,000	159	.....	30,617	187	48	2	472	.....	11,070
Nebraska.....	391,521	33,406	2,070	1,060	5	505	50	28	40	33,168	1,801	204	1	10	1	.....
Omaha.....	186,605	23,515	7,990	600	3	250	.....	20	40	8,238	320	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	40,585	1,185	230	160	2	80	50	6	.....	1,165	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	164,331	8,706	850	300	175	.....	.....	2	.....	23,765	1,481	.....	10	.....	(2)	(2)
Nevada.....	312,848	7,079	4,775	1,200	12	2,153	1,696	32	10	11,817	20	48	.....	124	8	23,594
Fallon.....	4,962	402	69	74	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	1	.....	.....	424	42
Fort McDermitt.....	8,400	110	285	(3)	4	.....	10	.....	.....	375	.....	3	.....	.....	372	.....
Moapa River.....	2,970	100	41	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205	.....	2	.....	.....	112	52
Nevada.....	13,572	142	257	(2)	2	180	.....	6	.....	4,652	20	42	2	8	1,510	320
Walker River.....	31,020	770	195	189	2	310	64	8	.....	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,326	735
Western Shoshone.....	216,624	1,135	908	907	9	1,632	1,632	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	12,850	3,000
Reno, special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	600
New Mexico.....	3,603,320	13,959	71,488	72,390	4,744	13,948	4,655	718	710,938	115,655	27,431	178	1	1,221	70	170,895
Jicarilla.....	84,029	229	1,406	(3)	61	200	40	8	11,496	25,376	23,477	6	.....	10	1	10,850
Mescalero.....	156,120	250	427	850	43	1,350	15	69	7,717	84,697	160	163	.....	1,211	69	945
Pueblo Bonito.....	10,547,250	2,000	5,200	5,000	305	2,000	500	50	149,000	2,700	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	990
Pueblo day schools.....	533,661	7,347	3,430	2,300	236	6,238	2,000	271	66,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
San Juan.....	2,101,770	3,000	60,800	64,000	4,059	3,400	2,000	300	440,000	500	.....	3	.....	.....	17,390	17,110
Zuni.....	180,490	1,140	225	240	40	700	100	20	36,000	2,382	1,094	6	1	.....	22,450	115,250
North Carolina, Cherokee.....	43,975	12,850	95	25	.....	500	300	10	250	3,268	710	16	.....	4	.....	37,460
North Dakota.....	1,661,753	15,063	11,070	6,325	151	9,872	3,288	390	440	55,920	310	71	18	342	153	4,950
Fort Berthold.....	454,675	625	3,608	(3)	47	2,212	1,038	76	.....	16,670	310	5	18	.....	3	39,815
Fort Totten.....	274,200	7,400	1,500	1,000	6	300	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	4	.....	.....	8,850	5,875
Standing Rock.....	10,781,378	2,138	5,212	5,005	88	6,700	1,950	264	.....	38,700	.....	62	.....	342	150	23,942
Turtle Mountain.....	151,500	4,900	750	320	10	600	300	20	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)

¹ Overestimated last year.

² No record.

³ Includes calves.

⁴ Includes 150 colts.

⁵ Underestimated last year.

⁶ Includes 6 ponies.

⁷ As reported.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Purchased, current year.					Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.		Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number, horses and mules.	Number, stallions and jacks.	Number, cows and heifers.	Number, bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Bulls.									
Oklahoma.....	\$2,297,743	\$105,069	6,715	4,228	61	10,750	13,166	339	17	\$35,431	\$180	235	42	5	\$50,747	\$5,670
Cantonment.....	48,401	1,019	522	160	11	65	37	8	12	13,540	38	38	26	2		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	83,803	2,045	727	242	12	677	37	6	1	1,147	40	6	3	3	(2)	(2)
Kiowa.....	1,390,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8,000	12,500	300	(2)	30	30				(2)	(2)
Osage.....	1,395,000	55,350	2,500	3,000	25	8,000	300	300								
Otoe.....	36,685	985	239	150	3	40	40	8		2,253	35	9	9	210	210	900
Pawnee.....	42,045	4,670	222	140	3	130	40	8		6,925	75	10	16	3	7,080	1,300
Ponca.....	40,389	1,579	202	117	41	2	2	2		2,880	75	10	3	3	432	370
Red Moon.....	20,850	250	216	38	20	3	3	2		1,825	24	4	4		875	105
Sac and Fox.....	59,776	3,816	314	32	95	3	31	12		4,094	24	24	4			2,995
Sage.....	52,537	2,327	375	134	8	227	31	12		3,037	73	16	1	560	42,150	
Seneca.....	143,905	21,065	795	795	2	690	55	8	4							
Shawnee.....	373,692	11,903	522	215	45	7,085	1,020	131	900	36,312	73	16	1	560	42	96,549
Oregon.....	589,175	2,870	6,086	1,160	45	7,085	1,020	131	900	36,312	73	16	1	560	42	96,549
Klamath.....	369,510	1,110	1,006	1,100	41	4,750	1,000	100		7,000	30	14	11	41	84,365	4,430
Roseburg.....	425,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Siletz.....	15,390	1,170	80	60		120	20	8	900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Umatilla.....	433,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Warm Springs.....	145,275	590	5,000	(2)	4	2,215	(2)	31	(2)	29,312	43	2	1	549	1	12,184
South Dakota.....	4,298,679	71,905	16,921	17,431	407	29,472	9,832	731	421	372,794	2,506	833	20	5,083	397,445	43,597
Cheyenne River.....	347,461	2,223	2,865	3,218	782	3,489	1,573	152	412	171,820	650	157	7	82,680	80	49,157
Crow Creek.....	328,339	4,289	975	1,367	38	1,175	750	36		14,695	54	6	6	87	15	32,000
Flandreau.....	6,350	550	32	20	20	12	55	55		3,670	20	35	35	5	2,000	570
Lower Brule.....	182,345	1,985	350	659	25	1,616	200	200		94,721	118	356	356	8	12,563	2,195
Pine Ridge.....	1,805,989	8,230	5,884	7,027	155	14,253	6,318	267		42,307	337	69	5	325	32	298,563
Rosebud.....	1,058,430	18,830	5,400	3,700	99	8,200	200	200	9	27,926	75	46	2	346	1	24,900
Sisseton.....	315,830	13,613	615	439	3	327	26	7	9	17,655	1,306	116	2	23	32	3,100
Yankton.....	213,935	22,185	800	1,010	5	400	125	14		27,926	1,306	116	2	23	32	3,100

Utah.....	214,597	2,222	1,042	288	19	1,616	460	49	2,150	31,083	16	192	41	5	7,819	2,426
Shivwits.....	2,320	50	66	6	1	10	6									
Umatan and Ouray.....	209,407	2,022	776	282	18	1,591	450	47	2,150	31,083	16	192	41	5	7,819	2,426
Salt Lake, special agent.....	2,870	150	9 200			15	4	2								
Washington.....	883,746	33,754	7,173	2,700	156	6,482	4,394	216	6,663	33,420	86	87	279	54	114,385	22,021
Colville.....	666,644	21,384	4,943	2,088	90	4,274	2,311	143	202	19,850		35	225	50	105,330	20,290
Cushman.....	34,878	2,214	194	119		239	20	6	147						1,605	150
Neah Bay.....	7,687	377	190	20	5	71	8			100		1			1,800	200
Spokane.....	27,121	560	298	295	34	324	12	8		756		5	6		1,795	800
Taholah.....	9,568	273	37	36		63		10		50		1				
Tulalip.....	69,548	201	142		1	8 411	43	19	1,314	4,640	86	17	7	4	4,855	581
Yakima.....	10 78,300	8,746	201	(6)	26	1,100	2,000	30	5,000	8,018		28	8 41			
Wisconsin.....	340,331	17,957	1,466	365	16	1,619	206	25	36	33,275	1,530	99	166		6,913	3,330
Carter.....	8,150	200	75	70	10											
Hayward.....	13,080	220	60	70	3	120	8	12		845	65	4	6		894	330
Keshena.....	44,151	4,702	11 332	(9)		177	30	2	16	8,995		34	13		3,444	1,350
Lac du Flambeau.....	19,375	4,275	70	68		30				4,195	125	16	14			
La Pointe.....	112,275	5,750	114	145	2	275	168	10	20	17,750	1,000	38	13 132		2,575	1,650
Ondaga.....	136,000	6,000	805	(6)		1,001				60	49	5	1			
Red Cliff.....	6,700	810	10	12	1	16		1		850	300	2				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	454,283	785	802	1,760	124	6,461	920	80	200	38,185	4,383	151	112	21	7,500	50,000

¹ Value reported 1914.² No record.³ Overestimated last year.⁴ Estimated.⁵ Included with horses and mules.⁶ Included with cows and heifers.⁷ Decrease due to epidemic.⁸ Includes calves.⁹ Ponies.¹⁰ Underestimated last year.¹¹ Includes 248 ponies and colts.¹² Includes 100 steers and 2 ponies.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total...	\$33,357,928	\$3,795,267	\$1,001,232	\$14,289	\$12,393,310	\$1,677,871	\$1,766,933	\$12,704,026
Arizona.....	2,416,870	295,283	158,920	877	42,362	135,320	35,282	1,748,826
Camp Verde.....	4,330	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,055
Colorado River.....	136,400	730	318	527	36,657	12,583	276	85,309
Fort Apache.....	200,681	27,298	10,480	.....	.....	12,881	18,527	131,495
Fort Mojave.....	110,434	1,960	6,734	.....	.....	2,023	.....	99,717
Havasupai.....	7,241	500	346	.....	35	2,909	.....	3,451
Kaibab.....	6,045	3,185	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810
Leupp.....	91,041	17,387	7,065	.....	4,605	4,823	.....	57,161
Moqui.....	133,630	19,400	26,420	.....	.....	4,110	.....	183,700
Navajo.....	402,065	42,325	26,514	.....	.....	9,709	3,204	320,313
Phoenix.....	502,733	.....	50,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,200
Pima.....	158,785	6,208	2,900	350	1,065	19,402	.....	128,860
Rice Station.....	87,575	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,975
Salt River.....	41,380	5,915	2,200	.....	.....	9,048	.....	24,217
San Carlos ¹	216,633	156,265	8,210	.....	.....	13,337	13,275	25,066
San Xavier.....	16,891	5,750	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	9,841
Truxton Canon.....	138,180	3,850	6,245	.....	.....	27,000	.....	121,085
Western Navajo.....	162,826	4,570	6,090	.....	.....	36,195	.....	115,971
California.....	894,993	56,303	33,649	150	12,675	82,392	7,703	702,121
Bishop.....	33,154	767	169	.....	600	.....	.....	31,618
Campo.....	9,974	3,070	90	.....	.....	90	.....	6,724
Digger.....	4,824	4,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	104,470	.....	500	150	.....	.....	.....	103,820
Fort Yuma.....	81,139	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,339
Greenville.....	48,314	.....	3,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,419
Hoopa Valley.....	60,190	4,900	1,850	.....	.....	9,075	3,950	40,415
Malik.....	21,425	15,260	45	.....	8,900	.....	.....	1,220
Pala.....	29,510	6,555	1,090	.....	3,100	2,110	.....	16,655
Round Valley.....	76,191	2,835	630	.....	.....	.....	3,525	69,201
Sherman Institute.....	362,331	.....	24,215	.....	.....	60,906	.....	277,210
Soboba.....	46,190	15,528	1,165	.....	.....	10,211	.....	19,286
Tule River.....	13,281	1,764	.....	.....	75	.....	228	11,214
Colorado.....	89,013	38,923	1,995	.....	2,225	2,900	.....	43,070
Southern Ute.....	63,863	10,773	1,925	.....	2,225	.....	.....	42,940
Ute Mountain.....	* 25,250	* 22,150	70	.....	.....	2,900	.....	130
Idaho.....	461,496	80,133	38,480	.....	17,342	76,362	1,605	247,564
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,426	49,470	1,705	.....	.....	1,565	570	11,116
Fort Hall.....	228,899	30,663	12,610	.....	17,342	14,352	.....	153,842
Fort Lapwai.....	31,326	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,035	28,851
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	136,925	.....	22,725	.....	.....	60,445	.....	53,755
Iowa: Sacand Fox.....	99,253	.....	83,140	.....	.....	415	.....	6,698
Kansas.....	527,876	9,225	24,488	.....	.....	131,418	.....	362,745
Haskell Institute.....	443,189	.....	24,363	.....	.....	106,935	.....	317,891
Kickapoo.....	70,314	.....	125	.....	.....	24,483	.....	45,706
Potawatomi.....	14,373	9,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,148
Michigan.....	205,652	310	11,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,862
Bay Mills.....	2,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360
Macinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	200,907	.....	11,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,427
Minnesota.....	681,901	138,114	31,077	.....	.....	9,146	6,916	496,648
Cass Lake (Leech Lake).....	17,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,279
Fond du Lac.....	12,505	7,745	500	.....	.....	100	.....	4,160
Grand Portage.....	9,022	8,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Leech Lake.....	98,358	33,303	2,225	.....	.....	4,736	.....	58,094
Nett Lake.....	30,273	13,572	2,575	.....	.....	.....	271	13,855
Pipestone.....	150,185	5,925	845	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,260
Red Lake.....	117,912	18,329	.....	.....	.....	4,310	6,495	87,933
Vermillion Lake.....	58,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,535
White Earth.....	¹ 187,832	50,368	24,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,532

¹ Overestimated last year.² 1914 report.³ Increase due to increase in stock.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,061,838	\$346,316	\$35,215	\$1,151	\$170,604	\$104,968	\$17,355	\$386,229
Blackfeet.....	¹ 132,436	31,411	2,575	.....	.....	5,920	.....	92,530
Crow.....	305,222	124,385	12,990	.....	52,017	25,970	970	88,890
Flathead.....	195,766	71,605	925	.....	108,951	700	12,685	2,900
Fort Belknap.....	144,872	21,757	2,450	.....	8,136	57,492	200	54,837
Fort Peck.....	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151	.....	14,736	.....	73,092
Tongue River.....	125,615	44,200	285	.....	1,500	150	3,500	75,980
Nebraska.....	446,040	100,305	5,815	.....	.....	16,175	.....	323,745
Genoa.....	316,745	.....	5,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,175
Omaha.....	24,000	7,825	.....	.....	.....	16,175	.....	.....
Santee.....	30,500	30,050	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Winnebago.....	74,795	62,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,365
Nevada.....	298,838	43,262	4,866	29	3,414	29,657	.....	217,610
Carson.....	100,676	1,936	3,601	.....	.....	21,053	.....	74,086
Fallon.....	12,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,125
Fort McDermitt.....	16,045	3,817	850	.....	70	3,630	.....	7,678
Moapa River.....	4,608	.....	90	.....	173	.....	.....	4,405
Nevada.....	75,892	8,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,442
Walker River.....	17,278	.....	.....	.....	2,075	.....	.....	15,203
Western Shoshone.....	71,425	28,359	325	.....	1,096	4,974	.....	36,671
Reno, special agent	729	700	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,358,890	99,499	51,164	.....	16,933	141,181	22,600	1,027,513
Albuquerque.....	258,805	9,900	8,725	.....	.....	32,550	.....	207,630
Jicarilla.....	135,431	26,483	5,507	.....	188	13,671	9,150	80,432
Mescalero.....	136,747	14,698	2,364	.....	.....	15,055	11,650	92,980
Pueblo Bonito.....	136,725	18,000	825	.....	.....	8,900	.....	109,900
Pueblo day schools	126,024	1,700	16,804	.....	.....	11,718	.....	95,802
San Juan.....	228,072	28,718	5,391	.....	.....	31,037	1,800	161,126
Santa Fe.....	183,803	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,056
Zuni.....	153,280	.....	8,798	.....	16,745	29,150	.....	98,587
New York Agency.....	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	97,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,357
North Dakota.....	977,685	163,691	61,177	313	.....	114,556	.....	637,948
Bismarck.....	83,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,379
Fort Berthold.....	80,296	41,936	1,777	313	.....	27,993	.....	8,277
Fort Totten.....	200,488	7,978	6,410	.....	.....	4,410	.....	181,690
Standing Rock.....	336,209	81,578	29,900	.....	.....	48,108	.....	176,623
Turtle Mountain.....	60,687	26,509	3,755	.....	.....	2,885	.....	27,538
Wahpeton.....	216,626	5,690	19,335	.....	.....	31,160	.....	160,441
Oklahoma.....	2,801,268	187,767	59,913	100	.....	240,904	.....	2,312,584
Cantonment.....	87,100	1,325	400	100	.....	62,791	.....	22,484
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	366,877	23,335	3,037	.....	.....	90,605	.....	249,900
Chilocco.....	660,869	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	656,369
Five Civilized Tribes.....	15,035	15,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	485,894	32,190	46,376	.....	.....	46,669	.....	360,659
Osage.....	186,234	35,875	1,275	.....	.....	8,675	.....	140,409
Otoe.....	66,508	6,800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,308
Pawnee.....	133,775	29,982	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,493
Ponca.....	95,856	17,435	300	.....	.....	5,523	.....	72,598
Red Moon.....	69,852	2,030	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,728
Sac and Fox.....	55,120	14,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,820
Serer.....	100,074	2,950	2,876	.....	.....	12,996	.....	81,252
Seneca.....	¹ 22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000
Shawnee.....	104,375	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,895
Total ²	2,449,569	187,767	59,528	100	.....	227,259	.....	1,974,915

¹ Overestimated last year.² Buildings included under administration.³ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	\$351,699		\$385			\$13,645		\$337,669
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee orphan school.....	33,197							33,197
Chickasaw Nation—Bloomfield Seminary.....	11,777							11,777
Collins Institute.....	20,705		150					20,555
Choctaw Nation—Armstrong Male Academy.....	55,456							55,456
Jones Male Academy.....	30,823							30,823
Wheelock Academy.....	30,321							30,321
Creek Nation—Euchee boarding school.....	49,577					10,110		39,467
Eufaula boarding school.....	34,590		125			3,535		30,930
Nuyaka boarding school.....	30,485		110					30,375
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy.....	54,768							54,768
Oregon.....	700,238	\$14,865	29,435	\$30	\$14,327	114,547	\$22,220	504,814
Klamath ¹	139,238	4,470	2,825		14,327	19,677	19,235	78,704
Roseburg.....	1,980	1,900		30			50	
Salem.....	347,135		22,807			91,820		232,508
Siletz.....	² 17,139	² 5,945	1,653					9,541
Umatilla.....	120,775						635	120,140
Warm Springs.....	73,971	2,550	2,150			3,050	2,300	63,921
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	545,190		25,920			101,400		417,870
South Dakota.....	3,217,021	885,421	264,576	1,355	27,700	291,502	380,485	1,365,982
Canton Asylum.....	138,521		138,521					
Cheyenne River.....	381,641	190,767	40,435		1,200	43,110		106,129
Crow Creek.....	112,528	37,048	2,375	225		8,530		64,350
Flandreau.....	247,965	6,825	4,300			55,623		181,217
Lower Brule.....	122,352	57,942	6,275			8,850		49,285
Pierre.....	222,659		7,175		26,500	46,321		142,603
Pine Ridge.....	³ 859,403	183,586	20,290	730		20,503	³ 380,485	253,812
Rapid City.....	256,085	4,415	4,980			61,045		185,645
Rosebud.....	665,734	342,249	39,025	400		47,520		236,540
Sisseton.....	82,549	20,525						62,024
Springfield.....	31,426							31,426
Yankton.....	96,155	42,064	1,200					52,891
Utah.....	391,300	291,360	3,255		31,818	7,036	4,500	53,331
Shivwits.....	8,221	260	150					7,811
Uintah and Ouray Salt Lake, special agent.....	377,234	⁴ 291,100	3,105		31,818	7,036	4,500	39,675
	5,845							5,845
Washington.....	1,652,142	787,970	47,540	1,300	19,038	37,096	49,343	709,855
Colville.....	⁵ 844,716	⁵ 722,097	26,135	1,300		31,306	36,604	27,274
Cushman.....	424,977		11,000					413,977
Neah Bay.....	9,080	7,405						1,675
Spokane.....	23,226	5,136					5,400	15,690
Taholah.....	19,038		900					18,138
Tulalip.....	210,517	29,482	6,780					174,255
Yakima.....	117,588	23,550	2,725		19,038	5,790	7,339	58,846

¹ 1914 report.² As reported.³ Includes timber reserve.⁴ Includes supplies in storehouse.⁵ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium m.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,871,914	\$44,180	\$21,937	.....	.....	\$36,226	\$1,200,124	\$569,447
Carter.....	1,750	1,325	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	121,816	1,901	4,990	.....	.....	19,280	27	95,618
Keshena.....	1,379,026	33,272	8,745	.....	.....	15,646	1,198,997	122,366
Lac du Flambeau.....	81,291	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,971
La Pointe.....	7,692	7,092	120	.....	.....	340	40	100
Oneida.....	64,589	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,129
Red Cliff.....	3,362	590	190	.....	.....	960	1,060	562
Tomah.....	152,878	.....	4,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,191
Wittenberg.....	59,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,510
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	389,045	165,058	6,615	.....	\$15,695	4,670	18,800	178,207
State totals...	21,277,620	3,748,120	1,001,232	\$5,305	374,133	1,677,871	1,766,933	12,704,026
Miscellaneous.....	12,080,308	47,147	.....	8,984	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	2 2,884	2 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression.....	2 650	2 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service.....	2 8,984	.....	.....	2 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).....	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Indian office.....	43,613	43,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes saw mill plant, etc.² 1914 report.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendences.	Total Individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total 1915.....	\$658,262,436	\$438,116,841	\$368,030,944	\$11,369,277	\$12,224,106	\$10,827,552	\$4,244,646	\$31,420,226	\$220,145,595	\$101,390,579	\$70,558,336	\$42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,630	431,812,232	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	378,890,856	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,337,204	2,815,071	23,220,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,068,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,213	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	22,998,965	244,420,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,033,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	76,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona.....	46,573,626	10,641,675	3,977,240	7,000	4,116	313,470	328,887	6,010,962	35,931,951	23,848,494	11,990,480	92,977
Camp Verde.....	1,575	1,575				200	175	1,200	1,823,093	1,742,500	22,500	58,093
Colorado River.....	2,319,784	496,691	436,500			6,500	7,000	46,691	9,154,714	5,534,832	3,610,200	9,682
Fort Apache.....	9,617,429	462,715			4,116	1,700	12,500	448,515				
Fort Mojave.....	403,056	403,056	377,125			3,720	2,900	15,195				
Havasupai.....		18,490				3,500	700	14,290	30,050	30,050		
Kalab.....	201,678	24,350				2,050	200	22,100	177,328	177,328		
Leupp.....	2,770,651	581,300				3,300	20,000	558,000	2,189,351	2,189,351		
Mocul.....	2,332,130	491,130				40,500	8,000	442,630	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	15,551,570	2,956,570				35,000	40,000	2,881,500	12,598,000	5,098,000	7,500,000	
Pima.....	4,036,990	1,819,700	1,315,400			46,000	85,000	373,300	2,217,290	2,217,290	20,000	
Salt River.....	980,163	729,633	628,115			17,900	18,912	61,706	2,253,530	2,253,530		
San Carlos.....	2,994,215	82,210				21,600	8,000	52,640	2,821,975	2,088,361	721,180	12,434
San Xavier.....	2,218,189	2,136,090	1,220,100	7,000		123,000	115,000	669,990	113,099	111,599	1,500	
Truxton Canon.....	9,830	9,830				2,500	300	7,030	952,848	824,980	115,100	12,768
Western Navajo.....	2,192,048	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
California.....	8,331,506	4,528,692	1,815,894	1,915,000	25,456	200,536	93,130	478,586	3,802,904	2,869,607	920,100	13,197
Bishop.....	372,501	302,501	255,200		25	12,500	6,000	28,776	70,000	70,000		
Campo.....	80,992	15,123				2,730	995	11,398	65,839	65,839		
Digger.....	796	796				350	70	376				
Fort Bidwell.....	379,121	359,121	4,275,000	40,000	2,121	15,000	7,000	20,000	20,000		20,000	
Fort Yuma.....	767,824	677,096	623,100			9,000	14,097	30,899	90,728	72,000	8,000	10,728
Greenville.....	2,077	2,077			2,077							
Hopca Valley.....	2,593,064	2,009,464	118,000	1,800,000	13,266	12,000	5,500	60,698	584,000	159,000	425,000	
Maki.....	121,260	121,260				29,000	23,000	65,330	1,981,135	1,981,135		
Pala.....	2,102,395	335,041	149,516			34,900	12,940	62,642	95,013	4,941,513	500	
Round Valley.....	617,241	614,452	395,048	75,000	6,930	51,346	7,503	78,625	2,789	320		2,469
Soboba.....	484,177	113,777				23,810	11,525	78,442	370,400	359,800	10,600	
Tule River.....	575,907	52,907			1,037	9,000	1,500	41,370	523,000	67,000	456,000	

Colorado.....	2, 463, 608	510, 545	275, 440	900	132, 545	7, 000	7, 600	87, 060	1, 958, 063	162, 000	102, 250	1, 693, 813
Southern Ute.....	1, 192, 168	403, 647	275, 440	900	71, 047	7, 000	7, 000	42, 200	788, 521	.....	.....	788, 521
Ute Mountain.....	1, 276, 440	106, 898	.....	.....	61, 498	.....	600	44, 800	1, 169, 542	162, 000	102, 250	906, 292
Florida: Seminole.....	115, 946	4, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 200	111, 746	111, 745	.....	.....
Idaho.....	14, 357, 736	11, 971, 815	10, 387, 565	139, 500	296, 447	357, 500	165, 500	625, 303	2, 385, 921	941, 232	1, 245, 560	199, 129
Coeur d'Alene.....	2, 708, 681	2, 451, 536	1, 844, 575	112, 000	194, 801	160, 000	30, 000	110, 160	257, 145	71, 662	11, 200	174, 283
Fort Hall.....	4, 817, 859	3, 562, 458	3, 165, 110	.....	3, 460	85, 000	30, 000	278, 888	1, 253, 401	751, 570	491, 860	11, 971
Fort Lapwai.....	6, 831, 196	5, 937, 821	5, 377, 880	27, 500	98, 186	112, 500	105, 500	236, 255	873, 375	118, 000	742, 500	12, 875
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	731, 034	41, 384	.....	.....	20, 544	10, 800	2, 500	7, 540	690, 310	311, 685	375	378, 250
Kansas.....	3, 833, 159	3, 615, 971	2, 856, 370	.....	118, 543	257, 050	160, 400	223, 608	217, 188	.....	.....	217, 188
Kickapoo.....	2, 026, 399	1, 937, 011	1, 476, 390	.....	118, 543	151, 050	57, 500	133, 618	89, 388	.....	.....	89, 388
Potawatomi.....	1, 806, 760	1, 678, 960	1, 880, 070	.....	.....	106, 000	102, 900	89, 990	127, 800	.....	.....	127, 800
Michigan.....	307, 227	307, 227	146, 756	42, 408	46, 533	28, 500	15, 700	27, 330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills.....	7, 775	7, 775	1, 200	.....	.....	5, 500	700	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
MacInnac.....	293, 452	293, 452	145, 536	42, 408	46, 533	23, 000	15, 000	26, 955	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	16, 023, 156	7, 176, 250	5, 732, 511	370, 338	501, 727	213, 650	37, 800	320, 224	8, 846, 906	985, 800	1, 150, 243	6, 710, 803
Fon du Lac.....	1, 218, 230	656, 818	357, 000	105, 000	138, 707	27, 500	2, 050	26, 551	561, 412	.....	.....	561, 412
Grand Portage.....	355, 467	104, 330	75, 000	25, 000	4, 000	100	50	180	251, 137	48, 000	16, 000	187, 137
Leech Lake.....	1, 922, 987	925, 922	588, 003	61, 338	152, 564	74, 000	10, 000	39, 417	998, 065	.....	.....	998, 065
Nett Lake.....	950, 440	576, 166	435, 272	119, 000	8, 242	6, 750	2, 000	4, 702	374, 274	.....	.....	374, 274
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	59, 800	59, 800	54, 000	.....	.....	5, 300	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	3, 585, 831	278, 537	.....	.....	24, 343	100, 000	23, 000	131, 194	3, 307, 354	927, 888	1, 110, 243	1, 269, 223
Vermillion Lake.....	21, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 000	.....	6 24, 000	.....
White Earth.....	7, 935, 341	4, 574, 677	4, 222, 636	60, 000	173, 871	(7)	(7)	118, 170	3, 330, 664	9, 972	.....	3, 320, 692
Montana.....	46, 278, 904	19, 774, 033	14, 224, 933	845, 215	226, 525	536, 475	405, 250	3, 535, 635	26, 504, 871	18, 341, 343	6, 995, 625	1, 167, 903
Blackfeet.....	8, 375, 882	4, 897, 788	3, 019, 600	.....	75	181, 775	72, 800	1, 623, 538	3, 478, 094	2, 468, 212	824, 915	184, 967
Crow.....	12, 019, 927	5, 037, 777	4, 355, 168	2, 000	108, 531	106, 850	74, 300	410, 898	5, 531, 107	5, 531, 107	593, 870	837, 173
Flathead.....	13, 329, 079	4, 700, 762	3, 075, 100	763, 750	81, 127	120, 000	75, 000	585, 785	8, 628, 317	4, 054, 024	4, 500, 000	74, 233
Fort Belknap.....	4, 317, 053	.....	.....	.....	7, 608	30, 000	19, 000	55, 775	4, 204, 670	3, 899, 600	300, 590	4, 480
Fort Peck.....	4, 521, 483	4, 460, 942	3, 775, 065	79, 465	9, 613	65, 350	137, 000	393, 509	60, 581	(3)	.....	60, 581
Tongue River.....	3, 715, 480	544, 421	.....	.....	19, 511	32, 500	29, 250	406, 130	3, 171, 059	2, 388, 400	776, 250	6, 409
Nebraska.....	11, 374, 970	11, 008, 235	9, 790, 463	.....	226, 415	454, 761	142, 135	394, 521	366, 075	116, 230	1, 300	249, 145
Omaha.....	3, 979, 709	3, 819, 482	3, 155, 550	.....	152, 327	255, 000	100, 000	186, 605	130, 227	90, 000	1, 300	38, 927
Santee.....	1, 453, 332	1, 403, 253	1, 270, 580	.....	74, 088	11, 000	4, 000	43, 585	50, 279	.....	.....	50, 279
Winnebago.....	5, 941, 729	5, 755, 560	5, 364, 333	.....	.....	188, 761	38, 135	164, 331	186, 169	26, 230	.....	159, 939

1 Unknown.
 2 Lands opened for settlement.

3 1914 report.
 4 Timber on school land.

5 Includes tribal stock.
 6 Overestimated last year.

7 Data incomplete.
 8 Includes \$1,694,721 tribal stock.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Nevada.....	\$2,477,537	\$1,110,307	\$667,630	5,000	\$2,235	\$68,200	\$52,231	\$314,951	\$1,367,230	\$1,346,070	\$12,600	\$8,560
Fallon.....	16,512	13,512	.....	.....	.....	7,000	1,550	4,962	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	63,570	55,330	35,530	.....	.....	5,200	3,700	10,900	8,210	8,210	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	146,670	146,670	146,670	.....	.....	800	400	2,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	678,046	21,555	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1,500	13,775	656,491	639,500	12,000	4,991
Wal er River.....	292,439	192,349	147,600	229	.....	9,500	4,600	30,420	102,090	101,490	600	.....
Western Shoshone.....	842,994	245,585	.....	.....	.....	13,420	15,541	216,624	597,409	593,840	.....	3,569
Reno, special agent.....	435,306	1,435,306	342,000	5,000	2,006	26,000	25,000	35,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	22,001,982	6,633,271	878,332	1,260,000	128,563	634,400	169,050	3,562,926	15,368,711	10,545,902	4,770,094	52,715
Jicarilla.....	1,911,862	1,637,949	316,832	1,260,000	3,292	15,300	10,050	52,475	253,913	141,231	61,554	51,128
Mescalero.....	5,451,994	263,287	.....	.....	120,687	30,800	22,000	89,800	5,188,707	619,800	4,567,320	1,587
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,984,250	1,108,750	561,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	547,250	1,875,500	1,875,500	.....	.....
Pueblo Day Schools.....	3,964,017	978,757	.....	.....	3,096	355,000	77,000	543,611	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	.....
San Juan.....	6,225,738	2,250,738	.....	.....	1,488	80,000	20,000	2,149,250	3,975,000	3,930,000	45,000	.....
Zuni.....	1,464,121	373,790	.....	.....	.....	153,300	40,000	180,490	1,090,331	1,067,831	22,500	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	4,507,845	1,648	.....	.....	1,648	.....	.....	.....	4,506,197	4,442,350	.....	63,847
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	938,925	148,269	.....	.....	23,064	71,980	6,250	46,075	790,656	588,000	192,000	10,656
North Dakota.....	26,947,758	23,031,973	19,982,317	250,000	232,578	602,425	284,125	1,680,528	3,915,785	2,346,946	129,215	1,439,594
Fort Berthold.....	3,927,413	1,982,658	1,183,658	.....	18,500	218,425	101,125	460,950	1,944,755	1,157,784	129,215	657,726
Fort Totten.....	1,525,909	1,523,508	1,084,341	.....	27,967	67,000	70,000	274,200	1,401,200	1,401,200	.....	2,401
Standing Rock.....	16,992,480	15,023,851	13,561,613	250,000	158,360	187,000	88,000	778,878	1,968,629	1,189,162	.....	779,467
Turtle Mountain.....	4,501,956	4,501,956	4,152,705	.....	27,751	130,000	25,000	166,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	263,808,916	229,284,750	212,627,760	76,170	4,833,335	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	34,524,166	14,463,514	1,717,000	18,343,652
Cantonment.....	1,025,670	1,025,670	776,575	.....	54,994	88,900	56,800	48,401	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,390,662	3,765,434	3,330,835	.....	198,796	110,000	27,000	98,803	624,628	.....	.....	624,628
Kiowa.....	19,594,521	15,813,374	13,919,010	.....	689,364	815,000	385,000	5,000	3,781,147	.....	.....	3,781,147
Osage.....	23,109,432	17,358,410	8,582,321	.....	305,335	1,350,000	352,000	6,768,754	5,751,022	11,993	.....	5,751,022
Otoe.....	1,985,001	1,628,691	1,357,531	63,000	66,475	75,000	27,000	39,685	356,310	6,480	.....	349,830
Pawnee.....	2,060,605	1,863,809	1,468,010	12,000	228,584	96,550	6,620	52,045	196,796	.....	.....	196,796

Ponca.....	3,264,208	3,150,826	2,761,609	1,170	143,833	176,320	22,940	44,934	113,382	4,800	108,582
Red Moon.....	558,593	558,593	505,575		10,768	13,000	8,400	20,850			(⁹)
Sac and Fox.....	1,485,997	1,485,997	1,140,546		150,552	110,170	24,953	59,776			(⁹)
Seger.....	1,461,025	1,461,025	1,146,075		74,373	107,740	80,075	52,762			
Seneca.....	3,022,169	2,581,318	2,151,702		22,901	202,950	35,800	167,965	440,851	7,750	433,101
Shawnee.....	1,854,988	1,854,988	1,637,748		51,248	45,000	47,500	73,792			
Total ⁶	63,812,271	52,548,135	38,777,237	76,170	1,997,243	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	11,264,136	31,023	11,233,113
Five Civilized Tribes.....	199,996,645	176,736,615	1173,850,523	(⁹)	2,886,092				23,260,030	914,492,491	7,110,539
Oregon.....	46,065,195	10,081,179	6,998,536	2,400,700	262,162	265,400	123,250	601,131	35,384,016	6,370,000	28,638,920
Klamath.....	28,629,564	2,153,781	1,047,880	540,000	31,801	117,400	33,800	382,810	26,475,783	3,141,200	23,160,000
Roseburg.....	2,582,155	2,582,155	1,492,000	1,800,000	105,155	90,000	60,000	35,000			174,583
Stielitz.....	6,700,894	429,728	1,374,900	19,000	20,438			15,300	241,166	12,800	195,000
Tumalla.....	5,103,587	4,683,240	4,430,000	4,200	99,840	72,000	19,200	38,000	425,347	244,000	13,200
Warm Springs.....	9,073,956	832,275	633,736	37,900	4,838	16,000	10,250	129,931	8,241,720	2,972,000	5,267,720
South Dakota.....	66,784,289	58,133,859	49,819,148	60,800	1,191,922	2,080,875	775,000	4,256,114	8,650,430	2,637,136	174,565
Canton Asylum.....	1,194	1,194			1,194						5,788,729
Cheyenne River.....	10,252,341	7,838,622	6,739,034		108,712	354,875	84,000	551,981	2,413,719	1,422,742	8,980
Crow Creek.....	1,988,155	1,851,067	1,288,096		91,632	93,000	47,000	334,339	134,088	6,732	981,997
Flanthead.....	117,932	117,932	84,000		82	20,000	7,000	6,850			127,356
Lower Brule.....	1,986,920	1,776,573	1,497,200	10,800	55,688	50,000	15,000	147,885	210,347	112,000	36,460
Pierre.....	130	130			130						61,887
Pine Ridge.....	16,124,071	14,620,729	12,044,615	50,000	181,750	210,000	325,000	1,809,364	1,503,342	633,662	106,625
Rosebud.....	20,403,157	16,870,234	14,916,304		768,000	768,000	150,000	1,035,930	3,532,923	512,000	2,998,423
Sisseton.....	10,104,418	9,498,776	8,858,182		184,764	220,000	80,000	155,830	605,642		2,998,423
Yankton.....	5,805,971	5,555,602	4,391,697		567,970	315,000	67,000	213,985	250,369		605,642
Utah.....	5,236,072	2,261,338	1,584,815		360,426	66,900	32,500	216,697	2,974,734	563,500	250,369
Shilwits.....	20,820	5,320				2,400	500	2,420	15,500	15,500	2,376,359
Uintah and Ouray.....	5,208,882	2,249,648	1,584,815		360,426	62,000	31,000	211,407	2,959,234	548,000	(¹⁰)
Salt La. e. special agent.....	6,370	6,370				2,500	1,000	2,870			2,376,359
Washington.....	45,630,089	27,882,717	21,492,395	3,687,034	1,075,401	491,275	214,165	922,447	17,747,342	6,259,643	10,889,139
Colville.....	14,081,776	8,331,026	5,854,970	800,000	609,347	252,400	138,165	676,144	5,750,750	3,097,500	598,560
Cushman.....	784,531	661,755	545,253	26,600	25,503	22,900	6,590	34,879	122,776		428,250
Nash Bay.....	386,114	98,487	17,000	4,000	25,503	32,500	25,500	19,437	22,047		122,776
Spokane.....	2,751,337	1,486,725	990,880	392,530	11,744	50,000	10,400	31,121	1,264,612	22,047	275,000
Taholah.....	7,098,987	1,364,234	344,192	953,376	4,898	41,000	10,010	10,718	5,734,713	421,845	817,875
Tulalip.....	4,368,813	4,368,813	2,691,974	1,323,363	165,748	92,475	23,450	71,798	1,512,894	4,214,900	24,892
Yakima.....	16,148,531	11,571,667	11,048,096	187,110	258,161	165,748	23,450	71,798	4,576,864	1,205,357	6,919
											15,143

1 Overestimated last year.

2 As reported.

3 Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

4 Included in Seneca.

5 Decrease due to admission of Peoria and Miami Indians to citizenship.

6 Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

7 1913 report.

8 Included in value of land.

9 Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value coal.

10 Included in Uintah and Ouray.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Wisconsin.....	\$19,556,256	\$7,234,779	\$3,049,460	\$309,212	\$2,401,426	\$975,625	\$120,025	\$379,031	\$12,321,477	\$3,259,011	\$6,675,335	\$2,387,131
Carter.....	208,837	63,489			48,314	5,325	1,500	8,350	145,348	145,348		
Hayward.....	771,664	769,758	594,500	90,000	45,378	23,500	2,800	13,580	1,908	1,000	906	
Keshena.....	11,123,194	120,305			10,629	53,800	9,725	46,151	11,002,839	2,934,153	6,000,000	2,063,736
Lac du Flambeau.....	535,829	475,961	234,274	18,212		178,000	26,000	19,375	109,968	95,295	14,673	
La Pointe.....	4,276,320	3,533,319	800,767	161,000	2,122,307	270,000	52,000	127,275	742,971	83,215	659,756	
Oneida.....	1,893,630	1,893,630	1,306,240		10,790	395,000	25,000	156,600			(1)	
Red Cliff.....	299,662	299,662	113,679	40,000	85,283	50,000	3,000	7,700	318,395			318,395
Tomah.....	397,120	78,725			78,725							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	3,911,070	2,132,754	1,723,379		62,585	20,100	35,000	291,690	1,778,316	830,310	918,630	29,376

¹ Included in New York.TABLE 42.—*Employees in Indian school and agency service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1915.*

Position.	Total.		School service.		Agency service.		Range of salaries. ¹
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
Total.....	5,175	\$3,423,301	2,772	\$1,870,776	2,403	\$1,552,525	
Supervision of Indians:							
Superintendents and assistant superintendents.....	149	261,578	146	254,428	3	7,150	\$900 to \$3,600
Cashiers and storekeepers.....	11	12,035	8	7,360	3	4,675	600 to 1,040
Clerks.....	516	517,518	109	94,840	407	422,678	600 to 1,800
Stenographers.....	18	47,452			48	47,452	660 to 1,080
Principals and assistant principals.....	78	78,518	78	78,518			900 to 1,400
Disciplinarians.....	63	52,270	62	50,370	1	1,800	720 to 1,400
Judges.....	106	7,332	2	638	104	7,764	240 to 420
Police, privates.....	641	181,948	12	2,940	629	178,400	240 to 420
Constables.....	6	4,360			6	4,360	600 to 850

Education:	586	404,762	586	404,762	600 to 900
	30	19,820	30	19,820	600 to 750
Academic—	50	36,060	47	34,740	600 to 1,000
Kindergartners.....					
Industrial teachers.....					
Mechanical—					
General mechanics.....	38	27,420	9	7,020	400 to 1,200
Engineers and assistant engineers.....	130	94,040	99	78,120	420 to 1,200
Blacksmiths and cartmen.....	160	116,080	71	51,840	480 to 900
Shoe and harness makers.....	28	17,360	24	14,900	300 to 900
Others.....	25	19,390	17	13,570	300 to 900
Domestic science—					
Domestic-science teachers.....	24	16,680	24	16,680	600 to 840
Housekeepers.....	185	59,820	184	59,220	300 to 600
Matrons.....	205	119,815	201	110,775	300 to 840
Assistant matrons.....	76	39,510	74	39,210	460 to 600
Cooks and bakers.....	189	94,460	181	90,380	180 to 660
Seamstresses and laundresses.....	294	122,780	252	122,040	300 to 660
Others.....	7	4,860	7	4,860	480 to 720
Health—					
Physicians.....	2184	170,725	67	53,970	300 to 1,600
Nurses.....	81	54,180	65	43,500	240 to 900
Field matrons.....	78	47,220	1	600	300 to 840
Hospital matrons.....	2	1,320	1	600	600 to 720
Agriculture and stock:					
Superintendents, industries and live stock.....	20	20,760	5	4,260	900 to 1,500
Farmers and assistant farmers.....	338	281,398	69	51,660	600 to 1,200
Stockmen.....	31	27,470			720 to 960
Line riders.....	27	16,905			520 to 840
Others.....	69	42,670	33	23,810	400 to 900
Forestry:					
Deputy supervisors.....	5	7,000			1,300 to 1,500
Forest guards.....	88	66,605			400 to 900
Sawyers.....	8	7,240			700 to 1,000
Others.....	30	16,810	1	900	720 to 1,000
Miscellaneous:					
Assistants.....	119	35,910	114	34,170	120 to 600
Laborers.....	335	164,860	162	80,195	240 to 720
Teamsters.....	21	8,820	4	1,500	200 to 600
Interpreters.....	24	8,560			100 to 600
Painters.....	6	4,500	6	4,500	680 to 840
Others.....	114	91,560	22	14,430	420 to 1,000

¹ Occasionally extremely high and low salaries are not embraced herein.

² Includes 72 contract physicians, whose time is only partly employed in the Indian Service.

TABLE 43.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	110	\$177,800	19	\$43,050	91	\$134,750
Inspection.....	3	8,500	1	3,500	2	5,000
Liquor.....	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction.....	2	5,500	1	3,000	1	2,500
Health.....	30	47,400	1	3,000	29	44,400
Schools.....	11	23,500	1	3,000	10	20,500
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	2	2,500	1	2,000	1	500
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	6	12,750	1	2,250	5	10,500
Menominee.....	20	22,260	1	1,800	19	20,460
Special agents.....	9	17,300	8	16,000	1	1,300
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	267	304,295	20	40,500	247	263,795
Chief inspector.....	2	6,500	1	4,000	1	2,500
Superintendents of irrigation.....	6	13,500	6	13,500		
Total.....	8	20,000	7	17,500	1	2,500
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work..	24	34,920	1	2,000	23	32,920
Arizona.....	6	6,160	2	2,400	4	3,760
Colorado River.....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Pima.....	4	3,960	1	1,200	3	2,760
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	85	77,690	2	4,000	83	73,690
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	720			1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	11	10,690	1	1,600	10	9,090
Montana.....	13	14,405	2	3,000	11	11,405
Billings.....	1	1,200			1	1,200
Crow.....	7	6,860	1	1,500	6	5,360
Fort Belknap.....	5	6,345	1	1,500	4	4,845
Oregon: Klamath.....	27	32,720	1	2,000	26	30,720
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900			1	900
Utah.....	36	41,270	2	3,800	34	37,470
Salt Lake City.....	17	21,520	1	1,800	16	19,720
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	40	48,720	1	2,100	39	46,620
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	14	15,535	1	2,500	13	13,035
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500		
Appraising commissioners.....	2	1,800			2	1,800
Arizona.....	3	2,700			3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
California: Round Valley.....	1	2,160			1	2,160
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	2	1,350			2	1,350
South Dakota.....	5	5,025			5	5,025
Cheyenne River.....	2	2,025			2	2,025
Pine Ridge.....	3	3,000			3	3,000

¹ Includes 39 temporary positions; salaries not included.² Temporary.

TABLE 43.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
Inheritance examiners.....	54	\$61,500	19	\$34,800	35	\$26,700
Probate attorneys.....	20	25,000	20	25,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	39	39,160	3	6,000	36	33,160
Chicago.....	25	24,670	1	2,000	24	22,670
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020
San Francisco.....	6	6,470	1	2,000	5	4,470

TABLE 44.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,939	\$4,403,541
School.....	1 2,772	1,870,776
Agency.....	1 2,403	1,552,525
Field investigating and supervising force.....	110	177,800
Irrigation service.....	267	304,295
Allotment service.....	14	15,535
Inheritance examiners.....	54	61,500
Probate attorneys.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	39	39,160
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner....	260	* 331,950

¹ School and agency includes 2,533 Indians earning \$940,013, as reported by superintendents.

² 1914 report shows \$233,710, which should have been \$312,450.

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances.*

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Total.....	\$547,336.17	\$9,863,686.15	\$8,206,968.66	\$2,204,053.66
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	313.07	1,686.93
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	81,595.24	18,404.76
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	9,294.05	705.95
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	126,433.15	8,566.85
Indian schools, support.....		1,500,000.00	1,368,974.51	131,025.49
Indian school and agency buildings.....		440,000.00	301,870.96	138,129.04
Indian school transportation.....		72,000.00	66,200.50	5,799.50
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	407,284.91	42,715.09
Industry among Indians (reimbursable).....		600,000.00	436,743.91	163,256.09
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	3,548.33	26,451.67
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	143,504.08	345,700.00	364,753.77	124,450.31
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	95,568.44	45,829.00	42,775.00	98,622.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	191,920.06	8,079.94
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,355.96	644.04
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	153,267.69	146,732.31
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		300,000.00	170,336.87	129,663.13
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,661.91	2,338.09
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	76,320.72	150,000.00	145,914.05	80,406.67
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		10,000.00	7,557.79	2,442.21

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and bands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	\$21,040.00	\$10,520.00		\$31,560.00
Crows, Montana.....	11,036.07	6,000.00	\$5,724.19	11,311.88
Navajos, schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	36,598.96	63,401.04
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	6,699.96	30,000.00	29,462.22	7,237.74
Senecas of New York.....	2,514.68	6,000.00	5,966.15	2,548.53
Six Nations of New York.....	770.27	4,500.00	3,926.82	1,343.45
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,725.00	275.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,843.26	4,156.74
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,553.40	446.60
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	3,958.33	41.67
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,296.50	703.50
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,863.90	136.10
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,264.26	475.74
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	21,450.57	8,549.43
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	4,030.26	5,969.74
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,762.40	237.60
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	303,429.78	26,570.22
California.....		42,000.00	39,083.56	2,916.44
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,512.86	987.14
Utah.....		10,000.00	6,706.38	3,293.62
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	14,012.99	987.01
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.....		13,000.00	9,699.99	3,300.01
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	10,585.58	1,414.42
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	18,092.96	1,907.04
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	14,310.96	689.04
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,267.23	732.77
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		30,000.00	29,674.53	325.47
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,714.22	285.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,997.95	2.05
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,999.14	.86
Yakima Agency, Wash.....		3,000.00	2,947.38	52.62
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		1,500.00	1,268.63	231.37
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,892.31	107.69
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,530.43	469.57
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	73,243.69	11,756.31
Pawnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc.....		6,600.00	6,304.98	295.02
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	483.73	16.27
Schools.....		10,000.00	8,590.88	1,409.12
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	7,217.02	782.98
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,459.65	540.35
Quapaws, Oklahoma—				
Education.....		1,000.00	729.00	271.00
Employees, etc.....		500.00	498.14	1.86
Quinaltets and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	817.80	182.20
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		10,000.00	8,408.00	1,592.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	11,117.59	3,882.41
Employees, etc.....		6,000.00	5,561.67	438.33
Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota.....		5,000.00	4,854.82	145.18
Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc.....		107,000.00	104,337.15	2,662.85
Subsistence and civilization.....		200,000.00	155,623.30	44,376.70
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	12,708.78	1,291.22
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Wichitas and Affiliated Bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,587.58	412.42
Indian schools—				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		68,600.00	67,772.78	927.22
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,895.37	104.63
Assembly hall and gymnasium.....		25,000.00	10,049.69	14,950.31
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		18,200.00	16,435.60	1,764.40
Repairs and improvements.....		2,000.00	1,570.36	429.64
Carlisle, Pa.....		132,000.00	122,546.22	9,453.78
Repairs and improvements.....		20,000.00	17,373.02	2,626.98

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Indian schools—Continued.				
Carson City, Nev.....		\$41,700.00	\$40,458.85	\$1,241.15
Repairs and improvements.....		8,000.00	7,524.76	475.24
Cherokee, N. C.....		30,000.00	26,636.04	3,363.96
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,794.05	205.95
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	19,922.34	15,077.66
Repairs and improvements.....		15,000.00	5,101.63	9,898.37
Chilocco, Okla.....		86,250.00	83,317.48	2,932.52
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	6,937.49	62.51
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		275,000.00	270,256.68	4,743.32
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		61,500.00	59,087.94	2,412.06
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,541.31	458.69
Special repairs.....		10,000.00	7,210.28	2,789.72
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,500.00	19,762.82	737.18
Repairs and improvements.....		3,600.00	3,494.58	105.42
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		35,100.00	33,143.95	1,956.05
Repairs and improvements.....		3,800.00	2,509.13	1,290.87
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		68,500.00	66,376.92	2,123.08
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,802.78	197.22
Dairy barn.....		5,000.00		5,000.00
Genoa, Nebr.....		60,000.00	58,821.61	1,178.39
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	7,753.34	3,246.66
Industrial building.....		4,000.00	2,605.71	1,394.29
Laundry.....		4,000.00	3,006.08	993.92
Dairy barn.....		6,000.00		6,000.00
Greenville, Cal.....		18,400.00	15,867.77	2,532.23
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	2,135.93	4,464.07
Hayward, Wis.....		36,670.00	33,830.60	2,839.40
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,832.50	167.50
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		14,860.00	14,023.31	836.69
Repairs and improvements.....		2,500.00	2,396.80	103.20
Lawrence, Kans.....		127,750.00	121,339.34	6,410.66
Gymnasium.....		25,000.00	14,532.69	10,467.31
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	8,084.36	2,915.64
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		60,450.00	54,609.47	5,840.53
Buildings.....		20,000.00		20,000.00
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,304.66	695.34
Phoenix, Ariz.....		119,400.00	112,739.81	6,660.19
Repairs and improvements.....		7,500.00	6,433.71	1,066.29
Sewer system.....		32,000.00	890.46	31,109.54
Pierre, S. Dak.....		43,750.00	39,255.52	4,494.48
Irrigation system.....	\$227.40	7,000.00	1,416.24	5,811.16
Land.....		3,500.00		3,500.00
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,091.32	908.68
Buildings.....	21,234.13	22,000.00	13,824.22	29,409.91
Pipestone, Minn.....		39,175.00	36,992.45	2,182.55
Repairs and improvements.....		9,500.00	6,310.35	3,189.65
Special repairs.....		6,500.00	6,500.00	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,500.00	47,064.12	1,435.88
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	3,490.96	1,509.04
Riverside, Cal.....		108,125.00	104,226.88	3,898.12
Repairs and improvements.....		10,000.00	8,392.23	1,607.77
Salem, Oreg.....		102,000.00	98,213.92	3,781.08
Assembly hall.....		10,000.00	25.00	9,975.00
Repairs and improvements.....		12,000.00	11,829.85	170.15
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61,150.00	59,918.29	1,231.71
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,702.32	297.68
Dairy barn.....		4,000.00	3,940.50	59.50
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		31,025.00	30,131.69	893.31
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	2,907.26	3,092.74
School facilities, Papago Indians, Arizona.....		50,000.00	17,229.38	32,770.62
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	48,799.42	1,200.58
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.....		18,200.00	15,473.70	2,726.30
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,400.83	599.17
Tomah, Wis.....		43,450.00	41,692.65	1,757.35
Employees' building.....		10,000.00	1.25	9,998.75
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,491.94	508.06
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		35,200.00	33,594.34	1,605.66
Power plant and water system.....		15,000.00	1,083.28	13,916.72
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,738.79	261.21
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		175,000.00	174,940.99	59.01
Appraisal, classification, etc., reserved lands, Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	2,411.52	7,588.48

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		\$37,500.00	\$23,695.81	\$13,804.19
Bridge across the Colorado River, Topock, Ariz.		25,000.00		25,000.00
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		6,000.00	4,650.93	1,349.07
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.		2,000.00	1,991.00	9.00
Damages to individual Seminoles.		558.00	558.00	
Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		5,000.00	120.43	4,879.57
Diking, etc., Bad River Reservation, Wis. (reimbursable)		8,000.00	7,688.73	311.27
Education				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable).		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sionx Nation, South Dakota.	\$30,204.06	200,000.00	204,028.72	26,175.34
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses.		8,213.00	8,213.00	
Investigation, San Carlos Irrigation project, Arizona.		50,000.00	19,730.78	30,269.22
Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	33,396.00	6,604.00
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	1,843.74	15,000.00	14,337.91	2,505.83
Irrigation system—				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		50,000.00	49,233.01	766.99
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	5,097.39	200,000.00	30,116.43	174,980.96
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	6,708.59	50,000.00	46,173.93	10,534.66
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	87,981.74	10,000.00	37,051.30	60,930.44
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	34,317.23	25,000.00	54,660.15	4,657.08
Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,176.00	324.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable)		10,000.00	8,122.63	1,877.37
Maintenance and operation—				
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)		25,000.00	23,165.90	1,834.10
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	19,745.21	254.79
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)		4,740.00	2,430.23	2,309.77
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,849.64	150.36
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.		25,000.00	11,576.20	13,423.80
Payment of drainage assessments—				
On allotted lands in Pottawatomie County, Okla. (reimbursable)		21,183.39	18,256.66	2,926.73
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. (reimbursable)		13,080.00		13,080.00
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Payment to trustees of school district No. 23, Flathead County, Mont.		471.60	471.60	
Payment to Wm. Volz, Oklahoma.		65.50	65.50	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.		85,000.00	76,734.43	8,265.57
Protecting bridge, Myton, Utah.		200.00	200.00	
Purchase of land for Camp Verde Indians, Arizona.		20,000.00		20,000.00
Purchase of Land for landless Indians in California.	2,267.67	10,000.00	85.55	12,182.12
Purchase of stock for Northern Cheyenne Indians, Montana (reimbursable)		25,000.00		25,000.00
Reimbursement of M. D. Colgrove, superintendent, etc., Idaho.		6.00	6.00	
Reimbursement of Bishop N. S. Thomas, Wyoming.		391.84	391.84	
Relief of Jennie S. Sherman or her heirs.		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Relief of Benjamin A. Sanders for injuries.		1,000.00	1,000.00	

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Relief of Mary Stanley, widow of Will H. Stanley, late superintendent Soboba Indian School, Cal.....		\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....		1,732.82	1,247.71	\$485.11
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	23,444.10	1,555.90
Wagon road, Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Water supply—				
Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	22,513.64	2,486.36
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,772.92	227.08
Papago Indian villages, Arizona.....		20,000.00	17,901.73	2,098.27

TABLE 46.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1914.....	\$84,311.79
Received:	
July, 1914.....	\$204.95
August, 1914.....	482.90
September, 1914.....	22,058.09
October, 1914.....	2.60
November, 1914.....	18.34
December, 1914.....	
January, 1915.....	3.65
February, 1915.....	92.30
March, 1915.....	23,638.00
April, 1915.....	31.15
May, 1915.....	60,096.60
June, 1915.....	248.58
	106,877.16
Total on hand and received.....	191,188.95
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1914.....	13,954.40
August, 1914.....	2,515.82
September, 1914.....	523.19
October, 1914.....	2.60
November, 1914.....	22,084.47
December, 1914.....	11.95
January, 1915.....	1.08
February, 1915.....	99.25
March, 1915.....	58,152.64
April, 1915.....	38.58
May, 1915.....	1,096.85
June, 1915.....	138.00
	98,618.83
Balance on hand June 30, 1915.....	92,570.12
	191,188.95

TABLE 47.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1914.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1915.
		Vol- ume.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	{Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906 June 17, 1910 Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 25, 1896 June 27, 1902 June 29, 1908 June 23, 1910 June 21, 1905 June 1, 1910 June 1, 1902 June 30, 1913 June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890 May 27, 1910 Mar. 3, 1893 May 30, 1910 Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891 July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888 May 29, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913 Mar. 3, 1885 Mar. 4, 1913	{35 34 34 36 25 29 32 35 36 34 36 32 38 16 17 21 26 36 27 36 26 26 22 25 35 23 37	{49 213 550 553 642 17 400 400 602 335 458 638 92 362 90 292 344 443 633 451 658 1,006 119 455 460 343 384	{\$2,951,499.57 125,754.18 5,740,995.54 793,512.81 425,773.69 407,958.80 114,889.63 21,903.88 8,000,485.27 101,012.99 114,245.24 313,996.44 102.47 6,741.83 402,933.41 159,703.37 3,576,278.74 35,124.84 12,798.59 139,240.47 724,340.99 5,525.74 5,751.96 37,838.91 36,799.35 4,466.16	{\$32,968.11 12,309.22 557,181.01 92,754.16 30,281.24 213,343.16 27,902.88 805.68 2,903.71 11,067.39 61,576.29 1,942.63 640.00 114,759.28 2,773.54 46,597.90 35,124.84 10,364.73 6,981.37 291,873.13 3,068.15 56,964.41 104,194.18 6,262.06	{\$318,489.56 27.36 199,776.91 145,730.77 309,762.64 7,154.64 9,499.29 4,558.02 591,469.90 34.80 11,067.39 32.00 1,522.00 198,291.00 18,666.83 464,652.02 14,177.99 14,472.10 63,287.76 379,835.21 6,192.62 3,004.83 30,984.42 80,412.15	{\$2,665,978.12 138,096.04 6,108,399.64 740,536.20 146,292.29 614,147.32 105,390.34 45,238.74 5,409,821.05 103,881.90 103,177.85 375,540.73 523.10 7,381.83 319,401.69 143,810.08 3,158,224.62 20,946.85 8,691.22 82,934.08 636,378.91 2,401.27 2,747.13 63,818.70 60,581.38 10,728.22
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....							
Chippewas in Minnesota fund 1.....							
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....							
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....							
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....							
Kansas consolidated fund.....							
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....							
Osage fund.....							
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....							
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....							
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....							
Round Valley general fund.....							
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....							
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....							
Umatilla general fund.....							
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....							
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.							
Proceeds of:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....							
Colville Reservation, Wash.....							
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....							
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....							
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....							
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....							
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....							
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....							

Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	52,790.17	305.05	38,409.77	14,685.45
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	5,497.93	4,008.81		9,506.74
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	486,158.48	44,585.02	101,585.08	429,159.02
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	{ Apr. 23, 1904	33	1,060,581.63	152,440.19	311,658.21	901,363.61
	{ Mar. 2, 1907	34		12,433.63		12,433.63
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	June 10, 1896	29	307,942.54	5,481.75	2,352.90	5,481.75
Shielz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 13, 1910	36	22,396.38	2,616.36		305,589.64
Stoux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	144,099.18	1,153.81		146,715.54
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	13,597.65	7,945.46		23,550.19
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 29, 1908	35	1,983.00			21,543.11
Surplus lands, Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	1,983.00			1,193.00
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	1,721.60		800.00	11,394.88
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	12,618.58	1,721.60	2,945.30	9,220.99
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	4,345.99	4,875.00		55,013.92
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Apr. 1, 1902	77	54,951.92	75.00	13.00	
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	{ May 27, 1902	32	123,812.10	64,449.77	69,500.99	118,760.88
	{ Apr. 30, 1908	32		878.38		144.95
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	9,532.27	1,869.12	3,012.54	2,070.64
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	3,214.06	785.00		
White Mountain Apache lands, Arizona.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	Mar. 2, 1901	31			785.00	
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	31,083.18	2,226,839.51	198,452.89	59,403.80
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36		3,073.50	78,878.49	14,195.01
Cherokee town lots.....	{ Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	1,097.44	1,151.43	10,275.37
	{ Mar. 2, 1887	24		9,729.36		
Chickasaw town lots.....	{ Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	557,836.84	678,025.60	302,270.05
	{ Mar. 2, 1887	24		2,332,260.98	1,255,357.64	2,324,178.02
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	1,070	27,677.27	2,202.10	41,567.53
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36		35,129.60	288.35	40,841.30
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	{ Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	812,227.56	24,432.22	12,518.71
	{ Mar. 2, 1887	24		10,765.16	8,974.05	2,103.49
Choctaw town lots.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	1,070			
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36				
Creek town lots.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	1,070			
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36				
Creek unallotted lands.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	1,070			
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36				
Seminole unallotted lands.....	{ Apr. 26, 1906	34	1,070			
	{ Mar. 3, 1911	36				
Total.....			27,595,486.01	5,653,082.92	25,960,437.27	

¹ Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
² \$216,478.70 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
³ \$90,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁴ \$31,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁵ \$82,700 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁶ \$11,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁷ \$5,000.05 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁸ \$10,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁹ Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$446,178.75.

Tabasquache, Moache, Ca- pote, Winituche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.	8, 820
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....do.....	.....do.....	30, 000
Total.....				630, 560

TABLE 49.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Received during fiscal year 1915.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1915.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
General provisions.....	\$630, 193.96	\$2, 886, 487.17	\$3, 466, 681.13	\$2, 485, 991.55	\$980, 689.58
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	382, 028.30	630, 560.00	1, 012, 588.30	604, 812.09	407, 776.21
Supports (gratuities).....	125, 119.94	811, 836.98	936, 956.92	802, 424.75	134, 532.17
Schools and school buildings.....	525, 631.62	4, 308, 895.00	4, 834, 526.62	4, 068, 036.00	766, 490.62
Trust funds and interest.....	39, 366, 367.26	3, 756, 903.31	43, 123, 270.57	6, 253, 547.93	36, 869, 722.64
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	5, 119, 088.32	3, 067, 143.54	8, 186, 231.86	1 3, 759, 031.91	4, 427, 199.95
Miscellaneous.....	5, 628, 476.01	2, 736, 111.96	8, 365, 587.97	3, 967, 869.88	4, 397, 718.09
Total.....	51, 777, 905.41	18, 147, 937.96	69, 925, 843.37	\$ 21, 941, 714.11	47, 984, 129.26

¹ The \$3,759,031.91 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$103,155 net amount placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1, 1058-1070).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$13,180.30; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,039,231.59; irrigation funds, \$392,419.93; surveying and allotting, \$41,146; payments to Indians for lands, \$423,927.17; and other miscellaneous funds, \$157,304.10; total, \$4,397,718.09.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1915 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus-fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1915 and former years.

TABLE 50.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		3,092		\$1,104,502.78
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	3	\$1,112.11	3,336.33
Kansas.....		13		4,931.39
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	5	611.71	3,058.59
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	8	234.10	1,872.80
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	47	76.63	3,601.80
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	23	175.77	4,042.85
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	276	168.17	46,417.54
Oklahoma.....		654		761,952.28
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	37	344.56	49,273.26
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	59		
Red Moon.....	do.....	20		
Seger.....	do.....	27		
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	172	392.44	28,255.97
Do.....	do.....	273	895.32	65,358.75
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	28	75.84	2,123.77
Osage.....	Osage.....	291	3,819.76	575,146.23
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	17	575.18	9,778.07
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	30	1,067.20	32,016.23
Oregon.....		91		24,062.78
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	30	245.07	7,352.22
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	61	273.94	16,710.56
South Dakota.....		1,484		202,295.40
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	290	130.09	37,727.65
Crow Creek.....	do.....	102	175.97	17,949.52
Lower Brule.....	do.....	9	176.77	1,590.98
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	802	129.72	104,035.24
Yankton.....	do.....	38	233.88	8,887.56
Rosebud.....	do.....	243	132.11	32,104.45
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	36	240.59	8,661.24
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	465	97.20	45,201.17

15 per cent.

24 per cent.

TABLE 51.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1915.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid into the U. S. Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$6,064,141.34	\$5,932,231.43	\$131,909.91	\$557,780.20	\$689,690.11
Choctaw.....	3,765,507.68	3,686,520.48	78,987.20	299,302.76	378,289.96
Chickasaw.....	1,151,750.56	1,126,571.33	25,179.23	110,696.89	135,876.12
Cherokee.....	63.39		68.39	31,827.49	31,895.88
Creek.....	1,110,467.17	1,083,618.32	26,848.85	112,450.24	139,299.09
Seminole.....	36,347.54	35,521.30	826.24	3,502.82	4,329.06

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 289 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 52.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	102,745	31,209,633	\$592,665.81	3	2,197	\$247.11
St. Louis.....	58,369	34,965,230	208,563.45			
San Francisco.....	35,855	3,396,957	145,767.89			
New York ¹	8,099	884,180	242,055.84			
Omaha ²	23,671	2,881,043	145,460.91	2	43	5.26
Total.....	228,739	73,337,043	1,334,513.90	5	2,240	252.37

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
Chicago.....	4,081	27,414	\$13,596.60	158	2,167	2,325
St. Louis.....	1,379	8,415	3,187.70	1,080	872	1,952
San Francisco.....	85	1,110	1,100.00	390	276	666
New York ¹	3,402	15,206	13,227.54	443	146	589
Omaha ²	358	2,156	264.47	206	398	604
Total.....	9,305	54,301	31,376.31	2,277	3,859	6,136

¹ 10 months only.² 9 months only.

Total number of shipments.....	238,049
Total weight (pounds).....	73,393,584
Total value.....	\$1,366,142.58

TABLE 53.—*Expenses at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$124.94	\$13,625.41	\$5,812.59	\$2,406.26	\$26,469.20
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	93.48	7,240.00	(1)	625.33	9,458.81
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	.35	6,008.31	1,001.00	1,595.81	11,005.47
New York ²	2,916.67	118.44	5,901.66	752.50	1,582.17	11,271.44
Omaha ³	1,199.97	69.74	3,855.00	690.11	395.36	6,210.18
Total.....	12,516.64	406.95	36,630.38	8,256.20	6,604.93	64,415.10

¹ Included in amount paid regular employees.² 10 months only.³ 9 months only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

132
REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1916



CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction.....	3
Health.....	4
Education.....	9
Outline of course of study.....	11
Navajo school facilities.....	23
Papago schools, Arizona.....	24
Indian students, State public schools.....	24
Tramp students.....	24
Schools, Five Civilized Tribes.....	25
Industrial contests.....	26
Agriculture, stock-raising activities.....	27
Leasing tribal lands for grazing purposes.....	30
Leasing for farming and grazing purposes.....	30
Eradication of stock diseases.....	31
Experimentation.....	31
Cooperative extension work.....	31
Native industries.....	32
Lace making.....	33
Indian fairs.....	33
Individual Indian moneys.....	36
Debts of Indians.....	37
Reimbursable funds.....	38
Employment of Indians.....	39
Exhibition Indians.....	40
Ute judgment fund.....	41
Irrigation.....	41
Extension of irrigation.....	42
Construction.....	43
Utilization of water.....	45
Water-rights protection.....	45
Miscellaneous activities.....	47
Allotments.....	48
Extension of trust periods.....	48
Patents in fee.....	49
Sale of Indian lands.....	49
Homeless Indians.....	50
Mission lands.....	50
A great probate court.....	51
Road construction.....	51
Mining on restricted Indian lands.....	52
Forestry.....	52
Rocky Boy's Band.....	53
Papago Indians.....	54

	Page.
Five Civilized Tribes.....	55
Probate work in Oklahoma.....	56
Oil and gas.....	58
Osage oil and gas leases.....	59
Suppression of liquor traffic.....	60
Indian criminal offenses.....	62
Court decisions.....	63
Fishing rights.....	66
Legislation.....	66
Purchase of goods and supplies.....	69
New system of bookkeeping.....	69
The eyes of the Indian Service.....	70
Employees.....	71
Conclusion.....	72
Statistical tables:	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	73
2. Indian population of the United States, 1916.....	73
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	82
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors.....	85
5. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	90
6. Allotments by calendar years.....	93
7. Lands set aside temporarily for mission organizations.....	99
8. Patents in fee issued to mission organizations.....	99
9. Industries other than farming or stock raising.....	100
10. Incomes of Indians.....	107
11. Use of agricultural lands, farming, leasing.....	112
12. Use of grazing lands, stock raising, leasing.....	117
13. Use of agency and school lands, value of products raised.....	122
14. Employment of Indians.....	127
15. Vital statistics, housing and disease.....	130
16. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	134
17. Indians, self-supporting, and those receiving rations, and miscellaneous supplies issued.....	137
18. School population, number in school, capacity.....	141
19. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	148
20. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	157
21. Demonstration farms.....	158
22. Experimentation farms.....	158
23. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	159
24. Timber on reservations, sawmills, timber cut.....	160
25. Areas irrigable and under projects, expenditures.....	163
26. Miles of ditches, use of irrigated areas.....	166
27. Allotments approved and made.....	168
28. Sales of allotted lands.....	169
29. Patents in fee issued.....	170
30. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land.....	172
31. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910.....	173
32. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.....	173
33. Lands leased for mining, production of minerals, and royalty.....	174
34. Buildings erected.....	175
35. Buildings under construction.....	177
36. Live stock belonging to Indians, sold, and slaughtered.....	178

	Page.
Table 37. Government property valuations classified.....	184
38. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value.....	188
39. Employees in Indian school and agency service.....	192
40. Employees, miscellaneous, field.....	196
41. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation.....	197
42. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service.....	198
43. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	201
44. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements.....	202
45. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	204
46. Receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service.....	205
47. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled.....	206
48. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks.....	206
49. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	207
50. Expense at warehouses.....	207
Index to statistical tables.....	209

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 2, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-first annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Large sums have been spent for hospitals and medical attention, and the campaign for sanitary and cleanly homes recently inaugurated has been vigorously pursued. To teach the Indian right home life gives him greater resistance to the ravages of disease and strengthens his hold upon life. As the battle for comfortable fire-sides and for hygienic living goes on in white communities, so does the Indian Service seek the same end through every means at its command. Tuberculosis takes an excessive toll from the Indian, but an aggressive and unceasing campaign against this terrible menace is certainly checking its progress.

The conservation of Indian baby life has appealed splendidly to the best efforts of every person connected with the service and the response has been notable. The Indian mother and father are being taught proper ways of protecting their young children so that they may grow to strong physical manhood and womanhood. The antipathy of the Indian woman to the white man's hospital is fast being overcome and the medicine man will soon be only a memory.

The most radical departure from the old plan for the development of the Indian was made in the formation and introduction of a new and comprehensive vocational course of study. It adequately meets all the Indian's industrial and home-building needs, and is a practical application of the best academic thought to the requirements of a vocational education.

The last year has been instructive and profitable for the Indians. They have made a remarkable showing in increased acreage and yield of lands cultivated. Their stock interests, both individual and tribal, have been a wonderful success. Tribal herds have been properly cared for and are rapidly increasing. They have been individually taught to take care of their farms, fences, stock, and implements and have acquired valuable lessons in thrift and industry.

HEALTH.

A determined fight has been made for preventive measures against disease on Indian reservations.

The greatest problems confronting us are tuberculosis, trachoma, and a high infant mortality.

Medical supervisors visit as frequently as possible each agency and school, make medical inspections, and suggest remedies for unhealthful and insanitary conditions. The special physicians are principally engaged in eye work, all being ophthalmologists. They are constantly on the road, performing the various eye operations required, instituting campaigns against trachoma, and instructing local physicians in the best treatment of that disease and other eye affections found among the Indians.

The field dentists visit the schools and do the requisite dental work for the school children. They have in many cases succeeded in doing work among the adult Indians who are beginning to realize the importance of such attention.

The duties of the school and agency physicians are extensive and include the general practice of medicine and surgery.

The field matrons are doing a wonderfully helpful work; they are the good Samaritans of the Indian Service, and many more than our funds will now permit could be employed to great advantage.

The treatment of trachoma is difficult, but the problem in the schools is now nearly solved. The number of these cases has in most places been materially reduced by the curing of disease in the older pupils, yet the introduction of new cases into the schools in the primary grades continues to some extent. This will continue until greater inroads can be made on the foci of infection in the homes of the older Indians. Since the installation in the schools of the Pullman towel system, the segregation of acute trachomatous cases, and the institution of regular treatment, new cases seldom appear except through outside infection.

Among the older Indians the elimination of trachoma has not been accomplished, but progress is everywhere apparent.

Tuberculosis is an ever present problem, and the Indian has no racial immunity to tubercular infection. The records show that a large per cent of the Indian mortality from tuberculosis is among children, and evidence is accumulating that the primary infection occurs in childhood. Among young children under 2 years of age the appearance of tuberculosis is almost inevitably the precursor of a fatal issue. We are therefore strenuously exerting our efforts to protect the infants and children, which is being done through a campaign of education looking to better methods of caring for them.

In furtherance of our health campaign, on January 10, 1916, I sent the following letter to every Indian Service employee and to others known to be interested or those who, it was thought, might be induced to participate, directly or indirectly, in the accomplishment of health betterments among the Indians.

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

"It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We can not solve the Indian problem without Indians. We can not educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically toward a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for health in which I would enlist you is first of all to save the babies.

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of 5 years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage. Superintendents, teachers, physicians, matrons, nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after childbirth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following childbirth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons, or corn, made further harmful, perhaps, by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to

an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water.

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results, if obtained, will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and environing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries, and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irresistible union of effort.

The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare, and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reinforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy,

happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life, and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

The campaign thus started has developed widespread interest in this work, and almost unbelievable results have been secured. Women's meetings are held frequently, with lectures on various child-welfare topics by the physicians, field matrons, and others. Little-mothers' leagues have been formed among the schoolgirls, and numerous other activities for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Indian baby have been organized on the reservations. At non-reservation boarding schools special emphasis has been given the instruction of the older girls in nursing, hygiene, sanitation, and the care of children, it having been demonstrated that this teaching is often reflected in the Indian homes through the returned girl students, while the children, who soon become the wives and mothers of the race, promptly and greatly profit thereby.

At all Indian Service hospitals every effort is made to provide for the Indian mother during childbirth and to bring to the hospitals every such case as may not have proper home surroundings. To the greatest extent possible those mothers who are not cared for in hospitals are assisted by the physicians or field matrons, and, as far as facilities will permit, a systematic follow-up system is maintained for the benefit of all newborn infants.

At many of the Indian fairs last fall a baby show formed a prominent feature of the exhibit, and it is planned to have a baby show at every Indian fair to be held this year. These contests have created much interest among the Indians, and in a number of instances at fairs where white and Indian babies competed Indian babies won the first award.

On the Blackfeet Reservation a most aggressive effort has been made to improve insanitary Indian homes. A special physician and a woman supervisor spent several months there in a house-to-house canvass, and with the aid of the field matron and assistants have "cleaned up" the Heart Butte district. The Indian homes there have been cleaned, whitewashed, and repaired, and all cases needing medical attention have been placed under treatment. The Indians have shown interest in this work, and it is believed that a permanent improvement has been made.

Homes of tubercular Indians are placarded, and cases which can reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment are sent to the several sanatoria.

Reports from these sanatoria are very encouraging and show that among Indians, when placed in a proper environment, the disease, in a reasonable number of cases not incomparable to similar conditions among whites, can be arrested.

Hospitals have recently been completed or are now in course of construction at Carson, Pima, Mescalero, Navajo, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Turtle Mountain, Blackfeet, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Crow Creek, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Spokane, Cherokee, San Juan, Tohatchi, and additions at Genoa and Crow.

Constantly increasing correspondence concerning health matters shows the very great interest which has been aroused. Educational and publicity measures to keep up and increase interest in sanitation have been taken. Press dispatches from the Public Health Service and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are made use of in the Indian school journals. Individual letters are written to tubercular cases urging them to take advantage of the means offered for their relief, and all employees of the service are urged to lose no opportunity to exploit the value of preventive measures. Medical journals have been supplied to physicians, and special medical pamphlets have been widely distributed.

At all of the institutes held during the summer health matters were especially emphasized. Practically all of the reservation and school superintendents attended these meetings and there carefully prepared reports on vital statistics developing the startling fact that on nearly all of the reservations there had been more births than deaths during the last year. These institute reports are not available for this publication, but they have come to me in such way as to be dependable.

EDUCATION.

The preparation and introduction of a new and uniform course of study for all Indian schools marks a forward step in the educational system of the Indian Service. For many years the general country has recognized a vital deficiency in its system of education. There has been a chasm, often impassable, between the completion of a course in school and the selection of a vocation in life. The Indian Service has recognized a similar deficiency, although partially overcome in its system. The new vocational course of study for Indian schools is believed to provide a safe and substantial passage from school life to success in real life. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this course. In the fall of 1915 a committee of eight of the experienced and strong men of the service, representing the various classes of schools and reservations, were called to Washington for the purpose of preparing a course of study which could and should be adapted to the demands of all Indian schools throughout the United States. For a year or more much thought and time had been put upon gathering material to be utilized in connection with the development of the new course. Courses of study were ob-

tained from nearly all of the States, from agricultural schools, from home economics schools, from trade schools, and from every source from which it was thought practical suggestions could be gotten. The committee critically examined all available material, selected out of it such parts as were found to be suitable for use in Indian schools, and with this as a foundation began the task of developing a practical course for use in all Indian day, reservation boarding, and nonreservation training schools of the United States. It was thought advisable to thus tie the course to typical public school courses because of the fact that Indian boys and girls are rapidly going into the public schools, and in comparatively a few decades will take their places alongside of white boys and girls as an integral part of the public school population. For the present, however, conditions are such as to make it impracticable for this ideal to be realized. Furthermore, while the academic courses offered in the public schools are adaptable to Indian children's needs, the industrial courses of the public schools are inadequate and unsatisfactory for Indian schools. This was an important factor in arriving at the decision to prepare a special course for Indian schools, and while the committee on course of study thought it advisable to incorporate many of the ideals of public school academic courses for the reason already stated, it was found necessary to blaze almost a new trail in developing the vocational features of the course for Indian schools. Indian schools must train the Indian youth of both sexes to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. To do this requires a system of schools and an organization capable of preparing the Indian young people to earn a living either among their own people or away from the reservation homes and in competition with their white brethren. This contemplates a practical system of schools with an essentially vocational foundation. In other words, the Indian needs a school that will fit him as fully as possible for the life of his immediate future and the changing conditions that may mark his remoter future. The school should accomplish this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. The economic needs of all people—of the Indian especially—demand that the schools provide for instruction along eminently practical lines. Indian schools must provide that form of training and instruction which leads directly to productive efficiency and self-support.

To give those who may be interested in Indian education an idea of the comprehensiveness of the course of study, an outline of it is made a part of this report:

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

General Exercises.....	{ Music.	
(15 minutes.)	{ Manners and Right Conduct.	
		{ Personal experiences and observations.
		{ Nature study.
		{ Health.
		{ Activities of home, school, and community.
	{ Conversational and other oral exercises.	{ History.
		{ Picture study.
		{ Reproductions.
		{ Stories.
		{ Dramatization.
		{ Numbers, etc.
		{ Memory work.
English.....	{	
(90 minutes.)	{	
	{ Reading.	
	{ Spelling.	
Writing and Drawing (alternate).		
(20 minutes.)		
Industrial Work.		
(60 minutes.)		
Occupation and Study.		
(85 minutes.)		
Recreation.		
(90 minutes.)		

Second Grade:

General Exercises.....	{ Music.	
(15 minutes.)	{ Manners and Right Conduct.	
		{ Expand on work of first grade.
	{ Conversational and other oral exercises.	{ Health.
	{ Reading.	{ History.
	{ Spelling.	{ Geography.
English.....	{	
(70 minutes.)	{	
Numbers.		
(20 minutes.)		
Writing and Drawing (alternate).		
(20 minutes.)		

Second Grade—Continued.

Industrial Work.....	{	Sanitation.
(60 minutes.)		Gardening.
		Sewing.

Occupation work and study.
(85 minutes.)

Recreation.
(90 minutes.)

Third Grade:

General Exercises.....	{	Music.
(15 minutes.)		Civics.
		Manners and Right Conduct.

English.....	{	Conversational and other oral exercises.	{	Continue work of grade 2.
				Health.
				History.
				Geography.
				Gardening.
				School activities, as games,
				industrial work, etc.

(70 minutes.)

Reading.
Spelling.
Language (written, and mechanics).

Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(20 minutes.)

Industrial Work ¹	{	Gardening.
		Repair work.
		Sanitation.
		Sewing.
		Cooking.
		Housekeeping.

(90 minutes.)

Occupation work and study.

(105 minutes.)

Recreation.

(90 minutes.)

¹ All the pupils in the first and second grades who have reached the age of 10 years are to be given this work.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Manners and right conduct, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
English..... (110 minutes.)	{	Conversational and other oral exercises.
		History.
		Health.
		Numbers.
		Nature study.
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)	{	Reading and written exercises.
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)		
Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)		Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.
Physical Training. (60 minutes.)		
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)		Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)		

Second Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Manners and right conduct, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
English..... (90 minutes.)	{	Conversational and other oral exercises.
		History.
		Health.
		Reading.
		Nature study.
		Mechanics of language and written exercises.
		Spelling.

Arithmetic.

(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate)

(20 minutes.)

Second Grade—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... Small and young pupils should not be required to work
(240 minutes.) full time.

Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

Evening hour..... { Little folks, free play.

(60 minutes.) { Adults, miscellaneous exercises.

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

Third Grade :

General Exercises.....

(25 minutes.)

{ Assembly, once each week.

{ Music, once each week.

{ Manners and right conduct, once each week.

{ Current events, once each week.

{ Civics, once each week.

{ Conversational and other oral exercises.

{ History.

{ Health.

English.....

(80 minutes.)

{ Reading.

{ Geography.

{ Mechanics of language and written exercises.

{ Spelling.

Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(20 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.

(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

Evening hour.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

PREVOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

Fourth Grade :

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Manners and right conduct, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
English..... (60 minutes.)	{	Review work of previous grades.
		Stories of travel.
		History.
		Personal experiences and observation of the pupils.
		Dramatization.
		Nature study.
		Agriculture.
		Games.
		Picture study.
		Readers.
	{	Classics.
		History.
		Nature.
		Mechanics of language and written exercises.
	{	Conversational and other oral exercises..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
		Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
		Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)
	{	Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)

Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Geography.....

Physiology and Hygiene

(30 minutes.)

3 lessons per week.

2 lessons per week.

Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(25 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(240 minutes.)

{ Instruction, 30 minutes.

{ Production, 210 minutes.

Fourth Grade—Continued.

Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)	{ Competitive group games, two or three times per week. Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	{ Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies..... Entertainments..... Religious instruction.....
	{ Other nights.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)	
Sleep. (9 hours.)	

Fifth Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.
English..... (60 minutes.)	{ Conversational and other oral exercises. (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.) Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
	{ For outline see fourth grade. Readers. Classics. History. Nature. Mechanics of language and written exercises. A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)	
Geography.....	{ 3 lessons per week.
Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.)	{ 2 lessons per week.
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (25 minutes.)	
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)	

Fifth Grade—Continued.

Industrial Work.....	{	Instruction, 30 minutes.
(240 minutes.)		Production, 210 minutes.
Physical training.....	{	Competitive group games.
(60 minutes.)		(Two or three times per week.)
	{	Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
Evening hour.....		Study, at least three nights each week.
(60 minutes.)	{	Literary and debating societies.
		Entertainments.
		Religious instruction.
Meals, free time, extra detail.		Other nights.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep.		
(9 hours.)		

Sixth Grade:

General Exercises.....	{	Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		Current events, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Manners and right conduct, once each week.
	{	Civics, once each week.
		Conversational and other oral exercises.....
		(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
		For outline see fourth grade.
English.....	{	Readers.
(60 minutes.)		Classics.
	{	History.
		Nature.
	{	(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
		Mechanics of language and written exercises.
	{	Language.....
		A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
	{	(Two 20-minute lessons per week.)
		Spelling.
	{	(Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
		Arithmetic.
	{	(30 minutes.)
Geography.....		3 lessons per week.
Physiology and Hygiene	{	2 lessons per week.
(30 minutes.)		

Sixth Grade—Continued.

History.....	{	3 lessons per week.
Writing or Drawing..... (25 minutes.)		2 lessons per week.
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)		
Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)	{	Instruction, 30 minutes. Production, 210 minutes.
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)		Competitive group games, two or three times per week. Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	{	Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies..... Entertainments..... Religious instruction.....
		} Other nights.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours.)		

Industrial work for this division is prevocational, except for those who are old enough and who know what occupation they wish to and should follow. These pupils may enter the regular industrial classes of the vocational division.

VOCATIONAL DIVISION.**BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Year:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Penmanship, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
English..... (60 minutes.)	{	Reading..... (25 minutes.)
		Grammar..... (20 minutes.)
		Spelling. (15 minutes.)
		Classics.
		Health.
		History.
		Mechanics of language.
		Composition.

Vocational Arithmetic.

(40 minutes.)

Industrial Geography and Agricultural Botany.

(30 minutes.)

First Year—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Drafting, 2 hours per week.
Instruction, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week.
Application, $20\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Second Year:

General Exercises.....

(25 minutes.)

{ Assembly, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Current events, once each week.
Civics, once each week.
Penmanship, once each week.

English.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Reading.....
(25 minutes.)
Grammar.....
(20 minutes.)
Spelling.
(15 minutes.)

{ Business papers, first term.
Classics.
General agriculture.
History, second term.
Health.
Mechanics of language.
Composition.

Vocational Arithmetic and Farm and Household Accounts.

(40 minutes.)

History, first term.

Soils and Soil Fertility, second term.

(30 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Drafting, 2 hours per week.
Instruction, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week.
Application, $20\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Second Year—Continued.

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Third Year:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
English..... (60 minutes.)	{	Miscellaneous, once each week.
		Reading.....
		Classics.
		History of materials used
Composition.....	{	in different vocations.
		Health.
		History.
		Written.
Farm and Household Physics, and Chemistry (alternate). (70 minutes.)	{	Mechanics of language.
		Spelling.
		Grammar.
		Rhetoric.

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... (4 hours.)	{	Drafting, 2 hours per week.
		Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
		Application, 20½ hours per week.
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)	{	Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
		Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Fourth Year:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{	Assembly, once each week.
		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
Farm and Household Physics, and Chemistry (alternate). (70 minutes.)	{	Miscellaneous, once each week.
		Reading.....
		Classics.
		History of materials used
English..... (60 minutes.)	{	in different vocations.
		Health.
		History.
		Written.
Composition.....	{	Mechanics of language.
		Spelling.
		Grammar.
		Rhetoric.

Fourth Year—Continued.

English..... (45 minutes.)	{	Reading.....	{ Study materials—history of, supply, demand, where. Classics. History. Health.
		Composition.....	{ Written. Mechanics of language. Spelling. Grammar. Rhetoric.
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)			
Rural Economics, and Insects and Insecticides (alternate). (40 minutes.)			
Field Crops and Plant Diseases (alternate). (45 minutes.)			
Industrial Work..... (4 hours.)	{	Instruction, 1½ hours per week. Application, 22½ hours per week.	
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)	{	Competitive group games (two or three lessons per week). Military and gymnastics drills (two or three lessons per week).	
Study. (60 minutes.)			
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)			
Sleep. (9 hours.)			

A study of this synopsis shows that the course of study is separated into three divisions—(1) primary, (2) prevocational, and (3) vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational division includes the next three grades, and the vocational division contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade. The first group is the beginning stage, the second group is the finding stage, and the third group is the fitting stage. In the first six years the course parallels the public-school courses in the essentials of the academic work. During this period the principles are to be taught and the application of them is to be made just as soon after instruction as possible. The knowledge of industrial and domestic activities at this state center more or less around the improvement of the rural home. This is the period when the boys and girls, through trying out their capacities, are finding that activity to which

it is thought best to apply themselves definitely in the vocational period. The course has been planned with the vocational aim very clearly and positively dominant, with especial emphasis on agriculture and home making. The character and amount of academic work has been determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solution of the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

It was thought best to have the course introduced and tried out in the schools throughout the country before having it published in permanent form, therefore a tentative edition was printed and gotten ready for introduction on February 1, 1916. To aid in the introduction of the course the entire Indian country was divided into 21 districts, and an equal number of experienced superintendents, one from each district, were chosen to visit the schools and assist the local superintendents and workers in the introduction of the course. In order that these supervising superintendents might be better qualified for their special assignment, they were brought to Washington and spent a week in conference, familiarizing themselves with the aims and purposes, and all of the details of the course. Three sessions were held each day and every feature of the course was discussed. Previous to and during these conferences copies of the course of study were submitted to leading educators of the country for criticisms and suggestions. A number of educators of national reputation were invited to participate in the conferences. Such criticisms, suggestions, and conferences were very helpful and resulted in being able to offer a course to Indian schools which had the indorsement of leading educators from all grades and classes of schools and from all sections of the country.

On February 1, 1916, the course was introduced in all Indian schools throughout the United States. It was cordially received everywhere, as the need of a standard and uniform course had long been felt. The supervising superintendents visited all of the schools once or twice between February 1 and the end of the term in June and rendered much valuable assistance in the introduction of the course. As a further means of perfecting the course of study and aiding in its introduction, a series of six summer institutes, lasting two weeks each, were planned and held during the months of June, July, and August. One of the principal purposes of these institute meetings and of the officers and employees was the development of a workable plan for the successful introduction and better understanding of the new course of study and thus insure its intelligent and complete installation at the beginning of the fall term of the fiscal year 1917. The institutes were held at Haskell Institute, Law-

rence, Kans.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.; Tomah, Wis.; and Rapid City, S. Dak. The superintendents of all of the schools of the United States, except 10, were present. The total attendance was approximately 1,600. Those present represented all departments of Indian schools, industrial as well as academic, and also all phases of reservation work. In addition to a varied program of regular class instruction, in which English, agriculture, home economics, and health were emphasized, daily group conferences were held, at which all of the details of the course of study were thoroughly discussed. General conferences were also held and the aims and purposes of the course, as well as ways and means of organizing the schools to meet its requirements, were fully discussed. With the attendance at these institutes being equal to one-half of the entire Indian school employee force, or to one-fourth of the whole number employed in the Indian Service, the aims and purposes not only of the new course of study but of the many and varied problems of the Indian Bureau are undoubtedly better understood and more keenly appreciated than ever before, and thus indirectly the preparation and introduction of the new course of study has become a means of vitalizing and unifying the work of the entire service.

Definite plans have already been made for the complete installation of the course in every school of the service during the coming year. Some revision of the course will be made during the year and undoubtedly will be found advisable from time to time in the future, but as a whole it has been found to be very practical and comprehensive.

As intimated at the beginning of this section of the report, it is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study marks an epoch in Indian education and through the emphasis of vocational education and training the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments.

As a corollary to the course of study and for the purpose of obtaining more efficient instruction, I have directed that the teachers of the service should hereafter be graded and judged largely by their success in passing at least 70 per cent of the pupils of their classes. It will be necessary, however, for the pupil to actually accomplish the work before being so promoted and steps will be taken to guard against any promotions which are not warranted. This will be accomplished by conducting uniform examinations for all Indian schools throughout the United States.

NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The school facilities for the Indians of the several Navajo reservations in Arizona and New Mexico have been woefully inadequate,

several thousand children remaining unprovided for in that territory. Additional facilities for them are being secured as rapidly as money is available and school plants can be constructed or enlarged. The Leupp Boarding School is being enlarged to provide for 50 more boys and 45 additional girls. At Western Navajo the boarding school has been increased by an additional capacity for 118 girls. The boarding schools at Fort Defiance and Pueblo Bonito have been enlarged and a new day school has been built and opened at Luki Chuki. Plans for providing additional school capacity at other points under the San Juan, Navajo, and Pueblo Bonito superintendencies are being definitely made and will rapidly be constructed.

PAPAGO SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

Schools have been completed at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cockleburrr contemplated for the Papago Indians in southern Arizona under the jurisdiction of the San Xavier and Pima superintendencies. A school is being erected at Quajote and another soon will be erected at Vamori. All of these schools will be opened in a few months. Each has a capacity of 40 pupils, or a total of 280 new pupils among the Papagos.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Importance has been attached to the education of the Indian child in the same school and in association with the white child. In the past there has been some opposition on the part of the patrons of white schools to the presence of the Indian, but this feeling is gradually disappearing, and in nearly all of the States and public-school districts there is a willingness to cooperate with this office. In many places, however, where Indians are on or adjacent to their reservations no adequate public school system has been established in which the Indian children can be accommodated.

The amount, \$20,000, appropriated for this purpose was inadequate. It was all expended for tuition of the Indian children in 46 public-school districts, and a number of applications for contracts were denied for want of funds.

The price paid has ranged from 10 to 35 cents per pupil per day, but the more common rate has been about 15 cents.

TRAMP STUDENTS.

The term "tramp student" has been applied to those students who have formed the habit of transferring from one school to another, not because they required new work which the first school did not

give but because of personal caprice or perhaps dissatisfaction with necessary or merited discipline.

Often students have been admitted to far-distant schools and their transportation paid by the Government, the schools to which they made application being without knowledge of their prior enrollments. Again, pupils have deserted from one school and have applied later for admission to another school. Instructions have been issued to the superintendents for the purpose of correcting these practices. A considerable saving in the cost of transportation of pupils will thus be effected.

The following expression on this subject is an excerpt from an address delivered by me at a conference held in San Francisco last year:

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable, and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

SCHOOLS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There have been conducted heretofore two boarding schools for the Chickasaw Nation. At Collins Institute the main building was destroyed by fire and new buildings are to be constructed. At Bloomfield Seminary the school building was burned in January, 1914. Hargrove College property, at Ardmore, has been purchased and will be opened as Bloomfield Seminary. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in order to fit the plant for its purpose.

There was appropriated the sum of \$275,000 for the purpose of aiding the public-school districts in eastern Oklahoma, at the Quapaw superintendency and in the Osage Nation, which had been deprived of school revenue because of the nontaxable Indian lands within the districts. This amount has been expended under regulations issued by the Secretary in assistance of approximately 2,400 school districts, on the basis of the approximate amount of revenue of which the districts have been deprived. There have been so educated at the public schools approximately 20,000 children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS.

For several years past contests have been held in which all students of the Indian schools have engaged. Prizes have been awarded and much interest and benefit found. This year the contests were industrial, the students submitting articles of their own handiwork.

The following interview with the commissioner appeared in the Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune, where he stopped en route returning to Washington from attendance at the institute meetings held during the summer:

I have just finished a tour of nearly 10,000 miles, during which I have attended Indian Service employee institutes held at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Riverside, Cal., Salem, Oreg., Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. Dak., where I met and conferred with a large part of the 6,000 employees of the Indian Service, including all the superintendents of the reservations and schools, except a half dozen who were necessarily absent.

Each of these institutes was in session two weeks, and I was at each of them two or three days. They were called for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and to work out the introduction of a new system of vocational education, which is conceded to be the best vocational course in the United States. While strengthening the academic side, vocational education is stressed, the prominent features being agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, and domestic arts. We are undertaking to make the Indians successful farmers, stock raisers, and home builders, and our accomplishments in this respect are so gratifying as to be almost unbelievable. If the Indians of the United States progress for the next 10 years as they have during the last 3, they will practically become self-supporting, with a corresponding reduction in congressional appropriations. It is our purpose to make them producers rather than altogether consumers, as in the years gone by.

The Indians have advanced more rapidly during the last 50 years than has any other race of people within a similar period in the history of the world, but there is yet much to be done. It is unreasonable to expect the Indian to accomplish as much in 50 years as the Caucasian has achieved in 2,000 years. It requires time to transform a people from buffalo hunters into intensive farmers. If I were called upon to name the most important word in connection with the administration of Indian affairs, I would unhesitatingly say "patience"—patience not only on the part of the administrative officers of the Government, but among white people who have to do with conditions affecting the red man. The chief instrument in bringing about this new relationship has been the inauguration of a policy of cooperative helpfulness and human sympathy, injecting red blood into the administration of Indian affairs. The results from such a procedure have been marvelously effective.

I have great pleasure in the announcement that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our dependable census statistics for 1916 disclose the fact that, as a result of the health campaign recently inaugurated, there are to-day more Indians in the United States than there were 10 years ago, 5 years ago, 3 years ago, 1 year ago, and that there is good reason to believe they will continue to increase. This is perhaps the most notable achievement of the present administration of Indian affairs. While it is important to educate the children, and to protect the property of the Indian, it is altogether most important that we save his life and restore his constitution.

A large element in the success of our campaign for health betterment has come from an effective attack upon the liquor traffic among Indians. Liquor has, beyond question, been the Indian's greatest foe. It destroys his health, lowers his morals, and makes him an easy prey of the unscrupulous. The present Congress approved our antiliquor campaign by increasing the appropriation for this work \$50,000. This Congress also construed the word "liquor," as written in the Federal statutes, to include beer, and enacted a law making the possession of liquor in Indian country *prima facie* evidence of intent to introduce and sell. With these added weapons, we will be even more successful in our fight with the liquor demon.

While the advancement of the Indian has been primarily the results of the efforts of the Indian Bureau, there have been many other elements of helpfulness, notable among them being the missionary work of the churches of the country, including practically every denomination.

I have been active in a professional and business way throughout my life. I thought I understood devotion to duty, and have always been a hard worker, but I would be less than frank if I failed to say to my old-time friends that until entering the Indian Service I had no such conception of either as this new experience has developed. I have now come to appreciate the satisfaction one enjoys in the personal sacrifice involved in doing things for the other fellow. I am a living example that it is impossible to kill a man with hard work.

My greatest present ambition is to so administer this great responsibility as to invite the respect of our entire citizenship, and to secure the confidence of the red race.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The Indians have made continued progress during the year in farming and stock raising. Final reports are not yet available, but it is apparent that the total cultivated area is much greater than last year, when a large increase was made over all previous years, with consequent encouraging advancement toward self-support. While getting the Indians firmly established in farming, it has been customary to furnish them large quantities of seed in return for labor, to be paid for in cash on the reimbursable plan, or returned in kind at harvest. Special attention has been directed toward educating the Indians to select and save their own seed. A conspicuous example is at Sisseton, where only \$7,500 worth of seed was furnished the Indians in 1916, as compared with \$11,500 for 1914. The importance of seed selection and its testing has been emphasized. Many cases of noteworthy activity and industry by the Indians in farming and stock raising have come to my notice during the year.

During the year 1915-16 the number of stock on various reservations, in addition to the natural increase, was increased by the purchase of the following animals: Blackfeet, 30 bulls; Cheyenne River, 80 bulls, 1,360 heifers, 49 cows, 12 mares; Colville, 300 heifers; Crow, 140 bulls; Crow Creek, 15 bulls, 11 heifers, 25 cows, 29 mares; Flathead, 3 bulls, 175 heifers and cows; Fort Belknap, 30 bulls; Fort Hall, 30 bulls, 200 heifers; Fort Peck, 6 bulls, 20 heifers, 19 mares; Kaibab, 10 bulls, 200 heifers; Klamath, 80 bulls; Lower Brule, 10

bulls, 307 heifers; Moqui, 15 bulls; Navajo, 25 bulls; Pine Ridge, 70 bulls; 250 heifers, 186 cows, 186 mares; Pueblo day schools, 10 bulls; Rosebud, 45 bulls, 1,014 heifers, 356 mares; Shoshone, 50 bulls; Standing Rock, 25 bulls, 530 heifers, 46 cows, 48 mares, 1,000 steers; Tongue River, 25 bulls; Uintah and Ouray, 12 bulls; Walapai, 10 bulls, 150 heifers; Blackfeet, 700 heifers. The purchase of 250 heifers and 25 bulls for Camp McDowell is now pending, the superintendent having been instructed to procure bids.

The following interview with me was published in the Chicago Herald and other newspapers throughout the country immediately after the shipment and sale of the Crow cattle mentioned:

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently returned from Chicago, where he supervised the sale of 34 carloads out of a shipment of 51 cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Mont., 17 carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The commissioner spent most of a day on horseback, riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards, discussing the cattle and prices with his commission man and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation to-day with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands, we purchased for the Crow Indians 7,000 2-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers, and 350 bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Live Stock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and line riders.

"Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when 51 carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for \$97,993.42. All of these steers were range raised and grass fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in 27 months, after paying all expenses, has been \$350,000. The first year after the purchase of these cattle, the Indians cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly 7,000 tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about 2 per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

"Heretofore our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

"These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

"About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress, and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign, with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

"It can not be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainsmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than \$2,000,000 worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity for reservation pastures has been reestimated, rentals increased to a fair price and round-ups and counts carefully made to determine where lessees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive \$25,000 annually more than at any time theretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay \$34,000 excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new lessees on a competitive basis for \$36,000 annually, which previously paid \$16,000; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

"Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than 2,000,000 sheep, and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheepmen. Two years

ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was \$3,600. Recently Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for \$10.50 per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

"These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

"There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market, and a large producer of horses.

"If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next 10 years as they have for the past 3 years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

That I might pass intelligently upon the renewal of permits for grazing stock on Indian reservations, I caused an experienced stockman to thoroughly examine the ranges to determine their real carrying capacity and to ascertain to what extent and at what cost a better water supply could be developed; also the necessity for and the expense of additional fence construction with a view to increasing the number of, and protection for, the stock. Round-ups and counts were had to determine whether permittees were grazing stock in excess of the lease limit for which they were paying and a readjustment of charges for grazing privileges made to the end that a fair and just rate to all concerned be established. As a result of this work great improvements have been effected, large sums collected for excess grazing, and fees considerably increased.

To protect the interests of the individual Indians whose allotments are being used inside of the big pastures, provision has been made that such persons be paid pro rata for the use of their lands so long as they are a part of the open range, or that they may withdraw them from the range by inclosing with a lawful fence.

LEASING FOR FARMING AND GRAZING PURPOSES.

Congress has at various times enacted legislation authorizing the leasing of individual allotments where the allottees could not themselves make beneficial use of their lands by reason of age, disability, or inability. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made. Allottees are being urged to go upon their allotments and establish homes and work the lands rather than to depend for a living upon the rentals received. However, to govern cases in which it seems to be expedient to make leases, regulations have been modified and revised.

Special laws have been enacted to cover certain reservations and in these cases particular instructions have been issued to the various su-

perintendents. It is believed that the changes made in the regulations will materially assist in inducing the Indians to engage in farming and stock-raising pursuits.

ERADICATION OF STOCK DISEASE.

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases which have been prevalent among the live stock of the Indians. This will permit adequate measures for eradicating these diseases. The stamping out of dourine is carried on in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It will practically be completed on Montana and North and South Dakota Reservations this year. Limited funds have prevented as successful results on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of the stock of the schools, agencies, and individual Indians in purchases made for them, and eradicating contagious diseases has been of valuable assistance.

EXPERIMENTATION.

The experimental farms already in operation at Shoshone, San Juan, Malki, and other places were continued during the year with good results. In general, more emphasis has been placed upon demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, under the conditions which they must meet in their actual farm work; in other words, the demonstration material consists of the Indian's growing crops, on his own land, in which he naturally takes more interest. This plan is in line with the most advanced thought of up-to-date agricultural experts and teachers.

SACATON FARM.

The experimental farm conducted at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was operated during the year on the same basis as formerly, except that plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for its enlargement. This will bring it to the full measure of its usefulness along experimental lines. A laboratory building completely equipped was erected during the year for the benefit of the experts on duty at the farm, which is meeting requirements and is contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the work at this station.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.

A significant development of the year was the completion of definite arrangements for cooperative extension work with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the

Smith-Lever Act, and the county agents are cooperating with the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians along systematic and effective lines. The officials of the Federal and State agricultural departments connected with this work have, without exception, expressed a willingness to advance it among the Indians. Their sympathetic and helpful attitude will be a potent influence among the Indians. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized on 23 reservations. The Grain Sorghum Club at the Phoenix school was awarded the first prize in the State of Arizona.

Agricultural demonstration work was very successful at Cheyenne River, Flathead, Hayward, Kickapoo, La Pointe, Omaha, San Xavier, Sisseton, Tomah, and Turtle Mountain.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are made by Indians and encouraged by the Indian Office, but the Navajo blanket industry is the most important and remunerative. This industry has not been as extensive as in previous years, owing to the Indians having received higher prices for their wool, which they have preferred to sell as clipped rather than weave into fabrics.

The system of tagging blankets at the San Juan and Moqui Indian reservations has been extended to all Navajo reservations with the ultimate aim of requiring all traders who purchase blankets to distinguish them by permanently attached tags. This guarantees the genuineness of the article and gives it unique and exceptional value. These metal tags are fastened to the blanket by means of a wire and lead seal. They are placed on all blankets for which the Indians receive a price of 75 cents or more per pound. If the system works satisfactorily, it will be extended to baskets, pottery, and other Indian-made articles. New markets for the sale of the products of native Indian industry are being exploited, and it is believed that if the arrangements now under consideration can be perfected the Indians will hereafter have a more certain and better market with comparatively satisfactory prices.

The directors of the Commercial Museum and the University Museum, both of Philadelphia, have indicated their willingness to cooperate with us by giving valuable floor space and assisting in setting up exhibits in conspicuous places properly marked to direct the public to the Indian source of supply.

Prominent and reliable merchants from the populous centers, dealing in such wares extensively, have indicated their interest in a dependable and standardized supply of native Indian industries, and if successfully developed will be a source of distribution greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

LACE MAKING.

The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City maintains lace schools on several reservations, where it furnishes its own teachers, all the material, the funds needed to pay the Indians, and disposes of the finished product. Last September, through a cooperative agreement with this association, a meeting was held at Laguna, where the teachers of day schools and field matrons in that section were given instructions in lace making which would enable them to cooperate with the representative of the association in extending this industry to the pueblos under the Albuquerque superintendency.

This association also intended to start a lace school at Eastern Cherokee, N. C., but was unable to obtain a teacher, and was compelled for the present to give up the project.

Lace work among the Mission reservations in California was heretofore conducted in cooperation with Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal. Prior to her death this spring ill health caused her to give up this labor of love, and her death had a depressing effect upon the industry of which she had so long been the mainspring. Last year two teachers were employed by the Indian Bureau to teach this art among the Mission Indians in California. Altogether the Indians have shown an interest in and adaptability to lace making, indicating that it will be successful and profitable as an industry for the home employment of Indian women and children. Some Indians have shown skill, both in the making of the lace and patterns. Many have indicated industry. It has occurred to me that the interest of purchasers can be increased by the development of native Indian patterns, and it is our purpose to undertake the working out of such a plan.

INDIAN FAIRS.

The holding of agricultural fairs on the different reservations and of placing Indian exhibits at county and State fairs has been continued with excellent results. Fifty-four fairs were held in 1915, as compared with 38 the previous year, of which 32, or nearly 60 per cent, were entirely supported by voluntary contributions from Indians, gate receipts, etc. On most reservations where Indian fairs are held there is a permanently organized fair association, with Indian officers, charged with entire responsibility for the management of the fair, under the supervision of the superintendent. This makes the Indians feel that it is their enterprise, for which they are responsible.

About 100 certificates of merit, under the official seal of the Indian Office and the personal signature of the commissioner, were sent to Indian first-prize winners at Indian and white fairs in recognition of their accomplishments.

On January 26, 1916, I addressed the following letter concerning Indian fairs to reservation superintendents:

To superintendents:

As stated in Circular No. 1041, the Indian fairs and the Indian exhibits at county and State fairs in 1915 were the most successful ever known in the history of the Indian Service. A large number of prizes were won by Indians on agricultural products in open competition with the exhibits of white farmers, which is gratifying evidence that our work in behalf of the industrial uplift of the Indians is accomplishing substantial and permanent results.

While, of course, the Indians themselves are primarily entitled to the credit for these excellent results, yet they could not have been achieved without the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees, whose splendid work along these lines I greatly appreciate. Yet I feel that the possibilities of Indian fairs as a potent factor in the industrial progress of the Indians have just begun to be realized, and I wish to offer some suggestions with respect to the conduct of future fairs, based on the experience of the past two years.

I understand that at some of the fairs the exhibits are contributed by a comparatively small number of the more intelligent and progressive Indians in proportion to the whole number farming. In order to make a good showing I fear that the tendency sometimes is to pay most attention to Indians of this class. This should not be, and I desire that every effort be put forth to make the fairs more representative of the industrial accomplishments of all the Indians by getting the largest possible number to enter exhibits at the fair.

The superintendents should be even now making tentative plans for their next fair, with the view of issuing their premium list early in the spring so that the Indians may have the fair "idea" definitely in mind when planting and caring for their crops, in order to select some particular product or products on which they wish to contest for a prize, thereby giving it or them special attention with the specific purpose of growing the best possible crop. If properly followed up by the farmers this will eventually get the Indian into the habit of cultivating all of his crops according to the latest and most approved methods. The influence of the fair will thus operate to the permanent benefit of the Indian in all the varied activities of his life and contribute materially to his progress.

Permanent fair associations with Indian officers exist on a number of reservations, holding successful fairs, which have the exclusive management of the fair under the supervision of the superintendent, thus tending to emphasize to the Indians the fact that the fair is primarily their enterprise. These associations should be organized on all reservations holding fairs where they do not now exist. It is suggested that the principal officers consist of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, with an executive committee made up of one Indian from each farm district on the reservation, who would work in conjunction with the farmer of that district in further developing the interest of the Indians in the fair and in arranging plans. The officers of the fair association should be progressive Indians, who are really interested in the fair, as demonstrated by their active participation.

Previous instructions limiting the fair to three days, prohibiting the old-time dances entirely, and restricting the horse races, if any, to two each day, are still in effect and must be observed. I realize that some form of amusement or recreation is necessary at the fair, and it will be the superintendent's duty to devise helpful and constructive substitutes for the old-time practices, as outlined in Circular No. 836, such as athletic contests, feats of strength or skill,

baseball games, foot races, etc. If evening entertainment is thought advisable, stereopticon talks on suitable topics, band concerts, etc., might be arranged. In this connection representatives from the State agricultural college were present at a number of the fairs the past season and delivered instructive addresses to the Indians. Superintendents should endeavor to make these addresses a regular feature of the fair each year, submitting advance request for authority to expend funds which may be necessary to defray the expenses.

Climatic and soil conditions, and the crops produced on the different reservations, vary so widely that no uniform premium list can be adopted. However, broadly speaking, the premium list for your fair should be arranged under the following heads: Agricultural products, live stock, poultry, culinary products, needlework, Indian handicraft, miscellaneous exhibits (baby show, etc.). Under each heading it would be well to offer special prizes for exhibits of those articles or products which it is desired especially to encourage on each particular reservation, such as live stock, poultry, hogs, milch cows, etc. Prizes should also be offered for the best-kept home and the greatest improvement in home conditions during the year, and the best garden, with such others as may occur to the superintendent, adapted to conditions on each reservation. A sanitary and health exhibit should also be arranged, if practicable, with the cooperation of the agency physician or field matron, and lectures on these topics given, illustrated with slides obtained from the Public Health Service, as suggested in Circular No. 1041.

When you have a representative from the State agricultural college present at the fair, if agreeable, he might act as one of the judges of the agricultural or live-stock exhibits, pointing out to the Indians the good and bad qualities of some of the principal exhibits, giving the "whys and wherefores" in each case. Where no representative of the college is present, superintendents might request several of the leading farmers or stockmen of the locality to act as judges in the same manner.

I desire that superintendents again read Circular No. 896 on the subject and endeavor to conduct their fair accordingly, so far as conditions will permit. As stated therein:

"The campaign for the Indians' industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man."

While very successful Indian exhibits were shown at several county fairs this fall, yet the number is not nearly so great as should be. I desire that special efforts be made to place an Indian exhibit at every county fair adjacent to Indian reservations, in direct competition with the exhibits of white farmers, entered in the names of the several Indians contributing to the exhibit and not collectively as an agency or school exhibit. The matter of Indian exhibits at the State fairs next fall will be taken up through the various superintendents in charge last year.

Of the 52 Indian fairs held this fall, 32, or 61 per cent, were entirely self-supporting with respect to premiums and expenses from gate receipts, sale of privileges and concessions, advertising in programs, and voluntary contributions, from the Indians. This is gratifying, but it is far better that every Indian fair be self-supporting, if at all practicable, and superintendents should endeavor to bring about this result as rapidly as may be consistent with the success of the fair.

With this end in view, where it is absolutely necessary for the office to assist the fair, superintendents should try to reduce the amount below that granted this year, and request authority therefor no later than March 1, 1916.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining advance information as to the dates of the fairs each year. This information should be promptly furnished the office as soon as the dates for the fair have been fixed.

Reports of fairs should include unmounted photographs of exhibits, if available, with any newspaper comments.

An important feature of your fair should be the baby show, as instructed in Circular No. 1043.

With the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees even the splendid results of last year should be surpassed this year.

Following the success of the first extensive Indian exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, in 1914, similar exhibits were shown last fall at State fairs in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas.

The Indian exhibits proved a most attractive feature of each fair. At some of the fairs the Indian exhibits were entered in direct competition with the products of white farmers, and were awarded first prizes. At other fairs the Indians were only allowed to compete with each other, but strong efforts are being made to have all the Indian exhibits entered in open competition, placing the Indian farmer on the same basis as his white neighbor. This will furnish a stronger incentive for success and friendly competition. Indians were participants at a greater number of county fairs than ever before and with good results.

We have reason to believe that the number of Indian fairs and the number participating in county and State fairs in 1916 will be much greater than on any previous year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

There is no single feature of Indian administration presenting a more difficult problem for solution than the manner in which individual Indian money should be handled.

It is a problem because in this we are dealing with individual lives rather than a race, and, if we succeed, wholesale methods must be abandoned and the needs of each individual considered.

The goal of our endeavor, through a proper use of individual Indian money, may be said to be:

1. To assist every Indian to the establishment of a permanent and substantial home built upon land to which the individual whose money is being expended may expect to obtain a fee-simple title.
2. To acquire independence of thought and action and a sturdy self-reliance looking to eventual self-support, substantial progress and permanent prosperity.
3. And at last to emerge triumphant from tribal relations into those of individual citizenship with a full knowledge of all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a pleasure to be able to see that within even so short a time as three years there has been a marked increase in the number of

Indians who have built and are building substantial homes on their allotments or who have purchased farms with their own money and have equipped and improved them with good buildings, more and better stock, and are surrounding themselves with the comforts and pleasures of an enlightened and more advanced civilization than they have hitherto known.

There has been a pronounced increase in the number of bank accounts and in the amounts on deposit, also a steady increase in the interest earnings on the accounts of individual Indians.

Some are reaching out into business enterprises of various kinds looking for investments and finding profitable ones in farm and city real estate, and others are launching forth into specialties, such as dairy, poultry, fruit, etc., some, of course, with failure ahead, but many making of their efforts a pronounced success.

The ideal can only be realized when every Indian shall be fully competent to care for himself without assistance. The proper management of an Indian's bank account is one requiring delicate tact and skill in order to teach him how to care for it and himself without robbing him of his manhood and independence. It is really an educative process and calls for time in its development. It is felt that the plan being pursued will bring success, for the complaints regarding the management of the Indian's money are steadily decreasing. It is confidently believed that the Indian's money can be made to serve him a double purpose, to give him the material things he needs and through experience in its use inculcate in him principles of business and thrift which shall contribute permanently to his personal and material developments.

The rules governing the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, have afforded satisfactory aid thus far, and the amendments which have been promulgated with the idea of liberalizing expenditures of individual Indian money appear to have likewise been beneficial. While it is true that the weight of responsibility for the superintendents has been somewhat increased, yet their improved opportunities for assisting the Indians without delay have offset the extra work involved.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The problem of indebtedness of the Indians is gradually becoming less serious. A strict adherence to the policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims covering indebtedness incurred subsequent to that date has wrought a beneficial change. The unscrupulous trader is thus thoroughly convinced that his methods will meet with no approval here and is growing cautious in permitting Indians to pile up debts. Even the rich Osage Indians

are learning the necessity of living within their means so as to avoid the embarrassment arising through the importunities of their creditors. In cases where payment for property is authorized the superintendents are required to take Government bills of sale, and the possession is thus secured to the Indian.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

For the past three years reimbursable appropriations have been made by Congress for use on all the reservations, aggregating \$1,825,000, for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians.

These funds have been used in limited amounts to assist Indians without funds in the purchase of agricultural equipment, work and breeding stock, seeds, fence, and building material. Many comfortable homes have also been built for the Indians under this plan. The property is not given to the Indians, but must be paid for in easy payments, the title thereto remaining in the Government until the amount advanced has been fully repaid.

The results secured during the time this fund has been available have far exceeded expectations. The Indians have made their payments in a surprisingly satisfactory manner; practically nothing has been lost, and many Indians otherwise helpless have thus been enabled to make beneficial use of their allotments and secure a start not previously within their reach.

Tribal herds have also been established from these appropriations. These herds are held as tribal property, to be later distributed among the Indians or sold to them on their individual reimbursable agreements. The increases from these herds will be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury before the cattle are distributed.

On some reservations a part of the available tribal funds was used for the same purposes as the general reimbursable appropriations. On other reservations where the tribal funds were insufficient to meet the needs of the Indians, apportionments from regular reimbursable appropriations were used to supplement their own funds.

In the leveling of Indian allotments on some of the reservations these funds have been of real service in preparing the lands of the Indians for proper use and enabling them to farm their allotments.

In some instances agricultural equipment too expensive to be sold to one Indian has been sold to several Indians on a community or partnership basis. This supplied their needs for threshing machines, tractor engines, stump-pulling outfits, etc., without compelling dependence on agency machinery.

The Indians generally are fast coming to appreciate the assistance rendered them through the use of these reimbursable funds, and it is

believed that with this better understanding the help to be derived will cause many others to take advantage of their opportunity.

The following letter recently written by the commissioner to an Indian living in Arizona gives unmistakable evidence of the desirability, possibilities, and appreciation of the reimbursable fund:

Mr. McGEE, *Hackberry, Ariz.*

MY FRIEND: Under date of October 15, 1915, you purchased from the superintendent of the Truxton Canon School 10 head of cows for a total consideration of \$470. These cows were purchased for you under the reimbursable plan and an agreement entered into between you and your superintendent on behalf of the Government for the amount expended for you in the purchase.

Your agreement provided that the title to the animals, free and unencumbered, would pass to you upon full payment for the same and gave you four years in which to complete the payment. The first installment, amounting to \$150, will not be due until January 1, 1918, and the final installment, amounting to \$320, will not be due until January 1, 1919.

I have just been advised by your superintendent that during the month of August, 1916, you had found it to your advantage to make immediate full settlement for the cows, thus closing out your reimbursable account, notwithstanding the fact that you have remaining a period of nearly two and one-half years in which to complete your payments.

This is very commendable in you and clearly demonstrates what can be done by one who is willing to exert the necessary energy and display the proper interest in the things which make for his best welfare.

Your superintendent tells me that he has granted you permission to remove the cows and all the increase from them to a range off the reservation where you have about 50 or 60 other head of cattle and where proper range and water can be provided for them. I understand that the other cattle owned by you were acquired through the personal efforts of yourself and wife by hard work and the proper investment of your funds. Through your combined energy and good judgment you have achieved a success for which you both deserve a great deal of credit, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you and to wish you success in the handling of this and other stock acquired by you from time to time as well as in all other enterprises undertaken by you in the future.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

From an economic viewpoint the progress of the returned students offers assurance for the future. Indians are engaged in industrial activities, both agricultural and mechanical, on the different reservations, and as laborers on work of every character, including ditches, roads, bridges, etc. Many are self-supporting and prosperous on their allotments.

Over 200 Indian boys were employed in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., during the season 1915 and earned \$17,790.55.

The Navajo pupils alone have on deposit to their credit \$3,301.81 from their share of the work. This was used for clothing and to buy sheep. More than 80 boys have herds of sheep.

Opportunities for work have been greatly extended this year by the changed basis of work. A large building has been rented and equipped to accommodate 80 Indians who may find work during the entire year at Rocky Ford.

This arrangement is intended to meet the industrial needs of Indian youths past school age who have spent the best part of their lives in school endeavoring to gain an education yet who have gone through only the fourth and fifth grades. Such boys will find lucrative employment at Rocky Ford during the winter and, indeed, all the year around.

About 350 boys and young men of Indian blood are employed for the season 1916 in the beet fields and on ranches working for the agriculturists in the vicinity of Rocky Ford.

On the Klamath, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead irrigation projects work is plentiful for Indians. On the pay roll of the irrigation service at Klamath the Indians received \$1,414.75, whites \$1,083.96, at one payment. Indians also received a considerable amount for hay, grain, logs, lumber, and wood bought from them.

Indian employees are of the faculty in every Indian school, but the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leads all the rest in having the majority of its employees, including its superintendent, of Indian blood.

This year several Indian girls have been added to the ranks of Indian Service employees as graduate nurses.

Fifty-four schools and agencies have reported returned student organizations, with names of officers and places of meeting, covering a diversity of aims and activities. On some reservations returned students seem to feel a compelling inner urge to become active participants in general welfare work.

Indians and their white neighbors mingle freely in churches, lodges, schools, and clubs in some communities, and it has been thought by a few that the formation of returned student organizations would act as a deterrent to the progress of the Indian. In one district all the returned students of the neighborhood are in the band. Another organization meets on Sundays, when the International Sunday school lessons form the basis of the talk given. One superintendent reports his organization to be a potent factor in the community life.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The employment of Indians for exhibition purposes by Wild West and other shows has been discouraged. Participation in these revivals of frontier life and primitive customs is neither educative nor conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift. While such participation is not absolutely prohibited, it is discouraged, and

everything practicable is done to guard them against demoralizing influences and to conserve their wages.

UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

The sum of \$300,000 was available for expenditure during the year from the principal of the \$3,000,000 Ute judgment fund awarded by the Court of Claims in 1911, plus one year's interest, the most of which was segregated into individual shares and deposited in banks to the credit of the Indians for expenditure, under supervision, for permanent industrial purposes. The use of this money is gradually bringing about a material improvement in the industrial and economic situation of these formerly backward Indians and some of them have become entirely self-supporting.

The leasing plan inaugurated last year at Uintah with the view of getting water on the land in order to save the rights thereto, which expire in 1919, has been continued with good results, approximately 25,000 acres being put under cultivation during this year. The acreage cultivated by the Indians themselves was also largely increased, although definite figures are not now at hand.

The water supply for irrigation on the reservation decreases each year during July and August, and this has resulted in serious damage to the crops of the Indians and lessees. As various white settlers were taking water from the river above the Indian project it was our contention that under the doctrine of reserved water rights the Indians' land is entitled to sufficient water to properly irrigate the crops produced, and to settle the question suit was recently instituted in the Federal court and a temporary injunction granted restraining all parties from taking water from the river to the injury of the Indians and their white lessees. Upon final hearing the injunction was made permanent.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation work of the Indian Bureau is one of the most important of the industrial activities, as irrigation farming is the only means by which nearly 100,000 of the Indians may be able to attain self-supporting, useful citizenship. Included within this number are, with few exceptions, those with the least resources and those most backward in adopting our civilization, so that efforts to advance the irrigation work should and do bring the most pronounced progress.

More than 100 irrigation projects for the benefit of the Indian farmer are in different stages of completion. These vary in size from a comparatively few acres to several which will include more than 100,000 acres each when fully developed. The total area which

should eventually be provided with water in the projects now initiated or favorably reported upon is more than one and one-half million acres. At present 490,000 acres may be supplied with water from completed works, and of this area already more than 220,000 acres are actually being farmed.

During the year of this report no notable new undertakings were possible in the irrigation work because of the failure of the passage of the Indian appropriation act. Nearly all irrigation projects are specially authorized, and as special appropriations are made therefor it is impossible to initiate some of the very urgently needed work, pending such time as funds are appropriated. There was, however, increased activity in the maintenance and care of the structures and systems already completed and more careful supervision of the expenditure of all funds to see that the highest economy was obtained. This is, of course, desirable in the expenditure of all Government funds, but as the irrigation appropriations for the benefit of the Indians are, except in a few instances, now all reimbursable to the United States, the Indian Service considers itself custodian of a trust for the Indians themselves in the expenditure of irrigation funds. There is constantly kept in mind the necessity of securing the greatest benefit to the Indians for each dollar expended.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

On several of the reservations surveys were made, including examinations and reports for the extension of present irrigation facilities or the initiation of new projects. On the Colville Reservation practically all of the economical irrigation possibilities have been studied. These are scattered in 12 or 13 districts and include a total area of more than 33,000 acres. Several projects upon this reservation have been reported upon which are feasible from an engineering standpoint, but in some instances the desirability of undertaking these is contingent upon the attitude of the Indians toward irrigation farming, which as yet is not altogether favorable. The Little Nespelem project to irrigate about 3,300 acres has been nearly completed and some assistance given the Indian farmers on the San-Poil River, but no other projects on Colville Reservation have been undertaken by the Indian Service.

The extensive surveys and investigations, including not only the physical but the legal questions involved with reference to a water supply for the Pima Indians, have been completed and the final field reports made. From a thorough study of these data, recommendations as required by the act of August 1, 1914, are expected to be submitted shortly. In the meantime the possibility of improving the water supply for the deserving Pimas by means of better facilities for

diverting water from the Gila River has been taken advantage of and Congress has authorized a dam and diversion system to take water from the Gila River about 12 miles above Florence, by means of which all the irrigable lands on the south side of the Gila River, as well as white lands which are entitled to water, will secure a much more reliable supply than has been possible from the temporary and unsatisfactory diversions used in the past. Congress has also authorized the construction of a diversion dam lower down on the Gila River, from which water may be diverted not only to the south-side lands but to the north side, where a large body of fine land is already being cultivated as well as the limited supply of water available will permit. These appropriations are the first important steps to rectify the injustice which has been done these Pima Indians for the 30 or 40 years that their water supply has been encroached upon by the whites.

Another important irrigation project which has been authorized for the coming year and funds therefor made immediately available is that for the Yakima Reservation, for the portion known as the Wapato project. The situation at the Yakima Reservation has been somewhat similar to that among the Pimas, in that the Indians were apparently unjustly deprived of water which was found to be necessary for their self-support. The matter of the water supply had previously been adjusted by Congress in the Indian bill for the year 1915, and the appropriation of \$200,000 now made permits the construction of a permanent diversion dam and the beginning of the enlargement of the canal system which will eventually supply 120,000 acres of land, most of which is still held by Indians.

A long-needed irrigation improvement has been authorized for the coming year—the Pyramid Lake project in Nevada. Sufficient funds have been appropriated for 1917 to construct a diversion dam and the remainder of the authorized project, it is expected, will be provided for next year. This improvement will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation, who have been attempting with very unsatisfactory means to farm a sufficient area to make themselves self-supporting, to really accomplish this result.

CONSTRUCTION.

The more important projects upon which construction has been maintained during the past year are as follows: On the Wind River Reservation on both the ceded and diminished portions; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., where the work of replacing the worn-out temporary structures, many of which have been in use 20 or more years, with properly designed permanent works has proceeded as well as the necessary extensions of the lateral system.

Construction of somewhat similar nature has been performed on the Uintah project, the Fort Hall project, and to a limited extent on the Yakima project in Washington, although in the past year insufficient funds have been available at the latter place to do more than the most urgent repair work.

On the Colorado River Reservation the laterals were extended to additional areas being farmed by the Indians, and on the Gila River Reservation the necessary laterals were constructed to supply many of the new allotments which the Indians are occupying and bringing under cultivation nearly as fast as the limited amount of water available will warrant. Active maintenance and betterment work was done upon the Fort Hall, Modoc Point, Pine River Valley, Hogback, Fort Belknap, Ganado, and the several mission reservations in California and others.

In southern California during January, 1916, a large portion of the country was devastated by the greatest flood known in recent years. The Pala, Rincon, Soboba, La Jolla, Campo, Morongo, and Palm Springs Reservations, all in California, suffered considerably, and first reports indicated almost complete destruction of some of the irrigation work. However, prompt and vigorous repairs were instituted, and practically all lands were being supplied with water by the time that they needed irrigation, at a total expenditure of less than \$20,000 for the repairs. With few exceptions the projects were again placed in first-class operating conditions. At Pala further expenditures will be needed to replace permanently the south side diversion. Though temporary works have been provided for this year, it has not yet been possible to arrange an economical permanent plan on account of the great erosion along the river. A more substantial protection is needed against the ravages of the San Jacinto River at the Soboba Reservation. Plans are being perfected to cooperate with owners of private lands which were also damaged, to accomplish these results.

One of the subordinate but important phases of irrigation work is the opportunity given many of the Indians of laboring upon irrigation construction. For the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$165,330.95 was paid to these Indian laborers upon the various projects, and not only was this money of direct benefit to them but they were instructed in habits of industry and self-support. Indeed, in many instances, by exercising considerable patience the irrigation officers have trained many Indians in various occupations, such as concrete workers, carpenters, engine operators, earth excavation, etc., so that a large number of Indians were benefited in many ways. Some of these Indians have even developed sufficient skill along these lines to act as foremen directing the work of others. While it is doubtless a fact that the initial cost of the irrigation work considered only as

an engineering structure may have been slightly higher by employing Indians to such a large extent, the Indians benefited not only by having the money paid them for labor but in the knowledge they acquired of the various trades, so that the ultimate benefit to them was much greater than any difference in cost. This industrial idea as the great means of advancing the Indians is being emphasized wherever possible, but in no other activity of the Indian Bureau are actual beneficial results obtained to a greater extent than on irrigation work.

UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The object of irrigation construction is to arrange for a water supply to produce crops, but this obvious purpose seems to have been neglected in the past as compared to the interest taken in the engineering investigations and construction relating to irrigation works. However, continued emphasis is now being placed on the necessity of encouraging and urging the Indians to make use of the agricultural facilities provided for them. Those employees especially concerned with industrial development are taking hold of this problem where the engineers' functions cease, and a closer cooperation between the two has resulted in commendable progress by the Indians in irrigation farming.

As a means of teaching habits of industry and civilization, irrigation is of notable value as it requires continued and faithful application to work by the Indians, but also the returns may be safely counted upon as seldom do discouraging crop failures result from these efforts and nearly always remuneration is in direct proportion to the amount of energy exhibited. In emphasizing industrial training, irrigation farming is, of course, included, and I am glad to be able to report a continued progress in the extension of the area actually being farmed by the Indians on nearly every reservation. Notable increases were made upon the Crow, Fort Hall, Wind River, Colorado River, Yuma, Pima, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Belknap, San Xavier, and several other reservations. The crops produced by irrigation on the Yakima Reservation during 1916 were of an estimated value of \$2,000,000. On the Crow Reservation 23,846 acres were being irrigated. On the Fort Hall Reservation the area was 18,542 acres; on Gila River 18,850 acres; and on Uintah the area in irrigated crops was 25,062.

WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The right to the use of water for irrigation is one of the most intangible and complicated property rights with which we have to deal, and to secure permanently for the Indians a sufficient supply this fact must be kept in mind at all times.

To protect the interests of the Indians, special investigations were made with respect to the water rights of several of the reservations. At Uintah a thorough study of the situation was made under direction of a special Assistant Attorney General, and this preparation was of primary importance, as it became necessary in June, 1916, to apply for an injunction in the Federal district court of Utah against illegal diversion of water belonging to the Indians. The Uintah irrigation project had been suffering for several years on account of various encroachments. The conditions of law under which this work was authorized added to the complications and it will require continued watchfulness to retain this large development for the benefit of the Indians for whom it is intended.

On the Umatilla Reservation, the court rendered a decision confirming to the Indians water rights which had been in litigation for several years. On the Fort Hall Reservation steps were taken after careful consideration and ample legal notice to offenders to prevent damage to the Indian lands and irrigation system by a careless wasting of water from irrigation upstream from Fort Hall lands.

The extended and comprehensive investigations of conditions regarding the water supply for the Pima Indians along the Gila River are expected to furnish the facts with which the Government will be able to protect the rights of the Indians to the water of the Gila. Studies of water rights of the Walker River Reservations have also been initiated and apparently it will be possible to take steps to secure a more equitable division of water between the various users upon the Walker River drainage basin. On several other reservations similar investigations are being instituted.

Reference was made in my last annual report to conditions upon the three Montana reservations—Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck—where irrigation construction is being carried on by the engineers of the Reclamation Service. Legislation along the lines there suggested was enacted by the present Congress in the Indian appropriation act.

This modification of the method of financing these projects releases a portion of the tribal funds for other uses of the Indians, so that it may be possible for them to obtain at least to a limited extent the equipment and resources necessary to enable them to engage in farming.

Under the old scheme the Indian funds were hypothecated for all the expenses of irrigation construction, although on two of the reservations a large proportion of the irrigated area not needed for Indian allotments has passed to other ownership. The injustice of tying up Indian funds to construct irrigation works to supply lands for the use of whites is, of course, apparent.

While the law now relieves the Indians, it also arranges for proper reimbursement of the Government for the expenditures chargeable to the various landholders.

Another important provision of the Indian bill is that which arranges for a water right for the Salt River Reservation Indians. These industrious people have been attempting to farm a much larger area than their inadequate water supply warranted. With the addition provided for, they should be soon comfortably self-supporting.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Among the most important operations of the engineers usually engaged upon irrigation has been the development of underground water. Upon the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations this added water supply is of almost inestimable value for stock and domestic use. With the addition of these new watering places, great areas of hitherto unavailable grazing land can be used, and it also adds to the value of those already occupied by reducing the damage to both range and stock by shortening the trips of the latter to water.

Upon the Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, and Papago Reservations six well rigs were constantly in operation, drilling through the year 30 wells, of which, however, 10 did not yield either a sufficient quantity or a quality of water to make them successful. In addition, the 10 wells drilled in various portions of the Papago country during 1915 had their pumping plants completed and placed in operation. At some of these plants Indians come with barrels for water from as great a distance as 18 miles, indicating that considerable further development is needed at other points.

Upon the Hopi and Navajo Reservations considerable work was done cleaning and protecting the small springs found at infrequent intervals. The use of the easily contaminated and, in some cases, filthy pools for domestic purposes is being changed by cleaning and reconstructing these sources of supply, so that many Indians for probably the first time in their lives have regularly pure, wholesome water.

Some reservations, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley, need reclamation not by irrigation but by drainage. To this end I have had our engineers examine and report on the feasibility of this sort of work for the Indian lands of Fond du Lac, Minn.; Santee and Kickapoo, Nebr.; Haskell, Kans.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Carlisle, Pa.; Round Valley, Cal.; and Shiprock, N. Mex. All of the foregoing work, which is being done by the Indian Service, is along those lines which I am constantly urging in the various branches of the Indian

Service—that is, to study each reservation, and after determining to what industry it is best adapted, to develop it for this purpose for the use of the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS.

The important work of allotting irrigable land on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was continued during the year. In addition to the irrigable allotments, instructions have been issued to the allotting agent to allot the grazing lands pro rata. The area of irrigable land to be allotted is estimated at 50,000 acres and grazing land 315,000 acres.

During the year allotments were completed on the Colville Reservation in Washington, where a grand total of about 2,500 Indians have been allotted nearly 325,000 acres. The surplus unallotted lands, with the exception of those classified as timber and areas withdrawn for grazing purposes and for school, agency, and missionary uses, will be opened to homestead settlement and entry this fall under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

On the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), allotments may be made to children born to the tribe as long as there is any undisposed-of tribal land. This work is being carried on under direction of the superintendent of the reservation.

On the Sioux Reservations in North and South Dakota allotment work was continued under the supervision of the superintendents.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table No. 27.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The first act authorizing the issuance of trust patents to Indians was the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 342), affecting the Omahas in Nebraska. Allotments to 963 Omaha Indians were approved in 1884, and patents containing a 25-year trust, held by the United States, were issued to the allottees. By Executive order of July 3, 1909, this trust was extended 10 years and will not expire until 1919. Since 1884 patents containing a 25-year trust clause have issued to the various tribes allotted in severalty, mainly under authority of the fifth section of what is known as the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). The trust on the allotments of eight reservations will expire during the calendar year 1916 if not extended. The trust has been extended on the allotments of five of the reservations, and steps are being taken to protect the other allottees whose period of trust will soon expire.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribes.	Number of allotments.	Date trust expires.	Extended (years).
Omaha, Nebraska.....	963	1909	10
Santee, Nebraska.....	848	1910	10
Sisseton, South Dakota.....	1,381	1914	10
Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	269	1916	10
Papago, Arizona.....	291	1916	10
Ponca, Nebraska.....	191	1916	10
Eastern Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	72	1916	10
Yankton, South Dakota.....	1,485	1916	10

In addition to these extensions on reservation allotments, the trust on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), section 11 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888-892), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee simple are issued under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the past year 1,298 applications for patents in fee have been received, of which 350 were denied and 949 approved, involving an area of 132,647.30 acres.

During the past year the Secretary of the Interior has appointed competency commissions composed of some of the best men in the Indian Service, who know the Indian and the Indian question, and whose duty it was to make a personal investigation with a view of determining the Indians who are fully qualified to care for their own affairs. Examinations have been made on the following reservations: Yankton, Santee, Flathead, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Fort Peck, Umatilla, and Coeur d'Alene. On the recommendation of the commissions thus appointed 576 fee patents have issued, involving 97,842.41 acres, thus making the total number of fee patents issued during the year 1,525, involving an area of 220,489.71 acres.

SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents, in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1916 there have been made sales covering an area of 90,819.03 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,661,851.92. The average price for which the land sold was \$18.60 per acre. The year previous the office sold 761 tracts, involving 102,674.53 acres, for \$1,300,303.08, or \$12.66 per acre.

HOMELESS INDIANS.

In continuation of the work of providing lands for homeless California Indians, small tracts aggregating 1,860.04 acres, at a total price of \$19,367.29, are now being purchased for the benefit of approximately 1,302 Indians of various bands. Four purchases have been consummated and 16 more are practically completed.

With the balance of funds provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), an additional tract of about 50 acres of agricultural land was bought for \$6,000 for the benefit of the Camp Verde Indians, located in Yavapai County, Ariz. This tract is contiguous to a 240-acre tract which was purchased at \$13,000 for these Indians last year. The Indians are settling on these lands and Supt. Taylor reports that 110 acres have been placed under cultivation.

Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of lands and water rights in the total amount of \$32,233.33 for the Navajo of the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

MISSION LANDS.

The total area of mission lands on Indian reservations and the issuance of patents in fee to mission organizations under the general act of March 3, 1909, and other special acts has been less than in former years.

There are pending for surveys orders for patents on the following reservations:

Menominee, under Keshena: Catholic, for patent, about 26 acres; indefinite number of acres to be set apart.

Yankton: To the Church of the Holy Fellowship, 52 acres.

Cheyenne River: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 5 to 15 acres.

Yakima: Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 acres.

Warm Springs: Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, about 16 acres.

A patent for 40 acres on the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn., has been issued to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1917.

A small tract on the Fort Berthold Reservation awaits survey on the request of the American Missionary Association. Applications for patents for lands on the Fort Totten, the Winnebago and Western Navajo Reservations are pending. An agreement has been reached under which the office is preparing for the issuance of a patent to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, for lands on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

A GREAT PROBATE COURT.

The general public has but a vague idea of the immensity of the work devolving upon the Federal Government in connection with the American Indian. Not only must protection be afforded him in connection with his personal rights and privileges, but his immense property rights must be safeguarded. These rights consist of millions of acres of land allotted to the Indians, moneys from land by way of leases for grazing, agriculture, mines, oil, and other purposes, as well as of their lands, timber, live stock, etc., and the earnings of individual Indians from innumerable sources. The work is not permitted to stop here, but after the death of the Indians, their estates must be probated under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), and this work has become one of the most important branches of the Indian Service.

During the present year the heirs to thousands of acres of land and millions of dollars' worth of trust property have been determined.

Hearings for the purpose of these determinations are conducted at the different reservations and agencies throughout the entire Indian country by examiners of inheritance who are especially qualified for the work. In addition to other qualifications they must be members of the bar admitted to practice law in one of the several States. Hearings are conducted in a legal and judicial manner after first giving notice to all parties interested.

During the past year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians were probated, 178 wills approved, 68 disapproved, and 5,014 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A magnificent bridge has been built over the Little Colorado River near Topock, jointly by the States of Arizona and California, the county of San Bernardino, and this office, for the benefit of the Indians on the Fort Mojave Reservation and the traveling public. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation has been carried further toward completion by the expenditure of \$25,000.

Construction and maintenance of roads on the several reservations by the use of tribal funds and general appropriations have been developed as rapidly as practicable. A good road has been built on the

San Carlos Reservation between bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers by the use of \$20,000 appropriated by the State of Arizona.

MINING ON RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS.

Until recently leasing for mining operations of lands allotted to Indians outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation has been more or less perfunctory, but within the last year many leases have been made on several reservations in Oklahoma, and also in Wyoming. A material increase in the number of leases executed has been due chiefly to the finding of several large gas wells in the Otoe Indian Reservation, Okla., and to the increased demand for crude oil and its by-products. It is hoped that this leasing activity will result in the discovery of oil and gas in paying quantities on these reservations and thereby increase the income of these Indians.

FORESTRY.

The work of road, trail, and telephone construction has been continued so far as funds would permit. The system of telephonic communication is now fairly satisfactory on every reservation having important timber interests. Although large expenditures will yet be required to make all parts of the extensive forest areas accessible by road or trail, substantial progress is being made each year, and the comparatively insignificant fire losses of the past year indicate that the existing means of fire control are effective.

The administrative force has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of several men who have had thorough technical training in forestry.

The work of estimating the timber on the Menominee Reservation, begun in September, 1914, was completed early in December, 1915. About one-third of the area of the Quinaielt Reservation was cruised in 1915. In April, 1916, this work was resumed, and it is hoped that about three-fourths of the reservation can be completed before the October rains render further field work impracticable. The work will be completed in 1917.

A resurvey of the boundaries and an estimate of the timber lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was made during the year. Timber trespass upon these lands has been very common in the past, and several superintendents have urged the difficulty of preventing trespass because of a lack of knowledge as to the boundary lines. At all important points of the boundaries, as determined by the resurvey, iron posts have now been set.

In October, 1915, the timber on tribal lands of the Bad River Indian Reservation, the sale of which was authorized by section 23

of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582,605), was offered, and on January 14, 1916, the bid of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the saw timber, and that of the M. J. Bell Lumber Co. on the cedar, were accepted.

The remaining timber on allotments of the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation was sold to the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co. in February, 1916.

Timber operations were begun on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, under the contract with the Pagosa Lumber Co., and on the Tulalip Reservation, under the contract with the Everett Logging Co. On the Jicarilla about 13,000,000 feet, and on the Tulalip about 50,000,000 feet b. m. were cut. From the Bad River Reservation about 40,000,000 feet were removed, and the cut at Neopit on the Menominee Reservation was approximately 20,000,000 feet. Rather extensive operations were also conducted on the Leech Lake and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.

Four important items of legislation recommended by this office were included in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916. These were an item authorizing the homesteading of timber lands of the Flathead Reservation, which should be found valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, one authorizing the sale of the timber from so-called school and swamp lands claimed by the State of Wisconsin within the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations, one authorizing improved methods for the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills, and one creating an Indian forest reserve on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

ROCKY BOY'S BAND.

Over 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed and the Chippewa who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo and other wild game, then plentiful there, but with the advent of the white man their natural means of subsistence was dissipated and soon these people became a wandering band of tramps, seeking odd jobs but depending largely upon the charities of the public.

To the credit of Rocky Boy's Band it should be said that even in need they were honest, no complaint ever having been made against them for the infraction of any law.

Altogether, their condition appealed strongly to many of the best citizens of Montana, some of whom, notably at Great Falls and Helena, took an active interest in their welfare, contributing money, time, and practical help.

So apparent were the necessities of these Indians that Congress for several years has made a small annual appropriation for their relief.

It was found impracticable to settle these Indians upon either public lands or on existing reservations, nor was the Government able to purchase a proper reservation for them. Subsequently a part of the band was settled on land within the Blackfeet Reservation, but the part of the reservation designated for the Rocky Boys was not adapted to agricultural purposes. Partly on account of this fact and partly owing to tribal antagonism the majority of the band refused to remain there and resumed their former nomadic habits.

Early in my administration an effort was made through Congress to provide land for these Indians on the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, where most of them had been temporarily located, in order that they might be looked after during the winter. These efforts, supplemented by the work of earnest friends of the Indians residing in Montana, in and out of Congress, finally resulted in the recent setting apart to them of three townships in the southern part of this reserve as a permanent reservation.

It soon became apparent that the Rocky Boy Band was anxious to have a home, to settle down and become self-supporting—as expressed by one of their number: “To learn to farm, be given land which would be their own, whereby they would soon be self-supporting.”

Carrying out this promise, they planted and cultivated gardens with the seeds and implements furnished them and worked faithfully, with the result that they produced a considerable quantity of hay and vegetables, sufficient, in fact, to justify a substantial reduction in the ration allowance provided for in the congressional appropriation. As further evidence of their interest in these practical benefits which the Government had conferred upon them they voluntarily sent samples of the vegetables grown to the State fair at Helena as a part of the Indian exhibit.

With the encouraging start already made there seems little doubt that within a few years these formerly nomadic Indians, who were literally wanderers upon the face of the earth, will be self-supporting, self-respecting Indians on the high road to successful citizenship.

A sad feature of their history is revealed in the fact that Rocky Boy, who had for so many years led his people through a wilderness of starvation and despair, died as his band reached the promised land.

PAPAGO INDIANS.

On January 14, 1916, the President, by Executive order, set apart a permanent reservation for the use of the Papago Indians in southern Arizona. Just how long these Indians have occupied this coun-

try is not known, but so far as known they have always lived there. The first authentic record of these people is given in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips into their country between 1698 and 1702.

In Bancroft's History, volume 13, at page 550, is found the following:

The Papagos have been regarded as the best Indians in Arizona. * * * More readily than other Indians they adapt themselves to circumstances, tilling the soil, raising live stock, working in the mines, or doing anything that offers. As the reader knows, they have sometimes had trouble with the Spaniards and Mexicans, but they have always been friends of the Americans and deadly foes of the Apaches. They have received very little aid from the Government.

The greater part of the reservation is only adapted to grazing purposes, and the raising of live stock has naturally been the principal occupation and must be the chief means of livelihood for these Indians. Some parts of the reservation are known to contain valuable minerals, and under the terms of the order of withdrawal such lands may be located, entered, and acquired by citizens under the regular mining laws.

Plans have been formulated for the education and civilization of the Papago Indians, and several schoolhouses have been built at convenient points. Wells have been dug to furnish water for domestic and stock purposes, there being no considerable irrigation possibilities on this reservation.

In addition to these improvements a hospital is in the course of construction at Indian Oasis. Under these improved conditions it is not hard to believe that this tribe of Indians, who have always been independent of the outside world and self-supporting, will in time become prosperous citizens.

The Papagos are a moral, intelligent, industrious, and in all respects deserving people.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

To avoid useless and expensive officialdom, the Cherokee Nation was abolished on July 1, 1915, with the exception of the principal chief, who was retained at the nominal salary of \$25 per month to sign Cherokee tribal deeds. On suggestion from this office, the officers of the Seminole Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, following similar action by the tribal officials of the Cherokee Nation, have tendered their resignations. This step marks in a definite and significant way the accomplishment of the final disposition of the affairs of the Seminole Nation and the disbandment of the tribal organization so far as possible under existing law. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations only pro forma tribal governments remain, which will be abolished as soon as tribal affairs will permit.

The total tribal enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes corrected to date is 101,519 enrolled members, to all of whom have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of land except in the Creek Nation, where partial allotments of the value of \$800 have been made. Of these, 64,339 are by operation of law in the unrestricted class, while 37,180 are in the restricted class. This number is further reduced by removal of restrictions and by death in 5,177 cases, leaving 32,003 restricted Indians on June 30, 1916.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted, 139,284 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, and other public purposes, and 2,673,828 acres have been sold, leaving 918,616 acres unsold, of which there will be offered from October 4 to October 31, 1916, 907,500 acres, and if all offered is sold there will remain 11,116 acres unallotted and unsold land among the Five Civilized Tribes. Since September 11, 1900, a total of 309 towns with various additions have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, for which the tribes have received from sale thereof a total of \$4,540,432.69..

During the year 6,406 suits of the 27,494 separate suits instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to set aside illegal conveyances of restricted allotted lands, have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of. Prior to July 1, 1915, 19,890 of these suits were closed, now leaving 7,604 suits still pending and undetermined.

Eighteen field clerks have been stationed through the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes, with headquarters located usually at county seats, and each field clerk has in his district an average of about 1,800 restricted Indians. During the last fiscal year 112 houses and 32 barns were erected from land funds under the supervision of the field clerks for the benefit of restricted allottees. Since May 27, 1908, restrictions on alienation have been removed from 504,567.44 acres of land, which together with the six acts of Congress, to wit, act of July 1, 1902, act of April 21, 1904, section 16 of the Creek agreement of July 1, 1902, act of May 27, 1908, act of May 29, 1908, and act of March 3, 1903, removed the restrictions on alienation from a total of 12,518,140 acres.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

During the present fiscal year the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes has proceeded along well-organized lines and in a thorough and effective manner.

Pioneer work, during the two preceding years, was necessary in order to accomplish the organization of an adequate force of probate attorneys, the division of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into districts, and the preparation and promulgation of a code of rules and regulations to govern procedure in probate cases. With these primary accomplishments assured, the way stood open for the performance in a systematic way of the work that seriously demanded attention with respect to individual cases.

A special effort has been made this year to put all probate cases upon a sound financial basis. In the past straw bonds were accepted in many cases and reports of guardians were allowed to drift along for years without being audited or checked. But the attorneys are now rapidly correcting this situation. They have checked case after case, and whenever a guardian has been found delinquent they have secured an order from the court citing such guardian to appear and make good his shortage, and if necessary to give a new and satisfactory bond. In doing this they have caused citations to be issued in 7,198 cases, and have secured the discharge or removal of 2,584 guardians. They have also caused 2,277 new bonds to be filed, aggregating in amount \$2,625,945.

These beneficial results were attained partly through the institution of suits in the State courts, suits that would not and could not have been filed and prosecuted without the assistance of the probate attorneys. There were 91 suits in criminal cases and 416 suits in civil cases instituted during the year on behalf of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the amounts involved in the civil actions totaled \$1,382,238.

It is always one of the most difficult problems to cope with in the Indian Service to make proper and profitable disposition of funds belonging to individual Indians, especially where, as in the oil districts, they are in receipt of large incomes. Here again the services of the probate attorneys have proved of great value, for they have been able to follow up their legal victories by supervising the conservation and investment of the funds of their Indian clients. This they have done during the year, in the amount of \$1,814,972. They have, moreover, prevented, by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, by requiring new bonds, and in other ways, losses to dependent Indians in the amount of \$1,487,158 since July 1, 1915.

Altogether there has been saved and conserved to the restricted and adult allottees during the last fiscal year the total sum of \$3,302,130.

In no other branch of the probate work in the past have fraud and graft perpetrated their crimes upon helpless Indians more than in connection with the sales of minors' allotments and of inherited lands.

But, now every step is scrutinized by the probate attorneys, who insist that lands that are to be sold must be appraised by representatives of the United States, and that all sales shall be duly advertised, thereby doing away with the undesirable practice of private sales.

In the accomplishment of these beneficial results, the probate attorneys have necessarily performed a vast amount of routine work, including the holding of conferences with allottees and others in nearly 50,000 instances and the writing of upward of 57,000 letters and other official communications.

Now that the scope and volume of the probate work is apparent, I look forward with confidence to the achievement during the next year of even greater results than those attained.

OIL AND GAS—FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mining for oil and gas in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the past fiscal year has been very active, and extensive wild-cattling has been done. No large pools have been discovered. The production of the Cushing field has declined very rapidly, and this fact, together with the conditions which have existed in connection with the marketing of crude oil at home and abroad, is probably the cause of the increased price of oil from 40 cents per barrel at the close of the fiscal year, to \$1.55 during the past winter. The posted price remained at \$1.55 during the last three or four months of the year. However, practically one-third of the oil produced in the Mid-Continent field has been sold at a premium, which varies from 5 to 55 cents per barrel above the posted price. The Indian lessors have been receiving their proportionate share of the premium received by the lessees.

During the past year the affairs of several large oil and gas lessees have been investigated, with the result that violations of the regulations have been discovered and the guilty parties have been compelled to reduce their acreage within the maximum of 4,800 acres allowed by the regulations.

From 1,372 leases, covering 109,107.68 acres, there was produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 23,988,862.32 barrels of oil from departmental leases, as against 27,098,994.02 barrels during the previous year. The receipts from gas wells during the fiscal year aggregated \$51,557.62, and the receipts from coal production on allotments, \$15,893.29, representing 212,069 tons, of which 160,607 tons were produced in the Creek Nation. While 3,110,131.70 less barrels of oil were marketed from departmental leases during the year ended June 30, 1916, the royalty interest was \$1,359,279.74 in excess of that for the previous year.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

March 16, 1896, the Osage Tribe of Indians leased to Mr. Edwin E. Foster the Osage Indian Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes. This lease expired in 1906. However, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, it was renewed as to 680,000 acres for a period of 10 years, which expired March 16, 1916.

It then became necessary to provide new regulations to govern the leasing of the lands for oil and gas mining purposes. Conferences were held, both with the oil and gas men interested and the Osage tribal council, and on June 17, 1915, the latter passed a resolution containing recommendations as to the manner in which new leases should be made, which resolution is set forth at length in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. August 26, 1915, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of these and other lands in the Osage Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes.

The Osage Tribe will receive considerably more revenue under the new leases than they received under the Foster lease. The old lease covered 680,000 acres, whereas the new oil leases cover about 190,000, of which 120,000 acres is subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per year until wells are drilled, leaving 500,000 acres out of the 680,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future. New gas leases have been made to cover about 900,000 acres, a little more than that formerly covered by the Foster lease. Under the old oil lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty, but did not receive any rental on undeveloped lands. The tribe will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from each quarter-section unit producing less than 100 barrels per well per day, and one-fifth royalty from such units producing 100 barrels or more per well per day; also a rental of \$1 per acre on each quarter section (160 acres) of undeveloped lands.

The tribe received \$2,057,600 from the sale of leases on April 20, 1916, and has received from the sale held on June 20 approximately \$1,175,000; these amounts being in addition to the stipulated royalties heretofore mentioned. The properties which were sold were those producing tracts where the wells averaged over 25 barrels per well and producing lands in excess of 4,800 acres held by former sublessees.

The tribe received \$100 per year for each gas well in service on the old lease, and the amount realized last year aggregated about \$12,000, but, under the new lease, the tribe will receive a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet, measured at or near the wells, which should amount, during the first year to at least \$700,000.

The Osage Tribe, however, should within a year after the new leases are approved, *i. e.*, by May 17, 1917, receive six or eight times as much as they have heretofore received under the old lease. In addition, it is expected that gas lessees, in drilling for gas on the 700,000 acres leased for gas but not leased for oil, will find new wells which will prove that such lands are valuable for oil and, when put up for sale and sold to the highest bidder, the tribe should receive large sums in bonuses, the amount depending upon the number and extent of new oil pools so discovered in the gas territory.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

From the earliest colonial days intoxicating liquors have been the curse of the Indian. Prior to the advent of the white man he did not know alcohol, either in distilled or fermented liquor. It was the gift of the white man to the red man, and since that time the best element of the former race has endeavored to overcome the evils which have come from it.

For years there have been statutes with drastic penalties against the sales of intoxicants to Indians but until the last few years they have proven almost dead letters.

During the last three years a vigorous, continuous and effective assault has been made upon the liquor interests which have debauched the Indian race. Increased appropriations have enabled the Indian Office to place in the field a corps of detectives who have become a terror to the bootlegger and drinking man in the Indian country.

In three years 508,880 pints of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic decoctions have been confiscated and their contents destroyed; 5,511 arrests have been made of alleged violators of the law; and the courts have assessed fines against convicted offenders in an amount practically equal to the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of this branch of Indian work.

While the strong arm of the law is being invoked to prevent the Indian from obtaining whisky and to punish the man who provides him with it, a moral awakening is being brought about through more peaceful means. My personal appeal to every employee in the Indian Service and to persons of prominence in local communities has made possible a most successful pledge-signing campaign among the Indians, in school and out of school, young and old, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicants.

The last Congress has materially strengthened the hand of the Government in the enforcement of its prohibitory liquor legislation for Indians. Heretofore many violators of the law have escaped through inability of the Government to discover how the intoxicants were introduced on the reservation. This loophole has been closed by making the possession of intoxicants within the Indian country *prima facie* evidence of its criminal introduction and extending the

provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes to beer and other classes of intoxicating liquors not heretofore covered by that statute.

This legislation has been greatly needed, and particularly so in Oklahoma and Minnesota. In the former State the many decisions of the circuit court of appeals, holding that possession by a defendant within certain portions of the State of intoxicating liquor which had been brought into the State from without is not sufficient to warrant conviction under a statute for introducing liquor into the Indian country or the old Indian Territory, have made it difficult to obtain convictions.

In Minnesota within the area ceded by the treaty of February 22, 1855, there was a large number of saloons, breweries, etc., and liquor was transported from one point to another within the territory as legislation has heretofore only prohibited distilleries of ardent spirits and authorized the destruction of ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. This legislation remedies these conditions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been favorable to the contention of the Government, and several important decisions were rendered. The action of the court in upholding the provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota enabled us to extend our operations in behalf of a large number of Indians and to close the saloons within the area in Minnesota ceded by this band. However, the case of most importance is that of *United States v. Nice*, in which this tribunal overruled the *Heff* case and held that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to allottees under the general-allotment act is not debatable. Other cases of importance have been disposed of in the Supreme Court and other Federal courts. Likewise, several important decisions have been rendered by State courts bearing on this phase of our work which will prove beneficial to the Indian.

Our work in Minnesota has been carried on successfully and with no feeling of resentment on the part of a large majority of citizens, although I regret that one person was killed in connection with these operations. That sentiment has been favorable is evidenced by the fact that many of the counties within the treaty territory have recently voted for county option and against the liquor interests. During the course of the year all saloons remaining within the treaty territory were closed and drunkenness among the Indians practically eliminated. Our work has resulted in a very large number of cases on the charge of introducing, and many automobiles, teams, and conveyances were seized and libeled, in accordance with the provisions of law. The State authorities have cooperated with us, and

with the continued support of the citizens of that community the matter is now well in hand, although a considerable force of officers is still operating in that territory.

With the closing of the saloons, breweries, etc., and our efforts to prevent the introduction of intoxicants into the treaty territory we were confronted with difficulties which arose through what are known as near beers, ciders, and the like. Many preparations of this character have found their way into closed territory and in some instances they contained large percentages of alcohol and were merely substitutes under false names for intoxicants. Various subterfuges were used which have kept our suppression officers extremely busy.

Our operations have covered the entire country where Indians reside. Every means possible and every provision of law applicable has been invoked to insure the greatest success.

Section 2078 of the Revised Statutes relative to withholding annuity payments under certain conditions has been applied at practically every payment made, with the result that the Indians have been freed from temptation and are now comparatively sober. The payments are no longer drunken orgies nor have the Indians been debauched and robbed as formerly.

All this has resulted in the greatest activity and in an unprecedented number of arrests and convictions. By invoking existing legislation it has been possible to protect the Indians during these payments and at a time when it would do the most good.

If Congress would amend the present liquor laws applicable to the Indian country, making the first offense a misdemeanor and permit prosecution by information instead of indictment there would be convictions where acquittals are now procured, because of the present drastic penalty. Procedure by information would decrease the heavy costs of prosecution.

A native fermented liquor known as tulapai or tiswin has a strong hold on the Apaches. It is so easily made and so insidious that its suppression is a difficult undertaking. Instruction in schools and among adults and the punishment of offenders is gradually having a good effect.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of controlling and eliminating the use of peyote, an imported Mexican product which produces a dangerous narcotic intoxication. These laws should be quickly passed.

INDIAN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

The Federal laws relating to offenses committed by Indians against the person or property of other Indians or persons within the limits of any Indian reservation include only murder, manslaughter, rape,

assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny. There are other offenses committed by Indians for which they should be punished. We are trying to transform the Indian into a law-abiding citizen, but at the present time a number of offenses against society, morality, etc., are allowed to go unpunished, as they are not crimes under our laws. This condition is detrimental to good citizenship and the maintenance of law and order.

Sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code should be amended so as to enlarge the number of offenses and make the Indian subject to the same laws and the same penalties as are all other persons committing these or similar offenses.

A code of laws for the guidance of the Indian courts on the several reservations would be of manifest advantage on reservations where such courts are now the principal form of justice.

I shall submit for your consideration, prior to the next session of Congress, a draft of a bill which will be designed to meet the needs of the service in these respects.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases of interest to the Indian Service were decided during the last year:

La Roque v. United States (239 U. S., 62).—The question involved in this case was whether the Nelson Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), contemplated that allotments should be made on behalf of Indians otherwise entitled thereto but who died without selecting the land wanted. It was held that the act mentioned contemplated only selections on the part of living Indians acting for themselves or through designated representatives.

Hallowell v. Commons (239 U. S., 506).—The court in this case affirmed the decision of the court of appeals dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and held that where the death of the allottee intestate occurred during the trust period the decision of the Secretary of the Interior determining his heirs is final and conclusive under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and that it was unnecessary to consider whether the court had jurisdiction when the suit was begun.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. Julia Lamere Mickadiet, née Tiebault, and Alma Lamere Tiebault (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 22, 1916).—The question of the power of the Secretary of the Interior to reopen or reconsider cases was involved in this decision, and the court held that the words "final and conclusive," contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), describing the power

given to the Secretary, must be taken as conferring and not as limiting or destroying that authority; that, in other words, they must be treated as absolutely excluding the rights to review in the courts, as has hitherto been the case under the act of 1887, the question of fact as to who were the heirs of an allottee, thereby causing that question to become one within the final and conclusive competency of the administrative authority.

United States v. Louis Hemmer et al. (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 5, 1916).—In this case it was held that the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 96), containing a provision whereby the United States was to hold the land in trust for a period of 25 years, did not apply to Indians located upon the public lands who before the passage of the act of 1884 had substantially complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 420), relative to homesteads. In other words, it was held that acts of 1875 and 1884 were independent acts, and that the act of 1884 containing the 25-year restriction was not amendatory of the act of 1875 containing a restriction against alienation for a period of 5 years only.

Levindale Lead & Zinc Minnig Co., W. H. Aaron and M. L. Levin v. Charles Coleman (decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 5, 1916).—Charles Coleman, a white man, the defendant in error in this case, brought suit to set aside a conveyance of an undivided interest in lands inherited from his Indian wife and child, who were members of the Osage Tribe. Judgment was entered annulling the conveyance, upon the ground that it was executed in violation of restrictions imposed by Congress. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a writ of error sued out to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court held that the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), placed no restrictions upon the alienation of land or undivided interests in land of which white men who were not members of the tribe became owners. The judgment of the State court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

New York v. Becker (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that the right of hunting and fishing reserved by the Seneca Indians of New York under the treaty ratified by the Senate April 11, 1798, on the lands ceded by that treaty was not an exclusive right in the Indians, and was subject to that necessary power of appropriate regulation which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised. In other words, the only right reserved to the Indian was that of hunting and fishing in common with other citizens of the State, and subject to the same provision, regulation, and limitation as are imposed on whites by the laws of the State.

United States v. Fred Nice (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that when lands are allotted and trust patents issued to Indians the Government does not lose its guardianship over them, and therefore can prohibit the sale of liquor to them in violation of Federal laws. This case overruled the *Heff* case decided by the Supreme Court in 1905, wherein it was held that an Indian who received an allotment and patent for land under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), was no longer a ward of the Government and not within the reach of Indian police regulations on the part of Congress. The decision in the *Nice* case is very important, as under its holdings the department will be enabled more successfully to cope with the liquor situation among the Indians.

United States v. Debell et al. (227 Fed., 760) (decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where a person with knowledge of the incompetency of an Indian for whom the United States holds lands in trust induced the Indian to sell the land to him and apply for and obtain a patent in fee simple for it, and then convey it to him, wrongfully appropriates the land to himself; he becomes a trustee de son tort thereof and of its proceeds for the benefit of the Indian, and the United States may maintain a suit in equity to set aside, as against him, the patent and the deed, and in case the title has passed to an innocent subsequent purchaser, to recover of the appropriator the amount he realized from the land above the amount he paid for it to the Indian.

United States v. Pearson, County Treasurer, et al. (231 Fed., 270) (decided by the United States court).—This was a South Dakota case involving the Sioux Indians who have been allotted in severalty but maintain their tribal relations. It was held that personal property consisting of horses, cattle and their increase, and farm implements and other property acquired by exchange of such property or otherwise, which is derived directly or indirectly from the Government and is used by the Indians on their farms, is not subject to taxation by State authorities; and that such property is not absolute property of the Indians but is still held in trust for their benefit by the Government for the purpose of carrying out its policy of helping them to be self-supporting.

State v. Towessnute (154 Pac., 805) (decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington).—In this case it was held that the Yakima treaty of March 8, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 951), providing that the exclusive right of taking fish in all streams running through or

bordering on the reservation is secured to the Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places "in common with citizens" of the Territory, does not authorize a tribal inhabitant of the Yakima Indian Reservation to fish in a river several miles outside the reservation without a license, contrary to a law of the State, the words quoted indicating an intent not to give the Indian an advantage but to save him from a disadvantage, and to permit the State laws to operate on both races alike in respect to the right to fish outside the reservation.

FISHING RIGHTS.

The ancient fishing rights of Indians of the State of Washington have been considered in the courts of that State during the year. Treaties with several of these tribes provide that the Indians shall have the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places, outside of their reservations, in common with the citizens of the State. It is their contention that this provision gives them the right to fish in these places without compliance with the requirements of the State law. The State has contested this, and on February 4, 1916, obtained a favorable decision from the State supreme court in *State v. Alex Towessnute*. An appeal on behalf of the Indians to the United States Supreme Court is contemplated.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered June 12, 1916, in *State of New York ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy v. Becker*, which has a bearing upon the fishing rights of the Indians. The court held in effect that a reservation of fishing rights pertaining to land which had been ceded by the Indians was an easement or profit as against their grantees, and all who might become owners of the ceded lands, but that it was not a right in derogation of the sovereignty of the State, and that the State might enforce within the ceded area against the Indians as well as white people such laws as might be enacted for the preservation of the fish and game within the borders of that State.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 18, 1916, carries appropriations for approximately \$11,000,000.

Aside from the usual items for conducting work among the Indians, it contains such important ones as these:

Repeal of the law which prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians to go into the State of Texas.

Allotted lands of Indians which are arid but susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years where, by reason of old age or other disability, the allottee can not personally occupy or improve such allotments.

Permitting the State of Colorado to use the old Grand Junction Indian school plant, granted to it in 1910 for educational purposes (36 Stat L., 273), for the care of the insane or for other public purposes which may be authorized by the legislature of the State, provided that Indians shall always be admitted to the institution free of charge and upon an equality with white persons.

Amending section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), so that the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended for the benefit of the Indian.

Amending section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 450), so that bidders may now accompany their bids with a cashier's check or an acceptable bond in favor of the United States.

Authorizing an advance to any individual Chippewa Indian in Minnesota entitled to share in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of the permanent fund.

Creating the Red Lake Indian Forest Reserve.

Appropriating \$5,000 to complete the enrollment of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., required by the act of June 30, 1913.

Permitting lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classified as timberlands, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to be appraised and opened to homestead entry.

Authorizing the withdrawal from the Treasury of \$100,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., if needed, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle, seeds, and farming equipment for the individual Indians thereof.

Authorizing a compromise settlement of the suit of the United States against E. Dowden and others, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to reconstruct its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian School Reservation, Okla., so as to eliminate existing heavy grades and curves, payment for the land to be for the use of that school.

Authorizing a per capita payment of not to exceed \$300 to the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, and \$200 to the Chickasaws and \$300 to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe, Oklahoma.

Appropriating \$1,000 for an investigation as to the probable cost of providing adequate school facilities on the various Sioux Indian

Reservations for the children of the Sioux Tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 of the principal funds to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, for promoting their civilization and self-support.

Authorizing the sale of not to exceed 20 acres of land within the limits of the abandoned Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., not necessary for hospital purposes, the proceeds thereof to go to the credit of the Spokane Indians of Washington.

Authorizing for memorial purposes a patent to be issued to the Washington State Historical Society for land approximating 25 acres in area on the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Authorizing leases to citizens of the United States for mining purposes of unallotted mineral lands on the diminished Spokane Reservation in the State of Washington for periods of 25 years with privilege of renewal on conditions.

Appropriating \$95,000 in addition to the tribal funds to pay members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians enrolled under the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), sums equal to the amounts paid the other members of said tribe prior to the enrollment under said act.

Appropriating \$100,000 reimbursable for support and civilization of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 from the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for the purpose of clearing their land, erecting sanitary homes, and purchasing building material, seeds, implements, stock, equipment, and supplies.

Amending section 3 of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), so as to authorize the sale of lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians.

Authorizing without bias or prejudice to the rights or interests of any party to the litigation now pending the sale of timber on the so-called school lands and swamp lands within the boundaries of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations in Wisconsin, to which the State has asserted a claim, provided that the consent of the State or any person claiming title therefrom shall be obtained before a sale shall be made.

Authorizing with the consent of the Indians the leasing or granting of the flowage rights on the unallotted and allotted lands in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis., for storage reservoir purposes.

THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

To maintain its schools, its industrial activities, its agricultural and stock-raising program for nearly 300,000 Indians required the Indian Office annually to purchase about \$4,500,000 worth of supplies of a most varied nature. These supplies are almost entirely bought by contract after proper advertising and notice to prospective bidders. The bulk of these, other than live stock, are contracted for at the annual lettings, held during the last fiscal year in Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

To give some idea of the variety of supplies essential to the Indian Service, the following statement is given to show approximately the amounts expended annually for various purposes and activities:

Subsistence	\$1, 123, 000
Dry goods and clothing	418, 000
Forage	269, 000
Fuel	365, 000
Stationery supplies	49,000
Educational supplies	43, 000
Medical supplies	61, 000
Live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies	2, 757, 000

Supplies are bought under two general classifications—general contracts and specific advertisements—and bids received from time to time to meet the immediate needs of the particular point in the service where the supplies are required. During the last fiscal year there were maintained warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and a large bulk of our supplies passed through these warehouses on their way to their separate destinations.

Close inspection is made of all deliveries and articles checked with awarded samples. In making its purchases, the Indian Service practically covers every section of the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. No vendor is so remote from the Indian country as to bar him from competition with other dealers in the sale of goods and supplies.

The revised system of handling the purchase of supplies in this office by assigning certain clerks to a particular class of goods has evolved a superior system and one which educates the clerk along a line of work similar to that of the buyers of specialties in the ordinary business trade marts.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The bookkeeping system of the Indian Office for years has consisted of a number of separate and unrelated records which had been designed and instituted from time to time to suit special needs as they arose. Although each unit of the system served the particular pur-

pose for which it was intended, the activities and expenditures in the Indian Service have so increased in the last few years that the business could not be handled satisfactorily under the old system, and a general revision was imperatively demanded. By authority and direction of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 103), an entirely new system has accordingly been worked out and installed, which will better take care of the work and enable the department to furnish Congress with the detailed information it requires with respect to expenditures and appropriations.

Making a complete change of system in a bureau having so many field officers in 26 States and which controls and keeps account of disbursements aggregating approximately \$20,000,000 per annum was a stupendous task, but it was accomplished with very little appreciable confusion or interruption to the current work.

The superintendents and employees having to do with accounts and disbursements throughout the entire service were brought together at the several institutes during the summer, where conferences were held, instructions given, and discussion had of Order No. 7, to the end that all concerned might quickly arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the new accounting system.

THE EYES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Thoroughgoing and frequent inspection is the surest safeguard against inefficiency and fraud.

Millions of dollars invested for the Indians in land, stock, timber, oil, minerals, etc., are intrusted to the care of many persons who are employed by the Government. These material interests are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life.

Few persons understand the extensive and intimate association which the Indian Bureau has with the more than 300,000 Indians of the United States. This association touches the home, the school, the farm, and the field. Six thousand employees come into almost daily contact with them. Every walk of life and every kind of intellectual and professional ability is represented in these employees. While the greatest care is exercised in their selection, the inefficient and unworthy occasionally find an entrance. To discover them is very important for an efficient administration of this great trust.

Inspection in the past has been inadequate and loose. This fact was quickly disclosed and a corps of faithful and intelligent men with human sympathy and business acumen was obtained. The inspecting corps is a fine body of 18 well-equipped men engaged in weeding out the incompetent, inefficient, and unworthy. Their duties are constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians—morally, industrially, and otherwise.

Indian schools, agencies, and projects are scattered throughout two-thirds the area of the United States, and for the purposes of administration this territory has been divided into 10 districts and an inspecting officer assigned to each. It is his duty to visit at least twice in each year every Indian school, reservation, irrigation project, or other Indian activity in his district. He makes a thorough examination of office, school, and field work. Helpful criticism and suggestions are given impartially where merited. The Indians are seen in their homes, at their work, and in their play, so that an intelligent transcript of real conditions can be made by the inspectors in their reports. As a result of this comprehensive plan much of the dry rot infesting the service has been eliminated, and cases where more heinous offenses were involved have mercilessly been dealt with.

While corruption and inefficiency may find its way into the rank and file of Government employees, the greatest danger to the Indian lies in the greed of the white man for his land and money. Where a tribe has these the grafter is sure to be in evidence. He comes from every breed known to mankind, and in the past has despoiled the Indian with a ruthlessness unparalleled. Under the present system of fearless and dependable inspecting officers many of these schemes have been ferreted out and their promotors punished, while other schemes of these human sharks have been discovered and their voracity thwarted. Their course is as crooked as their morals and difficult to follow, but through the present thoroughly coordinated force the fraudulent practices of these financial pariahs have been reduced to a minimum. As long, however, as the Indian has property with no practical combative experience, so long will nefarious schemes against him be attempted.

No past system of inspection has been as comprehensive, as vigorous, or as intimate in reaching every part of one of the greatest functions ever attempted by any government for developing a semicivilized nation into self-respecting and industrious citizens as that in operation in the Indian Service. Quick results in adequate rewards and punishments follow the reports of these officers.

EMPLOYEES.

There are approximately 6,000 employees in the Indian Service. This great host deals with every phase of the most distinctively human problem connected with our Government. It comes into intimate association with every detail of the Indian's life, his home, religion, health, education, property, and all of his moral, social, and industrial relations.

Few persons outside of those who have had practical experience with the work devolving upon employees in this service realize the

responsibilities and difficulties under which their arduous duties are performed.

During my administration of Indian affairs, and particularly when in attendance at the institute meetings this year, I have had close personal contact with practically all of the superintendents and employees of the service. This association was inspiring and helpful to me. I have found a corps of capable, earnest, and missionary-spirited men and women, as self-sacrificing as any friend of the Indian could wish, from the superintendent, who deals with the problems of his superintendency, to the field matron who, in their homes, works out a comprehensive and improved life for the adult Indian and his children.

They are a splendid body of workers, who deeply appreciate their burdens and opportunities and are loyal to its ideals, each in his or her sphere contributing to a successful uplift of the Indian race. It was quickly discovered that thorough discipline, coherency of purpose, and intelligent action everywhere prevailed.

There is complete harmony between the field and office forces. Each of these branches has come to understand the conditions under which the other is performing its functions.

Our policy of recognizing merit, with equipment and adaptability for service, has met with splendid response and field accomplishments have been correspondingly improved.

As a corollary to our program in this respect the indiscriminate transfer of employees has been reduced to a minimum. The wanderlust in the Indian Service no longer piles his avocation.

Altogether there is cause for congratulations on gratifying accomplishments, in which practically every employee in the Indian Service shares and for which they have full credit.

CONCLUSION.

I have had the hearty cooperation of the Indian Office and field employees in dealing with the stupendous problems of Indian administration. In the conservation of the Indian's health and morals and in the development of his industrial life all have worked with a unity of purpose which makes me confident that a strong economic, moral, and social life is being evolved which will result in the certain addition of a splendid body of American citizens to our country.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your uniform support and encouragement.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.¹

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	- .75
1904.....	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	238,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,195	- 4.70	260	

Increase in work, 1916 over 1899.....	375.98
Increase in force, 1916 over 1899.....	157.43

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	335,753
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,519
By blood.....	75,532
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,234

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,162
Arizona.....	44,436	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,335	Iowa.....	363
Colorado.....	898	Kansas.....	1,415
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	574	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	¹ 118,996
Minnesota.....	11,758	Oregon.....	6,544
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	11,450	South Dakota.....	21,237
Nebraska.....	3,941	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	7,915	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,215
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	20,819	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,245	Washington.....	11,438
North Carolina.....	8,096	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,887	Wisconsin.....	9,997
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,684

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population ²	335,753	106,093	105,411	90,270	107,816	169,987	49,176	69,370
Alabama: Not under agent.....	³ 909							
Arizona.....	44,436	22,074	22,362	19,892	22,544	44,094	184	158
Camp Verde School—Mohave—Apache.....	416	219	197	168	248	399	17	.....
Colorado River ⁴	1,215	677	538	503	712	1,136	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	1,002	569	433	503	712	1,136	18	61
Mohave.....	213	108	105					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,384	1,216	1,168	1,226	1,158	2,297	11	76
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	170	88	82	72	98	170	.....	.....
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Paiute.....	95	53	42	41	54	95	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,761	925	836	458	1,303	1,761	.....	.....
Moqui School.....	4,203	2,226	1,977	1,970	2,233	4,203	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,203	1,179	1,024	1,020	1,183	2,203	.....	.....
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	950	1,050	2,000	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navaho ⁵	11,915	5,769	6,146	6,968	4,947	11,826	88	1
Pima School.....	6,253	3,164	3,089	1,830	2,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa.....	269	130	139	127	142	269	.....	.....
Pima.....	3,984	2,034	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	(⁶)	(⁶)	2,000	.....	.....
Salt River School.....	1,222	642	580	558	664	1,220	2	.....
Maricopa.....	84	46	38	33	51	84	.....	.....
Mohave Apache.....	230	123	107	89	141	228	2	.....
Pima.....	908	473	435	436	472	908	.....	.....
San Carlos School.....	2,670	1,378	1,292	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Apache.....	2,584	1,337	1,247	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Mohave.....	86	41	45					
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5,112	2,462	2,650	1,860	3,252	5,089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	470	255	215	191	279	460	9	1
Western Navajo School.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi).....	273	138	135	139	134	273	.....	.....
Navaho.....	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,467	6,087	.....	.....
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	³ 460							

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.² Correct as reported by superintendents.³ 1910 census.⁴ Includes Fort Mojave.⁵ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.⁶ Unknown.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,335	7,736	7,599	3,866	6,469	9,779	3,960	1,596
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,568	740	828	547	1,021	1,273	187	108
Campo School.....	227	116	111	83	144	209	14	4
Mission Indians at Campo.....	137	77	60	48	89	132	3	2
Cuyapaipa.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	69	30	39	32	37	57	10	2
Digger Agency—Digger.....	293	147	146	91	202	47	231	15
Fort Bidwell School.....	797	376	421	277	520	770	18	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute.....	207	117	90	92	115	198	9	.....
Pit River.....	576	252	324	183	393	569	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	813	431	382	312	501	780	26	7
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	624	326	298	254	370	312	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,290	634	656	484	806	622	549	119
Hupa.....	453	222	231	165	288	192	240	21
Klamath.....	568	292	276	218	350	295	207	66
Lower Klamath.....	269	120	149	101	168	135	102	32
Malki School.....	609	333	276	204	405	531	44	34
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	20	11	9	7	13	20	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	31	18	13	11	20	31	.....	.....
Martinez.....	120	74	46	26	94	112	8	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	233	122	111	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs.....	53	28	25	13	40	53	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	50	23	27	7	43	50	.....	.....
Torres.....	86	48	38	37	49	72	14	.....
Pala School.....	1,017	514	503	347	670	890	120	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	133	71	62	48	85	117	16	.....
La Jolla.....	247	128	119	97	150	246	1	.....
Pala.....	195	90	105	66	129	151	42	2
Pauma.....	51	23	28	20	31	50	1	.....
Pechanga.....	194	93	101	41	153	194	.....	.....
Rincon.....	148	83	65	51	97	91	52	5
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syuan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	(1)	(1)	2,500	2,1875	2,625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,716	859	857	720	996	615	645	456
Soboba School.....	935	526	409	352	583	796	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla.....	132	72	60	38	94	132	.....	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	125	75	50	48	77	125	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	118	82	84	116	146	54	.....
Santa Rosa.....	63	36	27	11	52	63	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	71	38	33	26	45	1	16	54
Soboba.....	133	73	60	45	88	118	15	.....
Volcan.....	176	96	80	89	87	176	.....	.....

¹ Unknown.

² Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School.....	446	234	212	195	251	434	12	.....
Tule River.....	150	89	61	195	251	434	12	.....
Auberry.....	157	74	83					
Burrough.....	139	71	68					
Colorado.....	898	461	437	446	452	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	365	175	190	159	206	348	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	533	286	247	287	246	533		.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	¹ 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	¹ 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	¹ 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	574	342	232	206	368	558	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	¹ 95							
Idaho.....	4,162	2,070	2,092	1,565	2,597	3,299	551	312
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	419	421	320	520	640	111	89
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	309	306	245	370	433	93	89
Kalispel.....	91	50	41	31	60	91		.....
Kootenai.....	134	60	74	44	90	116	18	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1,771	903	868	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Bannock.....	378	200	178	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Shoshoni.....	1,393	703	690					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,551	748	803	575	976	1,175	211	165
Illinois: Not under agent.....	¹ 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	¹ 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	363	188	175	154	209	363		.....
Kansas.....	1,415	756	659	774	641	745	331	339
Kickapoo School.....	630	331	299	345	285	217	195	218
Iowa.....	313	158	155	166	147	15	80	218
Kickapoo.....	219	126	93	131	88	190	29	.....
Sac and Fox.....	98	47	51	48	50	12	86	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	785	425	360	429	356	528	136	121
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	¹ 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	¹ 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	¹ 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	¹ 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	¹ 688							
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa ²	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	¹ 6,167							
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,864	5,894	5,772	5,986	3,229	4,208	2,818
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1,050	543	507	540	510	86	554	410
Grand Portage School—Chippewa....	319	139	180	145	174	8	202	109
Leech Lake School.....	1,758	883	875	738	1,020	997	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	459	215	244	201	258	307	146	6
Leech Lake.....	803	402	401	343	460	460	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	496	266	230	194	302	230	221	45

¹ 1910 Census.² 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	625	288	337	279	346	407	162	56
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,503	751	752	766	737	(1) -	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,343	3,185	3,158	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,446	1,244	1,202	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,187	571	616					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	830	425	405					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	438	212	226					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	282	137	145					
Pembina—Pillager.....	425	236	189					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	275	125	150					
White Oak Point (removal).....	288	136	152					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	111	66	45					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	33	28					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapagaita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	160	75	85	77	83	60	85	15
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,313							
Montana.....	11,450	5,762	5,688	5,218	6,232	6,436	3,083	1,931
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,743	1,379	1,364	1,466	1,277	1,228	1,152	363
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,707	860	847	709	998	1,264	246	197
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,343	1,179	1,164	1,025	1,318	660	835	848
Fort Belknap School.....	1,211	636	575	542	669	861	252	98
Assiniboin.....	640	342	298	264	376	468	101	71
Grosventre.....	571	294	277	278	293	393	151	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,985	999	986	892	1,093	1,074	528	383
Nebraska.....	1,461	709	752	584	877	1,349	70	42
	3,941	2,011	1,930	1,956	1,985	1,728	976	1,237
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,331	686	645	679	652	1,027	121	183
Santee School.....	1,511	731	780	785	726	590	453	468
Ponca.....	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee.....	1,173	578	595	571	602	496	315	362
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,099	594	505	492	607	111	402	586
Nevada.....	7,915	3,987	3,928	2,227	5,688	7,175	527	213
Fallon School.....	439	217	222	124	315	396	30	13
Paiute at Fallon.....	326	164	162	85	241	303	23	
Lovelocks.....	113	53	60	39	74	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.....	341	172	169	137	204	327	14	
Moapa River School—Paiute.....	119	58	61	42	77	116	3	
Nevada School—Paiute.....	600	271	329	198	402	596	4	
Walker River School.....	712	347	365	210	502	636	76	
Paiute.....	564	276	288	210	502	636	76	
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	148	71	77					
Western Shoshone School.....	604	322	282	276	328	604		
Hopi.....	1		1		1			
Paiute.....	274	153	121	128	146	604		
Shoshoni.....	329	169	160	148	181			
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,600	2,500	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes).....	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	525	475					
Vasho.....	600	320	280					

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
New Hampshire: Not under agent.	¹ 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.	² 168							
New Mexico.	20,819	10,545	10,274	10,513	10,306	20,386	351	82
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.	642	347	295	275	367	642		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.	² 630	306	324	275	355	602	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo Day Schools.	8,535	4,437	4,098	3,774	4,761	8,130	334	71
Navaho.	378	185	193	195	183	378		
Pueblo.	8,157	4,252	3,905	3,579	4,578	7,752	334	71
San Juan School—Navaho.	6,483	3,269	3,214	³ 4,050	³ 2,433	6,483		
Zuni School—Pueblo.	1,805	986	819	777	1,028	1,805		
New York.	6,245	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
New York Agency.	5,885	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
Cayuga.	177	71	106	61	116			177
Oneida.	249	120	129	76	173			249
Onondaga.	550	264	286	191	359			550
Seneca (Allegany).	938	479	459	392	546			938
Seneca (Cattaraugus).	1,319	631	638	483	836			1,319
Seneca (Tonawanda).	504	289	215	178	326			504
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.	360	196	164	114	246			360
Montauk.	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.	⁴ 360							
North Carolina.	8,096	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.	2,260	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Not under agent.	5,836							
North Dakota.	8,887	4,456	4,431	4,089	4,798	4,478	4,021	388
Fort Berthold.	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre.	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan.	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).	1,004	514	490	423	581	1,004	(⁵)	(⁵)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.	3,484	1,729	1,755	1,379	2,105	2,460	665	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.	3,217	1,623	1,594	1,728	1,489	167	3,050	
Ohio: Not under agent.	¹ 127							
Oklahoma.	118,996	8,749	8,728	8,783	8,694	35,838	14,463	46,290
Cantonment School.	784	424	360	345	439	731	37	16
Arapaho.	238	132	106	107	131	228	10	
Cheyenne.	546	292	254	238	308	503	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.	1,263	636	627	547	716	933	274	56
Arapaho.	523	259	264	547	716	933	274	56
Cheyenne.	740	377	363					

¹ 1910 census.² Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.³ Estimated.⁴ 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.⁵ Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa School.....	4,514	2,216	2,298	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Apache.....	184	87	97	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Comanche.....	1,568	782	786					
Kiowa.....	1,548	735	813					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,128	564	564					
Apache prisoners.....	86	48	38					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,195	1,127	1,068	1,174	1,021	808	1,387	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	492	254	238	266	226	424	54	14
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	693	329	364	339	354	538	121	34
Ponca School.....	1,036	524	512	634	402	391	419	226
Kaw (Kansas).....	355	186	169	274	81	102	27	226
Ponca.....	633	314	319	339	294	250	383	.....
Tonkawa.....	48	24	24	21	27	39	9	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	167	88	79	54	113	167	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	679	332	347	369	310	395	145	139
Iowa.....	87	37	50	35	52	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox.....	592	295	297	334	258	349	104	139
Seeger School.....	595	281	314	257	338	530	22	43
Arapaho.....	152	65	87	75	77	134	7	11
Cheyenne.....	443	216	227	182	261	396	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,050	1,007	1,043	1,112	938	119	425	1,506
Eastern Shawnee.....	152	63	89	73	79	4	26	122
Ottawa.....	273	146	127	171	102	4	10	259
Quapaw.....	333	161	172	186	147	79	9	245
Seneca.....	432	212	220	235	197	14	278	140
Wyandot.....	467	244	223	217	250	.....	28	439
Peoria—Miami (citizen).....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,009	1,531	1,478	1,404	1,605	701	386	1,922
Absentee Shawnee.....	569	293	276	251	318	472	80	17
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,229	1,132	1,097	1,068	1,161	24	300	1,905
Mexican Kickapoo.....	211	106	105	85	126	205	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,787	10,393	41,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432	}	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286		.....	.....	.....
Delawares.....	187		.....	.....	.....
Freedmen.....	4,919		.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659	}	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645		.....	.....	.....
Freedmen.....	4,662		.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood.....	17,488	}	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651		.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660		.....	.....	.....
Freedmen.....	6,029		.....	.....	.....
Creek Nation.....	18,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,871	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,965	}	.....	.....	.....	6,871	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809		.....	.....	.....
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141	}	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986		.....	.....	.....

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oregon.....	6,544	3,171	3,373	1,491	2,053	3,937	1,668	939
Klamath Schools—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,152	547	605	510	642	870	261	21
Roseburg Schools—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	(1)	(1)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated) Grande Ronde, Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	416	215	201	180	236	193	206	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,151	541	610	483	668	577	48	526
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	825	368	457	318	507	797	28	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	2 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	2 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,237	10,594	10,643	9,693	11,544	12,358	5,808	3,071
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Minniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,741	1,377	1,364	1,257	1,484	1,611	571	559
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	960	455	505	397	563	704	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	289	153	136	96	193	233	56	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	497	252	245	239	258	230	227	40
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,288	3,668	3,620	3,413	3,875	4,679	1,638	971
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,521	2,764	2,757	2,484	3,037	3,148	1,602	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wapeton.....	2,085	1,045	1,020	906	1,159	856	879	330
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,876	880	996	901	975	897	625	354
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	2 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent.....	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	2 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	2 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3,215	866	909	540	759	1,695	83	21
Shivwits School—Palute.....	135	64	71	53	82	135	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,164	595	569	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uinta Ute.....	439	207	232	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	444	223	221					
White River Ute.....	281	165	116					
Salt Lake—Under special agent—Palute and others.....	500	231	269	(1)	(1)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Palute and others.....	2 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent.....	2 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	2 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,438	5,522	5,823	4,121	5,524	7,518	2,575	1,252
Colville—Confederated Colville.....	2,526	1,229	1,297	1,181	1,345	1,486	489	551
Cushman School.....	2,339	1,176	1,163	269	370	1,427	687	225
Chehalis.....	100	60	40	43	57	68	32	.....
Muckleshoot.....	167	74	93	67	100	132	34	1
Nisqualli.....	82	46	36	24	58	52	20	10
Skokomish.....	213	105	108	98	115	135	70	8
Squaxon Island.....	77	41	36	37	40	40	31	6
Unattached.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam.....	537	301	236					
Puyallup.....	372	190	182					
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182					

1 Unknown.

2 1910 census.

3 Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay School.....	698	364	334	299	399	649	49	.....
Hoh.....	50	25	25	15	35	50	.....	.....
Makah.....	412	211	201	192	220	365	47	.....
Ozeite.....	14	6	8	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Quileute.....	222	122	100	92	130	220	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokane.....	616	282	334	262	354	413	54	149
Taholah School.....	745	356	389	277	468	494	232	19
Queets River Reservation.....	82	38	44	22	60	81	1	.....
Quileute.....	26	11	15	8	18	26	.....	.....
Quinaliet.....	56	27	29	14	42	55	1	.....
Quinaliet Reservation—Quinaliet.	663	318	345	255	408	413	231	19
Tulalip School.....	1,335	673	662	647	688	899	384	52
Lummi.....	488	248	240	647	688	899	384	52
Susquamish.....	190	95	95					
Swinomish.....	220	109	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	437	221	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.	3,086	1,442	1,644	1,186	1,900	2,150	680	256
Not under agent.....	¹ 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	¹ 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,997	5,140	4,857	3,950	4,805	2,709	5,245	1,437
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,242	611	631	(²)	(²)	1,228	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,254	631	623	547	707	213	896	145
Keshena School.....	2,342	1,248	1,094	1,068	1,274	434	868	434
Menominee.....	1,736	933	803	794	942	434	868	434
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(²)	(²)	(²)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	737	348	389	280	457	465	162	110
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	316	186	130	144	172	316	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,042	523	519	458	584	50	360	632
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,550	1,319	1,231	1,200	1,350	.....	2,550	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	514	274	240	253	261	3	400	111
Wyoming.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Shoshone School.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Arapaho.....	853	436	417	414	439	751	94	8
Shoshoni.....	831	432	399	387	444	473	150	208

¹ 1910 census.

² Unknown.

³ Now citizens.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Total, 1916.....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901 ²	247,522	64,853				
1890 ²	230,437	15,166				
Arizona.....	44,436	7,935	7,935			36,501
Camp Verde.....	416					416
Colorado River ³	1,215	1,215	1,215			
Fort Apache.....	2,384					2,384
Havasupai.....	170					170
Kaibab.....	95					95
Leupp.....	1,761					1,761
Moqui.....	4,203					4,203
Navajo.....	11,915					11,915
Pima.....	6,253	3,243	3,243			3,010
Salt River.....	1,222	687	687			535
San Carlos.....	2,670					2,670
San Xavier.....	5,112	2,790	2,790			2,322
Truxton Canon.....	470					470
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
California.....	10,335	3,144	2,348	1	795	7,191
Bishop.....	1,568	236	234		2	1,332
Campo.....	227					227
Digger.....	233	24	24			269
Fort Bidwell.....	797	235	235			562
Fort Yuma.....	813	743			743	70
Greenville.....	624	210	210			414
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	837	826		11	453
Maki.....	609					609
Pala.....	1,017	259	221		38	758
Round Valley.....	1,716	540	538	1	1	1,176
Soboba.....	935					935
Tule River.....	446	60	60			386
Colorado.....	898	206	206			692
Southern Ute.....	365	206	206			159
Ute Mountain.....	533					533
Florida: Seminole.....	574					574
Idaho.....	4,162	2,982	2,810	37	135	1,180
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	522	481		41	318
Fort Hall.....	1,771	1,614	1,614			157
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	846	715	37	94	705
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363					363
Kansas.....	1,415	776	621	80	75	639
Kickapoo.....	630	302	254	11	37	328
Potawatomi.....	785	474	367	69	38	311
Michigan.....	1,347	323	323			1,024
Bay Mills.....	250	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.² Only items reported.³ Includes Fort Mojave.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,101	4,345	552	204	6,657
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	300	290	10	.....	750
Grand Portage ¹	319	167	153	.....	14	152
Leech Lake.....	1,753	993	966	4	23	765
Nett Lake.....	625	299	295	.....	4	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) ²	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Red Lake.....	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503
White Earth.....	6,343	3,300	2,599	538	163	3,043
Montana.....	11,450	7,200	6,666	106	428	4,250
Blackfeet.....	2,743	2,387	2,385	1	1	356
Crow.....	1,707	1,263	1,217	7	39	444
Flathead.....	2,343	1,891	1,531	25	335	452
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
Fort Peck ¹	1,985	1,659	1,533	73	53	326
Tongue River.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska.....	3,941	1,411	684	46	681	2,530
Omaha.....	1,331	598	287	20	291	733
Santee.....	1,511	438	170	16	252	1,073
Winnebago.....	1,099	375	227	10	138	724
Nevada.....	7,915	1,439	1,434	.....	5	6,476
Fallon.....	439	304	304	.....	.....	135
Fort McDermitt.....	341	86	86	.....	.....	255
Moapa River.....	113	102	102	.....	.....	17
Nevada.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Walker River.....	712	337	337	.....	.....	375
Western Shoshone.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico.....	20,819	518	518	.....	.....	20,301
Jicarilla.....	642	518	518	.....	.....	124
Mescalero.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,535
San Juan.....	6,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,483
Zuni.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260
North Dakota.....	8,887	7,909	6,963	306	640	978
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,004	493	400	80	13	511
Standing Rock.....	3,484	3,396	3,239	92	65	88
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	3,013	2,336	117	560	204
Oklahoma.....	118,603	110,935	7,257	1,016	102,662	7,668
Cantonment.....	784	385	363	4	18	399
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	637	362	150	125	626
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519	101,519	.....	.....	³ 101,519	.....
Kiowa.....	4,514	3,100	2,927	59	114	1,414
Osage.....	2,195	1,889	1,460	429	.....	306
Otoe.....	492	315	144	150	21	177
Pawnee.....	693	302	250	15	37	391
Ponca.....	1,036	619	562	54	3	417
Red Moon.....	167	106	105	1	.....	61
Sac and Fox.....	679	248	148	53	47	431
Seger.....	595	304	284	8	12	291
Seneca.....	⁴ 1,657	768	136	.....	632	889
Shawnee.....	3,009	743	516	93	134	2,266

¹ As reported.

² 1915 report included pupils.

³ 37,180 restricted Indians as to alienation; includes 26,907 intermarried whites and Freedmen.

⁴ Does not include 393 Peoria-Miami citizen Indians.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Oregon.....	11,544	4,006	3,668	9	329	7,538
Klamath.....	1,152	816	796	.....	20	336
Roseburg.....	1,800	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	416	212	110	8	94	204
Umatilla.....	1,151	531	346	1	184	620
Warm Springs.....	825	447	439	.....	8	378
South Dakota.....	21,237	18,038	15,920	1,211	907	3,199
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	2,637	2,549	38	50	104
Crow Creek.....	960	960	902	5	53	.....
Flandreau.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Lower Brule.....	497	488	453	2	33	9
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	6,604	5,975	568	61	684
Rosebud.....	5,521	5,521	5,185	92	244	.....
Sisseton.....	2,065	965	500	286	179	1,100
Yankton.....	1,876	863	356	220	287	1,013
Utah.....	1,799	639	635	2	2	1,160
Shivwits.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	639	635	2	2	525
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Washington.....	11,345	7,235	6,745	39	451	4,110
Colville.....	2,526	2,518	2,476	.....	42	8
Cushman.....	2,339	167	159	4	4	2,172
Neah Bay.....	698	284	.....	.....	284	414
Spokane.....	616	524	485	4	35	92
Taholah.....	745	521	521	.....	.....	224
Tulalip.....	1,335	189	177	1	11	1,146
Yakima.....	3,086	3,032	2,927	30	75	54
Wisconsin.....	9,997	3,639	2,035	82	1,522	5,116
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	(²)	(²)	(²)=	(²)	(²)
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,254	541	535	6	.....	713
Keshena.....	2,342	606	.....	.....	606	1,736
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	356	344	.....	12	381
Laona.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
La Pointe.....	1,042	1,042	977	.....	65	.....
Oneida.....	2,550	968	70	76	822	1,582
Red Cliff.....	514	126	109	.....	17	388
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	1,429	1,395	5	29	255

¹ Includes 5,000 Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.

TABLE 4.— *Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.			
Total, 1916.....	176	1,717	498	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	119,201	78,985	26,290
1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	118,246	74,092	24,034
1914.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	117,160	80,241	22,118
1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	116,181	74,265	.....
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	119,521	78,543	.....
1911.....	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	2	435	143	294	323	29	.....	261	1	56	.....	70	23	61	4,612	9,402	7,986	5,985	36,037	29	22
Camp Verde.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	160	416	1	1
Colorado River.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	120	.....	607	607	1,215	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	23	.....	23	8	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	52	170	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	30	95	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	47	32	15	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	65	.....	290	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	564	.....	670	335	2,800	.....	.....
Navajo.....	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	50	.....	.....	7	.....	10	410	850	980	730	10,000	20	20
Phoenix.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	477	121	734	734	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	476	171	.....	440	1,222	1	1
San Carlos.....	.....	20	.....	20	6	5	.....	144	4	.....	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	65	30	35	5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	9	18	525	4,500	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	135	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	40	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	74	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

† Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians and Indians.	By tribal customs.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California.....	7	71	12	66	14	10	7	24	75	.....	26	26	1,491	3,195	6,959	3,824	11,127	3,748	20
Bishop.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....	2	5	200	228	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	12
Campo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	295	227	295	.....	.....
Digger.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	643	250	797	797	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	13	40	.....	2	1	300	300	555	355	813	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2,624	2,72	2,624	.....	.....
Greenville.....	1	15	11	5	2	2	.....	6	7	.....	2	2	155	.....	900	500	1,290	.....	40
Hoopla Valley.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	75	.....	423	427	1,609	.....	10
Makl.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6	168	347	3587	3,465	1,017	.....	82
Pala.....	3	11	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	7	6	1,013	(1)	(1)	1,716	.....	620
Round Valley.....	3	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	444	347	790	790	1,017	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	100	810	514	404	385	1,716	.....
Soboba.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	5	.....	150	350	140	2,446	3,379	9
Tule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	50	150	422	80	804	365	.....
Southern Ute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	50	150	160	80	300	365	.....
Florida; Seminole.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	504	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3	18	.....	21	1	20	5	1	33	.....	9	12	10	.....	250	12	50	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	5	.....	8	.....	11	5	1	13	.....	.....	10	846	1,180	1,930	1,230	4,162	1,598	958
Fort Hall.....	13	13	.....	13	1	9	.....	.....	20	.....	7	.....	.....	840	470	380	840	47	47
Fort Lapwal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	181	.....	500	300	1,771	.....	.....
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	340	960	550	1,551	1,551	911
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	3,200	3,50	3,200	3,50	.....

Kansas.....	5	11	16	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	100	260	877	692	1,405	1,104	601
Kickapoo.....	2	6	8												462	377	620	630	245
Potawatomi.....	3	5	8	4	2	2	1	2	1		2	2	20	260	415	315	785	474	356
Michigan.....												5	16	10	1,090	840	1,347	1,347	654
Bay Mills ⁶												1	70	30	240	140	250	250	73
Mackinac.....	(1)										4	15	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581
Minnesota.....	4	27	6	1		4		28	21	17	11	32	1,428	2,988	7,587	4,924	12,107	9,492	2,851
Fond du Lac.....	1	5	6					5	15	1	1	5	50	900	900	600	1,050	1,300	258
Grand Portage.....	1	1	1								1	1		301	319	319	319	79	
Leech Lake.....	1	7	5	1				14	6	3	1	9	340	560	800	500	1,758	1,758	533
Nett Lake.....	1	2	3							1	1	1	30	15	300	150	625	625	625
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) ⁶	1	3	4					2		2		3	160	75	75	160	160	160	35
Red Lake.....	1	8	8			4		4		1	2	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,503	1,503	100
Vermillion Lake.....	1	1						3		1	1	1	58	62	313	264	349	349	141
White Earth.....								3		8	4	11	490	490	3,880	2,570	6,343	6,189	1,221
Montana.....	16	111	18	62	89	294	38	56	13	23	40	44	1,203	6,393	6,885	4,195	10,745	526	1,574
Blackfeet.....	4	23	27	6	12	125		3	5	2	2	5	300	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,743	2	
Crow.....	2	19	21	1	17	9	35	4	5	2	2	6	300	900	850	675	1,025	38	38
Flathead.....	5	19	24	43	57	33	3	27		6	25	11		2,000	1,700	1,220	2,320	364	364
Fort Belknap.....		8	2			5		12		2	8	6	100	700	600	300	1,211		
Fort Peck ⁶	5	26	31		2	20		8	3	8	2	12	445	430	1,335	865	1,985	1,222	1,222
Tongue River.....		16	16	4	4	102		2		3	3	4	58	363	360	350	1,461		1,050
Nebraska.....	4	54	25	33	2	21	11	72		21	8	11	1,082	248	2,735	2,440	3,941	3,262	1,865
Omaha.....		10		10	3	11	1	25		1		1	55		815	800	1,331	652	317
Santee.....	4	9	13		1			32		15	7	5	752	68	1,100	840	1,511	1,511	698
Winnebago.....		35	25	10		10	10	15		5	8	3	275	180	820	800	1,099	1,099	350
Nevada.....		116	79	37	1	14		271		12		8	347		5,654	1,211	7,915	1,372	30
Fallon.....		7	7			3		52		2		2	35		426	46	439		
Fort McDermitt.....	11	11		1	1			6							300	97	341	341	
Moapa River.....	3	3	3			5		5							108	33	119	119	
Nevada.....	6	6	6			2		2		1	1	1	106		500	150	600	600	
Walker River.....	4	4	4		2	3		3		1	1	1	10		400	75	712	712	
Western Shoshone.....	8	1	7			11		3		1		1	36		420	210	604	604	
Iteno, special agent.....	77	60	17					200		7		4	160		3,500	600	5,100	200	30

⁷ Overestimated last year.
⁸ 1916 report.

⁶ As reported.
⁶ 1915 report, now turned over to State.

³ 1915 report.
⁴ Unknown.

¹ Not reported.
² Overestimated last year.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians and Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
New Mexico.....	7	121	41	87	49	20	19	60	1	76	17	18	315	8,422	5,408	4,055	11,195	5,330	982
Jicarilla.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	5	3	.....	(1)	(1)	300	175	430	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	2	13	9	11	.....	2	.....	2	2	3	2	1	200	375	235	280	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	5	50	2	53	.....	10	19	3	3	25	2	.....	113	8,047	4,000	3,020	8,535	3,525	3,982
San Juan.....	.....	5	(1)	.....	48	7	.....	40	4	36	2	16	(1)	(1)	2,228	175	700	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	35	30	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	(1)	(1)	300	200	900	1,805	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3,110	250	5,885	5,885	5,885	249	75
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	14	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,800	1,200	2,260	2,260	530
North Dakota.....	17	81	.....	98	.....	23	3	33	.....	32	11	15	1,338	5,776	6,110	4,300	8,818	5,372	1,012
Fort Berthold.....	1	9	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	265	650	650	500	1,182	208	298
Fort Totten.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	3	8	350	350	800	600	1,004	290	.....
Standing Rock.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	23	.....	12	3	.....	506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	69	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	16	21	.....	37	.....	8	3	10	.....	7	1	1	217	3,000	2,160	1,200	3,217	655	355
Oklahoma.....	51	132	10	173	11	10	28	11	139	158	48	9	2,922	1,902	12,508	8,930	16,078	16,665	3,635
Cantonment.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	179	.....	500	250	627	784	3,207
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	825	430	1,263	338	.....
Kiowa.....	19	40	.....	51	8	3	.....	.....	.....	20	11	2	925	400	2,708	1,354	4,062	2,451	2,90
Osage.....	11	16	.....	35	1	1	25	6	136	70	2	3	425	1,500	1,895	1,750	1,550	2,187	523
Otoe.....	1	10	1	10	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	2	.....	161	.....	456	440	492	432	208
Pawnee.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	.....	223	1	510	415	692	693	140
Ponca.....	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	100	1	680	570	1,020	1,002	234
Red Moon.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	424	.....	67	47	355	.....	2
Sac and Fox.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	57	.....	585	370	595	679	151
Seger.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	258	.....	200	335	365	1,637	363
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	13	3	1	(1)	(1)	1,657	1,554	1,657	1,657	1,657
Shawnee.....	15	23	9	29	2	3	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	2	3	(1)	(1)	2,425	1,425	2,988	2,859	1,233

Oregon.....	4	145	100	49	.....	13	3	127	2	56	2	10	2	9	741	685	8,605	3,481	10,883	4,799	4,244
Klamath.....	3	12	.....	15	.....	5	1	102	.....	12	2	2	.....	2	200	.....	1,130	576	1,152	8	.....
Roseburg.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	.....
Siletz.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	.....	2	90	210	320	205	416	416	.....
Umatilla.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	6	2	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	350	475	655	250	2,500	550	.....
Warm Springs.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	19	.....	11	.....	2	.....	3	101	.....	500	450	825	825	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	279	705	705	705	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	20	133	.....	153	10	43	121	121	.....	79	.....	69	25	167	13,013	8,299	12,117	8,240	21,309	7,474	3,058
Cheyenne River.....	2	19	.....	21	2	.....	40	.....	.....	10	.....	4	1	30	1,591	1,150	1,300	1,190	2,741	.....	.....
Crow Creek.....	13	13	.....	13	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	9	705	200	500	960	1,440	3,250	.....
Flandreau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	482	191	232	200	289	289	99
Lower Brulé.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	378	119	375	250	497	.....	.....
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	2	16	.....	18	5	15	.....	30	.....	6	.....	36	3	55	3,786	3,500	5,100	2,600	7,221	765	316
Rosebud.....	13	51	.....	64	2	5	.....	24	.....	35	.....	5	4	43	3,687	2,900	1,850	2,600	2,000	1,375	.....
Sisseton.....	2	20	.....	22	.....	22	.....	7	.....	5	.....	9	1	12	1,244	1,200	1,500	1,500	2,065	1,375	.....
Yankton.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15	.....	8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,876	1,876	441
Utah.....	31	25	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	346	.....	720	213	1,799	1,164	1,164
Shirwits.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	120	28	135	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	21	20	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	161	.....	300	110	1,164	1,164	.....
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	.....	300	75	500	.....	.....
Washington.....	17	93	.....	110	.....	10	.....	71	23	135	4	10	12	37	1,593	2,879	9,135	6,936	11,345	8,477	816
Colville.....	9	29	.....	38	.....	8	.....	6	.....	10	.....	1	4	11	1	900	1,515	893	2,526	.....	.....
Cushman.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	8	335	230	2,057	1,323	2,339	700	661
Neah Bay.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	300	411	359	698	698	2,339	674
Spokane.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	250	250	525	335	615	39	39
Taholah.....	1	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	75	.....	669	394	745	380	.....
Tulalip.....	1	20	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	19	2	24	2	.....	4	4	32	1,198	1,158	832	1,335	1,335	20
Yakima.....	7	20	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	30	20	275	.....	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,086	3,086	15
Wisconsin.....	16	101	35	82	.....	1	.....	42	5	132	19	22	26	21	2,976	3,363	6,896	4,736	9,390	4,282	1,526
Grand Rapids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	2	30	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	150	950	425	1,242	1,242	.....
Keshena.....	4	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	36	1	4	.....	1	4	5	2	450	600	450	1,254	1,254	200
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	67	1	1	.....	.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,735	60	30	.....
Leona.....	8	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	1	.....	.....	2	112	616	451	737	180	180
La Pointe.....	5	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	18	16	3	15	3	80	.....	800	10	316	.....	.....
Oneida.....	5	13	.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	200	600	800	500	1,042	584	280
Red Cliff.....	5	18	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	2	.....	2,374	176	2,000	1,500	2,550	722	722
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	14	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	11	17	794	560	1,030	808	1,684	20	.....

* Overestimated last year.

* Arrests by public officers.

* Apportioned; based on number of churches.

* 1915 report.

* Estimated.

* Unknown.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	1 218, 713	35, 564, 708	36, 413, 121	71, 977, 829
Total reservations.....	211, 172	34, 477, 970	36, 413, 121	70, 891, 091
Total public domain.....	7, 541	1, 086, 738	.....	1, 086, 738
Arizona.....	1, 671	80, 769	18, 993, 158	19, 073, 927
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	516	5, 159	235, 540	240, 699
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....	.....	.....	31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....	.....	.....	10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	366, 309	366, 309
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....	.....	.....	730, 880	730, 880
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopi).....	.....	.....	2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 680, 397	8, 689, 997
Papago.....	.....	.....	2, 649, 600	2, 649, 600
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41, 606	114, 348	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 593	82, 172	430, 126	512, 298
Digger.....	.....	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29, 091	99, 051	128, 142
Mission—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7, 205	7, 205
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 280	1, 280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18, 880	18, 880
Campo.....	.....	.....	1, 640	1, 640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15, 080	15, 080
Cuyapiipa (Campo).....	.....	.....	4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....	.....	.....	21, 520	21, 520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	19, 680	19, 680
Martinez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 280	1, 280
Mission Creek (Malki).....	.....	.....	1, 920	1, 920
Morongo (Malki).....	.....	.....	11, 069	11, 069
Pala.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 299	3, 896	5, 195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....	.....	.....	8, 329	8, 329
Ramona (Soboba).....	.....	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala).....	.....	.....	2, 554	2, 554
San Manuel (Malki).....	.....	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....	.....	.....	2, 200	2, 200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....	.....	.....	2, 560	2, 560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15, 042	15, 042
Soboba.....	.....	.....	5, 461	5, 461
Syquan (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Palute.....	.....	.....	75, 746	75, 746
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106	.....	42, 106
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48, 551	48, 551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8, 010	31, 376	39, 386
Colorado.....	372	72, 731	396, 143	468, 874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80	.....	80
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Cœur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077	.....	104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 833	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3, 251	3, 251

1 Decrease; see Choctaw, Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas.....	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519 ¹
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan.....	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon.....	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota.....	8,349	953,395	546,733	1,500,128
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	583	35,866	.....	35,866
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	628	48,280	.....	48,280
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	2,125	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana.....	6,901	1,432,852	4,312,452	5,745,304
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska.....	4,036	353,383	6,159	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,558	122,254	1,139	123,393
Nevada.....	973	14,018	686,179	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

¹ Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,178	2,004,844	285,908	2,290,752
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	285,908	721,616
Standing Rock.....	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,700	19,548,768	919,003	20,467,771
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	889	3,801,239
Choctaw.....	126,723	4,291,036	2,915,070	5,206,106
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kikapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota.....	26,115	6,038,133	429,425	6,467,558
Cheyenne River.....	3,247	921,834	288,996	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	843	197,855	41,656	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	7,870	2,284,720	82,428	2,367,148
Rosebud.....	8,076	1,784,063		1,784,063
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paite (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

¹ 1915 figures erroneous.² Includes timber lands, and segregated coal and asphalt lands.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,959	1,018,919	1,705,581	2,724,500
Chehalis (Cushman).....	136	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,015,194	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Kalispel (under Cœur d'Alene).....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463		17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay).....			837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....			335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359		7,359
Yakima.....	4,487	451,762	412,564	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,415	286,690	297,237	583,927
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	25,274	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....			231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,504	65,466		65,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	245,058	585,411	830,469
Public domain.....	7,541	1,086,738		1,086,738

¹ Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
Homesteads..	Chehalis.....	Washington.....	36	3,798.59
1860.....	Chippewa and Munsee.....	Kansas.....	100	4,195.31
1867.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	46	3,022.03
1868.....	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	411	43,399.88
1869.....	do.....	do.....	669	57,541.40
1870.....	do.....	do.....	232	22,584.11
1871.....	do.....	do.....	242	20,879.73
	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	1,037	57,896.23
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	235	18,407.42
			1,514	97,183.38
1872.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	668	29,304.20
1875.....	L'Anse.....	do.....	302	23,575.47
1876.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	66	4,090.41
1877.....	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	20	1,642.21
1881.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	do.....	186	14,774.65
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	138	10,779.05
	Red Cliff.....	do.....	14	838.35
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	45	2,820.37
			383	29,212.42
1882.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,518.83
1883.....	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	112	6,148.05
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	97	7,656.02
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	9	619.03
			218	14,423.10

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1884.....	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	40	3,074.98
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,555.14
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	72	10,494.98
	Nisqualli.....	do.....	30	4,717.26
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	963	78,016.64
	Puyallup.....	Washington.....	167	17,462.82
	Snohomish.....	do.....	96	13,721.12
	Squaxon Island.....	do.....	23	1,494.15
			1,423	131,537.09
1885.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	196	15,423.15
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	93	7,366.82
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	55	4,387.62
	Niobrara (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	846	72,638.75
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	47	3,893.36
	Swinomish.....	do.....	49	5,628.02
1886.....			1,286	109,337.72
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	22	1,775.48
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	35	5,289.48
1887.....			57	7,064.96
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	29	2,318.48
	Red Cliff.....	do.....	1	55.35
1888.....			30	2,373.83
	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	38	2,991.65
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	48	3,705.98
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	South Dakota.....	1,316	123,888.93
			1,402	130,586.56
1889.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	47	3,792.24
1890.....	do.....	do.....	29	2,092.99
	Peoria.....	Oklahoma.....	218	43,334.54
	Ponca (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	168	27,235.90
	Shawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	72	6,272.87
	Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	1,471	166,764.44
			1,958	245,700.74
1891.....	Iowa.....	Oklahoma.....	108	8,605.30
	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	126	5,046.83
	Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	269	32,983.43
	Modoc.....	Oklahoma.....	68	3,966.00
	Oneida.....	Wisconsin.....	1,503	65,440.49
	Papago.....	Arizona.....	291	41,605.62
	Potawatomi.....	Oklahoma.....	2,107	291,455.83
	Sac and Fox.....	do.....	548	87,683.64
			5,020	536,787.14
1892.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	3,331	528,789.15
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	872	101,378.15
	Ottawa.....	Oklahoma.....	160	12,994.70
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	115	12,154.88
	Sac and Fox.....	do.....	76	6,407.63
	Seneca.....	Oklahoma.....	301	25,821.55
	Shawnee.....	do.....	12	4,278.35
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	South Dakota.....	1,690	184,949.31
	Wyandotte.....	Oklahoma.....	244	20,942.17
			5,801	897,715.89
1893.....	Cherokee Outlet.....	do.....	62	4,949.45
	Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	161	9,761.79
	Iowa.....	Kansas.....	143	11,769.49
	Pawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	820	112,701.24
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	150	16,075.36
	Tonkawa.....	Oklahoma.....	73	11,455.89
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1,045	77,061.27
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	956	81,066.23
			3,410	324,840.72

1 644 additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1894.....	Kickapoo.....	Oklahoma.....	280	22,649.62
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	118	9,186.17
	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	101	8,045.97
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	176	13,861.20
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	122	9,793.29
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	116	9,220.76
	Siletz.....	Oregon.....	551	44,459.30
	Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	1,142	101,499.00
			2,606	218,715.31
1895.....	Crow Creek.....	do.....	842	172,211.81
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	163	12,984.13
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	126	10,116.47
	Nez Perce (Lapwai).....	Idaho.....	1,876	178,811.78
	Pala.....	California.....	15	119.99
	Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	626	75,082.36
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	322	30,448.52
	Round Valley.....	California.....	622	5,408.33
	Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	371	72,650.65
	Syquan.....	California.....	17	270.24
			4,609	485,453.63
1896.....	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	349	23,114.85
	Grand Portage.....	do.....	304	24,191.31
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	89	6,800.55
	Quapaw.....	Oklahoma.....	248	12,057.03
	do.....	do.....	(1)	44,188.18
	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	169	11,566.90
	Warm Springs.....	Oregon.....	965	140,044.35
	Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	371	72,650.65
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	174	13,909.75
			2,669	348,523.57
1897.....	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	do.....	684	54,523.54
	Deep Creek (Nett Lake).....	do.....	4	295.55
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	244	28,339.51
	Leech Lake (Cass Lake).....	Minnesota.....	17	1,381.20
	Pechanga.....	California.....	85	1,299.00
	Swinomish.....	Washington.....	6	269.30
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	203	16,331.19
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	1,840	174,129.63
			3,083	276,568.92
1898.....	Kickapoo ?.....	Kansas.....	109	8,312.14
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	153	12,116.15
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	183	14,624.19
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	344	72,171.88
	Sac and Fox.....	Kansas.....	9	710.67
			798	107,953.03
1899.....	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	441	65,095.05
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	381	29,065.45
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	613	53,232.89
			1,435	147,393.39
1900.....	Colville.....	do.....	651	50,937.55
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	948	80,526.55
	Klamath.....	Oregon.....	951	146,316.84
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	467	49,926.06
	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	1	63.20
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	2,759	770,778.87
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	2	160.00
			5,779	1,098,709.07
1901.....	Colville.....	Washington.....	9	715.86
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	2,758	443,178.37
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	15	1,160.56
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	357	28,452.64
	Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	555	151,823.78
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	12	1,283.29
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	4,372	361,005.97
	Wichita.....	Oklahoma.....	957	152,713.99
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	292	18,071.11
			9,327	1,158,405.57

¹ Additional.² Prior to 1898.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1902.....	Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	79	6,298.72
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	35	2,815.87
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	887	216,719.79
	Seneca.....	Oklahoma.....	134	15,991.50
	Shawnee.....	do.....	33	2,193.29
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	7	1,135.41
	Swinomish.....	do.....	7	830.65
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	64	4,614.88
			1,246	250,600.11
1903.....	Kansas (Kaw).....	Oklahoma.....	247	99,643.81
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	112	8,705.84
	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	115	7,310.42
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	55	4,237.07
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	4	318.04
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	48	3,749.41
	Ontonagon.....	Michigan.....	33	2,551.35
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	665	139,407.32
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	57	4,558.94
			1,336	270,482.20
1904.....	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	61	6,196.54
	Mdewakanton.....	Minnesota.....	135	12,582.46
	Muckleshoot.....	Washington.....	38	3,053.22
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	16	1,295.99
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	61	7,309.17
1905.....			311	30,437.38
	Crow.....	Montana.....	343	60,992.99
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	14	1,123.78
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	74	5,920.00
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	240.00
	Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	156	18,133.04
	do.....	do.....	² 195	7,518.66
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	4	640.00
	Red Lake (public domain).....	Minnesota.....	3	320.15
	Swinomish.....	Washington.....	8	590.55
	Uintah.....	Utah.....	776	39,580.05
	Uncompahgre.....	do.....	590	72,327.29
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	8	626.02
			1,979	208,012.53
1906.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	1,757	601,576.99
	Crow.....	Montana.....	114	19,540.94
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	517	82,699.00
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	546	41,780.97
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	9	1,091.96
	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	73	12,257.75
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	1,128	385,429.49
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	106	8,480.59
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	42	1,089.66
	Swinomish.....	do.....	1	40.00
	Walker River.....	Nevada.....	490	9,763.27
	Wind River (Shoshone).....	Wyoming.....	368	34,017.79
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	680	68,724.92
			5,831	1,266,493.33
1907.....	Crow.....	Montana.....	1,929	387,875.93
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	11	1,336.49
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	4	315.00
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	5	201.98
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	11	880.00
	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	² 371	50,998.42
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	647	215,760.05
	Quinalt.....	Washington.....	[*] 119	9,535.84
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	252	63,600.93
	Sac and Fox.....	Kansas.....	37	960.91
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	867	297,674.51
	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	326	43,820.14
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	505	40,190.89
	Wind River (Shoshone).....	Wyoming.....	1,786	189,217.93
			6,499	1,302,369.02

¹ Prior to 1903.² Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1908.....	Flathead (Jocko).....	Montana.....	2,369	222,544.28
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	7	520.00
	Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	468	74,875.96
	Osage.....	Oklahoma.....	2,230	1,465,350.51
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	829	253,535.08
	Quinaialet.....	Washington.....	349	27,587.90
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	803	132,503.61
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	1,620	553,790.97
			8,675	2,730,708.31
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	969	245,842.98
	Coeur d'Alene.....	Idaho.....	637	103,911.53
	Crow.....	Montana.....	40	8,051.91
1909.....	Flathead (Jocko).....	do.....	56	5,602.61
	Jicarilla.....	New Mexico.....	796	353,811.50
	Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	151	24,259.18
	Muckleshoot.....	Washington.....	4	298.75
	Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	473	75,680.00
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	965	338,415.36
	Spokane.....	Washington.....	626	64,794.48
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	1,271	360,304.72
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	do.....	1,182	178,453.28
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	216	16,810.29
	White Oak Point.....	do.....	1	81.50
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	4	320.00
			7,391	1,776,638.09
1910.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2	640.00
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	6	1,585.21
	Coeur d'Alene.....	Idaho.....	1	160.00
	Crow.....	Montana.....	11	2,242.16
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	1	130.00
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	5	323.75
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	359	35,686.93
	Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	478	19,328.95
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	169	20,498.25
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	2	79.40
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	18	1,320.00
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	1	80.00
	Makah.....	Washington.....	373	3,727.60
	Muckleshoot.....	do.....	1	138.75
	Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	1,063	168,807.25
	Paiute.....	Nevada.....	354	3,540.00
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	869	256,452.09
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	12	1,289.50
	Quinaialet.....	do.....	222	17,865.81
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	682	113,435.85
	Round Valley.....	California.....	1 359-255	36,697.23
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	1 2,486	11,137.83
	do.....	do.....	1 125	558.70
	do.....	do.....	1 2	320.00
	do.....	do.....	1 253	49,392.83
	Stockbridge and Munsee.....	Wisconsin.....	167	8,920.00
			5,304	754,358.09
1911.....	Columbia.....	Washington.....	35	22,618.12
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	320.00
	Klamath.....	Oregon.....	394	61,056.79
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	221.20
	Navajo (see New Mexico).....	Arizona.....	60	9,600.00
	Ontonagon.....	Michigan.....	2	160.00
	Paiute.....	Nevada.....	4	40.00
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	1,006	278,493.85
	Rosebud.....	do.....	421	71,296.31
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	3	480.00
1912.....			1,929	444,286.27
	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	3	960.00
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	408	83,244.09
	Crow Creek.....	do.....	477	77,838.77
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	1 507-72	113,420.43
	Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	71	11,273.09
	Paiute.....	Nevada.....	4	30.00
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	549	125,586.52
	Rosebud.....	do.....	349	55,473.48
	Standing Rock.....	do.....	49	40,842.76
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	do.....	15	2,400.80
			1,997	511,069.94

¹ Additional.

² Additional; timber.

³ Additional; partly in South Dakota.

⁴ Temporary assignments under department certificates.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1913.....	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	11	880.00
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	3	640.68
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	488	4,878.74
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	31	4,929.24
	Flathead (Jocko).....	Montana.....	3	480.00
	Fort Peck.....	do.....	2,026	722,453.47
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	233.45
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	28	974.00
	Pala.....	California.....	162	1,276.28
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	657	179,307.74
	Rosebud.....	do.....	33	7,660.76
	Salt River.....	Arizona.....	804	24,403.74
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	145	24,879.13
	Truckee Carson.....	Nevada.....	5	40.00
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	434	61,640.76
	do.....	North Dakota.....	22	3,029.02
	Uintah.....	Utah.....	1	40.00
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	60	4,302.32
	White Earth ¹	do.....	(²)	287,996.92
	Yuma.....	California.....	797	8,000.00
			5,715	1,338,363.25
1914.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2	638.36
	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	13	1,063.20
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	10	1,904.48
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	13	130.00
	Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	1,784	338,909.95
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	647	134,167.85
	Standing Rock.....	North and South Dakota.....	212	35,707.86
	Truckee Carson.....	Nevada.....	4	40.00
		North Dakota and		
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	241	35,858.12
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00
	Warm Springs.....	do.....	2	324.98
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	1	160.00
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	1,119	120,966.00
			4,049	670,031.16
1915.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	281	49,702.36
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	13	130.00
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	113	18,063.12
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	143	5,748.18
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	787	206,154.08
	Fort Sill, Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	7	858.94
	Fort Yuma.....	California.....	1	10.00
	Lac Du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	11	879.75
	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	Michigan.....	2	120.00
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	5	380.21
	Moapa River.....	Nevada.....	117	604.52
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	2	120.00
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	574	117,732.20
	Santee.....	Nebraska.....	1	43.70
	Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	230	23,086.00
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	85	13,855.17
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	42	5,735.81
	do.....	Montana, North and		
		South Dakota.....	338	51,650.15
	Warm Springs.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	3	200.00
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	248	36,716.52
	Public domain.....	California.....	4	396.63
			3,008	532,347.34
	Total reservations ³		108,429	18,314,983.17
	Total public domain.....		⁴ 7,520	⁴ 1,083,944.06
	Grand total ³		115,949	19,398,927.23

¹ Prior to 1913.² Additional allotments.³ Table 6, p. 93, 1915, annual report, should not include allotments and acreage on public domain; deduct same from grand total also.⁴ Includes 2,274 Turtle Mountain allotments of 338,767.94 acres, and 4 California allotments of 396.63 acres, above; and 5,246 allotments of 745,176.12 acres not itemized above; but shown in Table 6, p. 93, 1915 annual report.

TABLE 7.—*Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
San Xavier.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		Policy...	175.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.....	5.00
Western Navajo.....	do.....		do.....	.60
California: Cold Springs..	Northern California Baptist Convention.		do.....	2.50
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675).		80.00
Do.....	American Missionary Association.....	do.....		40.00
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.		Policy...	20.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910 (35 Stat. L., 440).		40.00
Washington: Colville....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions...	Mar. 22, 1901 (34 Stat. L., 82).	Policy..	470.86
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	Wyoming State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.		do.....	.88
Total.....				834.84

TABLE 8.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Pima.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Salt River.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.50
California: Fort Yuma..	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829...	3.13
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	160.00
Do.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	1 409.09
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448...	80.00
Total.....				664.72

¹ Four tracts.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1916.....		26,956	\$1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,264	423,124
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	65	480
	Woodcutting.....	2	12
Total.....		67	492
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	10	300
	Beadwork.....	95	1,850
	Woodcutting.....	135	12,200
Total.....		240	14,350
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	175	600
	Beadwork.....	110	50
	Woodcutting.....	175	4,200
Total.....		160	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	800
	Woodcutting.....	11	162
	Others.....	22	1,000
Total.....		73	1,962
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	15	140
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	600	18,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	1,200
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		800	24,200
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	300	14,611
	Pottery.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	80	1,126
	Others.....	562	58,535
Total.....		1,092	75,775
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	5,600
Total.....		810	195,600
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	116	1,900
	Pottery.....	7	105
	Woodcutting.....	170	6,900
Total.....		293	8,905
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	9,600
Total.....		450	10,250
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	102	3,400
Total.....		162	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,240	17,650
California.....		1,267	42,697
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	450
	Beadwork.....	12	150
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000
Total.....		62	2,600
Campo.....	Basket making.....	5	225
Digger.....	do.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	50	1,000
	Beadwork.....	15	400
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	25	850
Total.....		165	9,750
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	28	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	1	500
Total.....		160	8,700
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....		1 350	1 1,580
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	80	250
	Fishing.....	100	10,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,800
Total.....		220	13,050
Malki.....	Basket making.....	13	275
	Woodcutting.....	8	380
Total.....		21	655
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	27	318
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	24	874
	Others.....	1	24
Total.....		104	2,739
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	66	1,221
	Lace making.....	52	875
	Woodcutting.....	10	250
Total.....		128	2,346
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho.....		230	\$35,200
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	37	12,200
Total.....		70	22,400
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	40	600
	Others.....	100	12,000
Total.....		160	12,800
Iowa.....		58	2,400
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	33	2,150
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	2,600
Michigan.....		245	9,600
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
Minnesota.....		4,071	63,821
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	(1)	316
	Others.....	79	4,290
Total.....		99	10,606
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	3,000
	Lace making.....	25	800
	Fishing.....	400	3,600
	Woodcutting.....	40	1,200
	Others.....	2,200	10,500
Total.....		2,795	19,100
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	150	3,000
	Fishing.....	200	6,000
	Wood cutting.....	50	4,000
Total.....		400	13,000
White Earth ²	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		427	22,550
Blackfeet.....	Wood cutting.....	20	3,750
Crow.....	Others.....	2	(1)
Total.....		22	3,750
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	12	800
	Fishing.....	2	300
	Woodcutting.....	8	4,000
	Others.....	4	2,500
Total.....		30	7,700
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	45	\$500
	Woodcutting.....	60	2,200
	Others.....	50	5,000
Total.....		155	7,700
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	165	400
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		190	1,300
Nebraska.....		74	38,780
Omaha.....	Others.....	13	18,580
Santee.....	Others.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		534	11,765
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	850
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,305
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	600
	Others.....	1	60
Total.....		16	660
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,200
Total.....		114	4,000
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	125	1,500
	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Fishing.....	50	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	1,000
Total.....		295	3,700
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	8	50
Reno, special agent.....	Others.....	30	2,000
New Mexico.....		3,380	114,446
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	60	600
	Beadwork ¹	50	250
	Woodcutting ¹	15	425
	Others.....	68	1,275
Total.....		193	2,550
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	15	400
	Beadwork.....	15	150
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,050
	Others.....	15	200
Total.....		70	1,800
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	8	250
	Beadwork.....	97	1,598
	Blanket weaving.....	23	900
	Lace making.....	100	(²)
	Pottery.....	1,530	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	38	2,260
	Others.....	6	1,488
Total.....		1,802	14,496

¹ Estimated.² Not reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	¹ \$200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	¹ 80,000
Total.....		1,025	80,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,500
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,400
Total.....		240	5,400
Oklahoma.....		345	5,500
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(²)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	125	3,000
Oregon.....		2,181	165,400
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,400
Total.....		206	3,400
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	¹ 200	¹ 4,000
	Woodcutting.....	¹ 100	¹ 4,000
	Others.....	1,500	150,000
Total.....		1,800	158,000
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,000
South Dakota.....		848	5,950
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Other.....	1	(²)
Total.....		51	200
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	6	² 200
	Others.....	5	² 500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brulé.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	710	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	47	1,000
	Others.....	1	(²)
Total.....		758	5,000
Utah.....		59	3,040
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	240
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,100
Total.....		40	1,340
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	¹ 100
	Beadwork.....	10	¹ 1,000
	Woodcutting.....	4	¹ 600
Total.....		19	1,700
Washington.....		1,825	203,273
Colville.....	Basket making.....	8	160
	Beadwork.....	25	700
	Fishing.....	200	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,400
	Others.....	258	5,760
Total.....		511	11,520

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	43	\$442
	Fishing.....	23	750
	Woodcutting.....	26	3,735
	Others.....	21	1,200
Total.....		113	6,127
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	128	7,560
	Fishing.....	112	29,848
	Woodcutting.....	8	296
Total.....		248	37,704
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	76	2,865
	Fishing.....	95	76,240
	Woodcutting.....	18	788
	Others.....	18	6,000
Total.....		207	85,893
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	130	1,400
	Fishing.....	147	110,174
	Woodcutting.....	100	38,855
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		201	50,629
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	150	1,400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	150	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		520	9,000
Wisconsin.....		2,990	50,180
Grand Rapids.....	Fishing.....	5	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	750
Total.....		30	2,750
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	100
	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	362	5,200
Total.....		582	12,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,500
	Fishing.....	200	800
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	300	1,250
Total.....		900	7,550
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	5	4,300
	Others.....	12	13,600
Total.....		32	8,200
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	(²)
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	1,500
Total.....		128	4,000

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Red Cliff.....	Beadwork.....	3	\$30
	Fishing.....	20	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	5,000
	Others.....	40	500
Total.....		83	10,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.....		155	6,500
	Beadwork.....	1 50	(²)
	Woodcutting.....	55	1,500
	Others.....	1 50	5,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,059	\$48,930
	Beadwork.....	3,134	35,033
	Blanket weaving.....	3,673	318,511
	Fishing.....	2,939	180,712
	Lace making.....	289	4,693
	Pottery.....	1,948	11,088
	Woodcutting.....	3,770	252,514
	Others.....	7,144	355,345
Grand total.....		26,956	1,206,826

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintend- encies.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscella- neous.
Total 1916	307,797	\$26,489,948	\$5,283,719	\$2,583,069	\$1,206,826	\$1,137,061	\$2,378,377	\$491,026	\$3,003,905	\$3,421,535	\$1,779,115	\$630,560	\$4,564,755
1915.....	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,622	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914.....	307,447	20,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,167,439	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,788,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	473,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,880,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,410	442,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911.....	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	1,900,000	1,217,433	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,117,561	2,051,015
1900.....	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	(²)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(²)	1,387,349	2,702,649	2,797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(²)	131,374	193,460	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,475,329	(²)	(²)
Arizona	44,436	2,808,850	538,627	1,138,519	423,124	97,571	386,380	41,069	1,092				182,468
Camp Verde.....	416	12,698	400	150	492		11,489	167					8,063
Colorado River.....	1,215	109,460	31,300	1,000	14,350		48,689	4,066	1,092				55,715
Fort Apache.....	2,384	160,448	11,750	45,000	4,850	7,775	28,668	6,690					
Hayasupai.....	170	12,877	5,630	2,380	1,692		2,445	250					
Kalabab.....	95	65,733	1,123	1,500	1,140		1,985	97					886
Leupp.....	1,761	65,130	7,200	24,900	24,200		7,558	1,272					
Moqui.....	4,203	109,468	4,000	17,060	75,775	1,126	8,428	3,079					
Navajo.....	11,915	1,322,791	162,000	491,800	195,600	3,050	43,252						
Phoenix.....	20,763	20,763					20,763						
Pima.....	6,253	271,669	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,850	55,708	2,001					
Salt River.....	1,222	145,363	101,237	9,580	8,905	6,300	17,970	1,371					
San Carlos.....	2,670	210,813	4,425	11,031	10,250	10,370	61,169	12,443					101,125
San Xavier.....	5,112	268,854	58,850	72,590	44,000	37,100	54,783	1,531					
Truxton Canon.....	470	41,552	900		6,600		17,370	1,892					15,790
Western Navajo.....	6,550	51,201	10,050	10,188	17,650		6,103	7,210					
California	10,335	604,495	109,764	46,948	42,697	4,174	361,492	8,486	24,491	4,453			1,990
Bishop.....	1,568	20,366	10,000		2,600		7,105	511	150				
Campo.....	227	13,059	9,962		2,225		2,455	247					
Digger.....	293	7,467	1,605	145	140	170	4,970	604					
Fort Bidwell.....	797	44,689	5,770		9,750	1,400	23,912	464	1,393				
Fort Yuma.....	813	93,773	8,500	1,435	8,700		49,444	4,041	18,015	3,621			17
Greenville.....	624	116,116			1,580		114,483	53					
Hopla Valley.....	1,290	49,663	7,228	12,825	13,050	2,200	13,606	754					

¹ Does not include \$773,707 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.
² Unknown.
³ 1915 report.

⁴ Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.
⁵ Includes moneys for other Indians.
⁶ Estimated.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintend- encies.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscella- neous.
California—Continued.													
Maki.	609	\$55,338	1 \$7,811	\$6,730	\$655		\$30,845	\$297					
Pala.	1,017	59,662	1 19,763	8,416	2,739	\$322	28,386	36					
Round Valley.	1,716	33,783	16,061	6,444		69	2,921	550	\$4,933	\$832			2 \$1,973
Sherman Institute.		18,967					18,967						
Soboba.	935	77,752	1 19,364	5,243	2,346		50,496	333					
Tule River.	446	13,880	3,700	5,710	912	10	2,902	506					
Colorado.	898	62,087	14,065				18,944	10,745	1,186	5,410			11,707
Southern Ute.	365	29,029	13,895				5,411	2,928	1,186	5,410			199
Ute Mountain.	533	33,058	200				13,533	7,817					11,508
Florida: Seminole.	574	49,321	42,000	1,200			6,000	121					
Idaho.	4,162	839,416	265,321	65,126	35,200	4,497	34,360	8,691	369,571	42,221	\$5,006	\$3,000	6,423
Coeur d'Alene.	840	395,348	91,650	17,750	22,400	3,695	14,559		194,800	42,221	4,867	3,000	346
Fort Hall.	1,771	235,390	136,651	47,376	12,800		15,701	8,691	11,801				2,370
Fort Lapwai.	1,551	208,678	37,020			802	4,100		162,910		139		3,707
Iowa, Sac and Fox.	363	36,694	1 6,240	275	2,400	320	5,040				21,208		1,211
Kansas.	1,415	277,357	142,619	740	2,600		13,450		110,740	2,541	4,471		196
Haskell Institute.		8,628					8,628						
Kickapoo.	630	118,456	61,451	740			3,622		52,643				
Potawatomi.	785	150,273	81,168		2,600		1,200		58,097	2,541	4,471		196
Michigan.	1,097	18,510			9,600		5,823	290			26		2,771
Mackinac.													
Mount Pleasant.	1,097	12,708	(¹)		9,600		5,802	290			26		2,771
Minnesota.	11,758	1,450,195	142,308	14,780	63,821	346,098	118,101	16,156	4,683	29,725	308,297	4,000	402,226
Fond du Lac.	1,050	148,309	6,050			60,288	17,845	896			27,744		35,576
Grand Portage.	319	35,644	135		10,606		2,867	899			9,248		11,869
Leech Lake.	1,758	406,600	16,600		19,100	236,025	27,740	1,556	45		46,240		59,284
Nett Lake.	625	55,435	1,100	30	2,815	8,633	6,143	1,537			15,413		19,764
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).	160	11,844	1,000				10,030	473	341				

Red Lake.....	1,503	213,824	23,523	14,750	13,000	7,200	28,224	209	29,455	40,105	57,328
Vermillion Lake.....	6,343	4,320	93,900	(*)	18,300	33,092	21,762	10,676	240	169,547	218,405
White Earth.....		574,219									
Montana.....	11,450	3,010,286	945,037	427,610	22,550	25,318	211,674	72,995	682,690	12,001	58,630
Blackfeet.....	2,743	522,588	135,481	267,190	3,750	3,825	33,229	43,250	2,370	5,995	27,498
Crow.....	1,707	697,685	112,291	23,476	(*)	293	39,789	411	224,428	6,000	227,968
Flathead.....	2,363	909,544	458,682	85,730	7,700	20,476	55,805	1,444	64,038		9,607
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	129,502	35,515	8,000	2,100	568	22,278	3,952	6		51,085
Fort Peck.....	1,985	527,520	7,132,438		7,700		38,348	65,581	252,180		11,273
Tongue River.....	1,461	229,447	50,650	43,214	1,300	196	22,227	23,938		52,630	33,332
Nebraska.....	3,941	603,181	181,147		38,780		36,372	2,836	3,859	7,978	5,702
Genoa.....		6,360					6,360				
Omaha.....	1,331	272,018	187,700		8,580		2,040		3,859	1,109	3,730
Santee.....	1,511	89,035	122,107		30,200		11,770	2,886		780	590
Winnebago.....	1,099	235,768	171,340				16,202	1,770		6,089	1,382
Nevada.....	7,915	251,437	97,012	13,500	11,765		96,598	7,636	1,293		23,633
Carson.....		6,740					6,740				
Fallon.....	439	23,878	7,559	588	50		11,900				3,781
Fort McDermitt.....	341	43,016	7,400	450	1,305		30,748	277			2,886
Moapa River.....	119	13,921	8,200	124	660		3,852	140			945
Nevada.....	600	29,760	13,000	1,062	4,000		3,831	2,904			4,963
Walker River.....	712	65,187	23,108	(*)	3,700		31,523	3,616	100		6,145
Western Shoshone.....	604	62,316	37,750	8,276	3,700		8,004	3,273			4,963
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	6,619	(*)	3,000	2,000			426	1,193		
New Mexico.....	20,819	931,502	383,735	142,631	114,446	47,386	174,592	28,827	7,159		32,726
Albuquerque.....	9,343						9,343				
Jicarilla.....	642	134,625	6,847	14,335	2,550	42,311	25,328	13,204	7,159		22,891
Mescalero.....	630	50,293	13,525	10,400	1,800		8,031	7,083			9,454
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	20,989	1,337		10,000		6,299	3,353			
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	373,229	196,158	81,996	14,496		78,357	2,222			
San Juan.....	6,483	205,621	* 91,000	(*)	80,200	6,000	26,075	2,965			381
Santa Fe.....		10,503					10,503				
Zuni.....	1,805	126,899	74,868	35,900	5,400	75	10,656				
New York: New York.....	5,885	24,398	(*)				200			2,428	11,270
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,260	45,257	19,825	6,505		3,049	15,429	25		424	
North Dakota.....	8,887	1,343,871	425,566	51,545		5,983	97,042	24,641	110,246	47,080	81,249
Bismarck.....		3,440					3,440				
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	521,310	57,823	42,665		2,276	20,029	3,040	253,305	20,605	69,862

7 1915 report.

* Includes cash and improvements.

* No record.

* Unknown.

* Estimated.

* Includes moneys for other Indians.

* As reported.

	1,151	213,074	83,100	(2)	4,000	4,861	5,615	105,874	2,092	7,851	3,881
Umatilla.....	1,825	56,511	18,880	21,120	4,000	760	9,717	573			1,461
Warm Springs.....							45,939				
Pennsylvania. Carlisle..		45,939					204,419				
South Dakota.....	21,237	2,386,446	542,629	211,430	5,950	26,693		229,290	368,736	170,317	42,904
Carlton Asylum.....											
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	477,046	91,525	40,550			41,701	19,964	161,755	29,188	33,033
Crow Creek.....	2,980	130,997	40,800	31,985	200		22,668	7,519	5,393	5,752	200
Flandreau.....	289	27,780	9,200	2,060	700		10,934	705		70	4,120
Lower Brule.....	497	54,791	17,500	12,565	50	850	8,610	3,279	217	1,674	846
Pierre.....		4,064					4,064				
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	593,143	35,100	121,170	5,000	25,843	48,121	145,040	37,556	31,084	5,467
Rapid City.....		5,179					5,179				
Rosebud.....	5,521	651,816	151,500				45,049	52,226	195,692	59,901	1,384
Sisseton.....	5,062	213,225	105,125	3,100			9,960		63,509	30,509	1,022
Springfield.....		1,320					1,320				
Yankton.....	1,876	227,076	91,879				6,813	557	81,746	12,169	952
Utah.....	1,799	469,022	92,890	8,808	3,040	1,425	13,861	21,765	133,944	146,585	2,391
Shivwits.....	135	6,139	2,115	208	1,340		1,864				
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	457,640	86,401	8,600	1,700	1,425	11,128	21,153	133,944	146,585	2,391
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	5,243	4,374				869				
Washington.....	11,345	1,371,651	532,394	104,502	203,273	196,429	99,260	2,980	4,246	3,900	16,218
Colville.....	2,526	437,258	278,242	91,126	11,520	2,292	35,870	767	9,670		7,771
Cushman.....	2,339	437,399	278,530	2,685	6,127	781	18,330	841	1,025		7,77
Goshute.....	698	48,959	4,375	1,000	37,704	75	5,716	89			
Spokane.....	616	47,132	18,387	5,230	2,400	2,278	11,084	101	4,146	1,000	363
Taholah.....	745	92,257	3,020		85,893		2,970	373			
Tulalip.....	1,335	294,473	36,080	4,461	50,629	187,670	10,084	303	3,660		1,576
Yakima.....	3,086	408,173	184,750	(2)	9,000	3,533	15,206	506	188,948		6,430
Wisconsin.....	9,937	1,069,962	166,703	13,228	50,180	311,736	153,061	6,316	2,012	116,384	250,342
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	57,486	41,025		2,750		600		2,000	11,111	
Hayward.....	1,254	73,774	8,050	268	5,150	28,440	30,950	916			
Keshena.....	2,342	489,659	28,274	5,210	12,000	63,053	21,615	3,892	105,273		250,342
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	22,094	7,750		7,550		1,258	524	12		
Laona.....	316	3,300	1,280				1,320	700			
La Pointe.....	1,042	306,791	29,784	7,750	8,200	220,243	43,669	145			
Oneida.....	2,550	49,211	38,550	4,000			6,661				
Red Cliff.....	514	57,620	11,990		10,530		34,961	139			
Tomah.....		3,107					3,107				
Wittenberg.....		3,920					3,920				
Wyoming: Shoshone....	1,684	302,417	55,930	47,000	6,500	292	73,156	6,354	21,219	366	43,670

* Not reported.

* Potawatomi citizens not reported.

* Unknown.

* 1915 report.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			
							Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Total, 1916.....	6,403,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	\$2,603,498	1,544	452,527	\$2,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,299	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	2,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	408,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(2)	68	4,151	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(2)	578	370,201	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	27,605	2,792,799	(2)	46	4,951	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,485	(2)	1,706	183,528	3,207,271
1900 ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,835	(1)	2,592	.....	(2)	52	8,421	7,063
1890 ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,554	(1)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	120,895	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,367	11,803	5	17	170	337	.....	.....	337
Camp Verde.....	.....	168	.....	110	90	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	20,245	95,000	1,241	.....	354	95	5	17	170	337	.....	.....	337
Fort Apache.....	.....	7,800	.....	61,800	486	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	300	.....	275	43	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	2,040	.....	300	27	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	750	.....	500	605	6250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	1,272	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	2,108	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	75,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,400	1,307	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	2,075	.....	1,383	721	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	31,566	3,700	3,000	1,435	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	52,250	.....	.....	100	1,113	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	20,300	.....	1,000	1,631	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	35,631	33,419	8,400	12,883	2,991	1,733	244	326	2,908	22,984	.....	22,934	22,934
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,090	.....	459	154	1	1	40	50	.....	50	50
Campo.....	.....	1,015	.....	185	61	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	106	51	110	25	94	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	12,300	.....	1,500	.....	187	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	8,020	.....	900	.....	268	174	120	120	1,200	18,015	.....	18,015	18,015
Greenville.....	75	230	460	230	175	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
							Number of leases.	Number of allot- ments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>					<i>Acres.</i>					
Nebraska.....	185,052	4,420	31,616	700	897	630	1,604	1,322	147,400	\$222,651	38	2,300	\$3,367	\$326,018
Omaha.....	61,255	3,000	11,000	700	290	270	614	560	52,110	165,000	38	2,300	3,367	168,367
Santee.....	21,064		10,016		325	114	95	112	11,048	16,896				16,896
Winnebago.....	102,733	1,420	10,600		282	246	895	650	184,242	1140,755				140,755
Nevada.....	18,083	22,965	3,453	1,527	2,538	684	1	1	20	100				100
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825		144	64								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	530	688	55	90	92								
Moapa River.....	600		275		35	30								
Nevada.....	21,000			620	157	200								
Walker River.....	9,763	14	1,215	14	191	123	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone.....	1,403			1,838	166	175								
Reno, special agent.....	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	54,210	950	39,820	3,279	3,892								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		650		181	100								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	140	117								
Pueblo Bonito 2.....	300	100	300		(3)	200								
Pueblo day schools.....		26,900		26,900	2,458	1,975								
San Juan.....		10,000		5,000	(4)	1,000								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	500	500								
New York: New York Agency.....														
		88,847		20,000	(5)	1,599								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		15,000		5,500	536	350								
North Dakota.....	1,605,921		116,557		1,941	1,633	981	1,124	88,122	68,195				68,195
Fort Berthold.....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793				33,793
Fort Totten.....	52,207		11,600		230	150	349	349	24,850	27,483				27,483

Standing Rock ¹	1,048,239	13,957	750	733	(³)	128	702	959	.....	959
Turtle Mountain.....	350,000	85,000	719	550	67	67	9,888	5,960	.....	5,960
Oklahoma.....	1,150,980	89,745	3,798	3,243	11,769	10,224	1,531,387	1,146,900	1,435	1,171,586
Cantonment.....	57,000	4,000	197	145	400	400	53,000	25,000	.....	25,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	68,456	4,702	275	140	71,180	1,025	715,477	117,269	.....	117,269
Five Civilized Tribes.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	502	502	38,844	38,774	1,435	63,460
Kiowa.....	500,000	20,000	1,017	1,000	5,000	4,800	480,000	350,000	.....	350,000
Osage.....	171,350	11,585	470	185	7,551	7,532	278	7,257,337	.....	257,337
Otoe.....	39,276	1,271	88	55	256	237	30,034	28,071	.....	28,071
Pawnee.....	30,700	3,112	140	102	7,416	7,416	774,587	787,810	.....	87,810
Ponca.....	71,535	5,620	139	149	6,620	474	862,804	816,591	.....	116,591
Red Moon.....	12,505	1,423	53	43	(³)	(³)	9,332	4,500	.....	4,500
Sac and Fox.....	48,795	10,086	142	98	264	351	34,974	41,568	.....	41,568
Seger.....	31,410	2,955	119	74	204	183	28,415	47,955	.....	47,955
Seneca.....	54,714	6,850	380	142	(³)	(³)	735,642	732,025	.....	32,025
Shawnee.....	65,239	18,191	778	1,140	7,376	7,376	64,064	124,009	.....	124,009
Oregon.....	171,747	17,923	794	443	1,125	1,281	715,755	715,755	.....	15,755
Klamath.....	10,000	3,000	287	100	7,489	8,459	717,100	715,380	.....	380
Roseburg.....	20,996	3,600	(³)	30	3	3	72,439	72,000	.....	2,000
Siletz.....	3,650	625	89	53	724	724	44,083	105,874	.....	105,874
Umatilla.....	75,000	9,800	250	110	610	795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	62,101	3,898	168	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,341,797	52,358	4,558	3,052	2,521	1,431	173,673	134,415	.....	134,415
Cheyenne River.....	103,600	3,600	657	720	3	3	560	350	.....	350
Crow Creek.....	3,620	3,500	230	238	3	3	120	49	.....	49
Flandreau.....	1,200	900	83	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brule.....	45,696	1,080	117	906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	108,295	1,449	1,449	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	1,217,266	15,060	1,139	715	8390	(³)	855,899	19,255	.....	19,255
Sisseton.....	17,011	14,000	550	225	1,600	900	82,591	62,017	.....	62,017
Yankton.....	46,309	6,823	333	238	525	525	34,503	52,744	.....	52,744
Utah.....	76,631	7,136	318	307	604	602	36,720	5,373	.....	5,373
Shivwits.....	1,270	.....	39	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	76,401	7,136	279	201	604	602	36,720	5,373	.....	5,373
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	230	(³)	(³)	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ As reported.
² 1915 report.
³ Not reported.
⁴ Unknown.

⁵ No record.
⁶ Includes some grazing land.
⁷ Includes grazing leases.
⁸ Includes some grazing leases.

⁹ Leases are made without departmental supervision.
¹⁰ Grazing land.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to the Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.					
							Allotted.			Unallotted.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.
Washington.....	<i>A cres.</i> 352,962	<i>A cres.</i> 35,719	<i>A cres.</i> 35,251	<i>A cres.</i> 105	2,191	1,169	1,073	71,805	\$194,500	.....	<i>A cres.</i>	\$194,500
Colville.....	146,930	26,469	20,580	.....	585	578	112	14,600	8,250	.....	.....	8,250
Cushman.....	8,059	.....	705	50	157	70	7	170	1,025	.....	.....	1,025
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	220	55	189	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	2,013	.....	150	88	31	3,406	4,117	.....	.....	4,117
Taholah.....	1,040	2,000	83	.....	198	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	11,738	.....	2,250	181	312	181	23	1,669	3,660	.....	.....	3,660
Yakima.....	136,000	.....	9,400	.....	600	211	900	51,960	177,448	.....	.....	177,448
Wisconsin.....	70,299	20,662	13,409	5,916	1,901	1,162	1	804	2,012	.....	.....	2,012
Grand Rapids.....	800	3,500	.....	2,500	(¹)	250	(¹)	800	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Hayward.....	51,800	.....	550	.....	353	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	.....	3,096	.....	3,096	421	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	444	.....	444	.....	175	50	1	4	12	.....	.....	12
Leona.....	.....	12,316	.....	320	100	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	5,000	.....	3,000	.....	(²)	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	11,840	1,750	9,185	.....	708	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	415	.....	230	.....	144	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone..	135,339	75,700	8,200	.....	390	226	151	10,858	4190	.....	.....	190

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.³ Overestimated last year.⁴ Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
Total, 1916.....	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	1 15,559	1 3,055,470	\$1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	\$574,701	\$1,748,815
1915.....	13,088,784	30,385,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	1 9,387	1 1,868,779	925,554	1,829	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(2)	1 18,356	(2)	1,759	10,162,842	(2)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(2)	1 28,847	(2)	3,911	10,598,948	(2)	1,400,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	20,314,688	61,380	(2)	1 27,605	(2)	3,225	8,369,351	(2)	1,353,948
1911.....	6,295,435	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(2)	1 19,753	(2)	3,584	5,859,325	(2)	1,261,125
1900.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	2,592	(2)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona.....	340,177	14,648,077	340,177	11,949,092	14,316	3	3,000	755	36	2,549,935	147,325	148,080
Colorado River.....	1,000	92,500	1,000	10,000	27	3	(2)	755	2	475,000	7,000	7,755
Fort Apache.....	.....	1,087,220	.....	665,300	975	.....	3,000	.....	(2)	997,920	62,500	62,500
Havasupai.....	.....	.....	.....	665,300	35	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	555	555
Kaibab.....	.....	215	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,600	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	128,560	.....	41,960	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	804,090	.....	804,090	1,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	.....	2,997,906	.....	2,997,906	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	1,714,969	.....	1,714,969	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	26,893	.....	26,893	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	1,825,271	.....	741,636	525	.....	.....	.....	7 15	1,089,415	61,420	61,420
Truxton Canon.....	.....	8,066	.....	35,566	1,400	.....	.....	.....	4 6	4 300,000	15,550	15,550
Western Navajo.....	.....	481,740	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	90,247	163,615	76,338	95,988	1,272	4	15,111	1,557	2	8,000	415	1,972
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	281	.....	451	4 1	120	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Campo.....	.....	6 13,596	.....	13,596	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	.....	6 305	.....	305	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1	14,341	1,388	.....	.....	.....	1,393
Fort Yuma.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	.....	1,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7 1915 report.

¹ Includes some farming leases also.
² Not reported.
³ As reported.
⁴ Includes some agricultural lands.
⁵ As reported.
⁶ Includes some agricultural lands.

⁷ Included in "Total income."

⁸ Grazing permits.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
California—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>									Total income.
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Maidu.....		123,982		23,982	42								
Pala.....	10	15,375	10	5,375	188								
Round Valley.....	138,348	80	37,698	80	105	2	650	\$64					\$64
Soboba.....		17,850		13,650	182								415
Tule River.....		34,000		34,000	62					2	8,000	\$415	
Colorado.....	39,480	310,000	13,000	310,000	25	4	1,215	608	2	310,000	5,000	5,608	
Southern Ute.....	39,480		13,000		25	4	1,215	608				608	
Ute Mountain.....		310,000		310,000					2	310,000	5,000	5,000	
Florida, Seminole.....		22,982			82								
Idaho.....	352,155	112,699	352,155	112,699	1,372	1,082	87,751	174,871	25	5,726	2,420	177,291	
Coeur d'Alene.....	137,801	14,579	137,801	4,579	400	4	640	160				160	
Fort Hall.....	1313,234	103,120	1313,234	103,120	322	389	39,325	311,801	6	41,018	1,424	13,225	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,120	5,000	650	3889	377,786	3162,910	319	34,708	2996	163,906	
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....		1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas.....	23,322		5,621		179	244	17,701	19,365				19,365	
Kickapoo.....	11,238		11,238		137								
Potawatomi.....	22,054		4,383		42	244	17,701	19,365				19,365	
Michigan; Mackinac.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	30								
Minnesota.....	380,045	311,566	363,070	305,566	893	29	2,088	817				817	
Fond du Lac.....	9,000		1,000		90								
Grand Portage.....	25,000	6,000	25,000		225	2	160	20				20	
Leech Lake.....	19,867	12,820											
Nett Lake.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20								
Red Lake.....	1304,566			1304,566	142								
White Earth.....	6326,178	61,000	324,250	1,000	416	27	1,928	797	27			797	

Montana	1,570,024	3,315,007	436,301	839,568	2,582	2,682	2,773	481,528	149,198	83	2,513,940	251,481	400,679
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	52	74	23,700	2,370	13	718,750	716,395	18,765
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	37,000	226,576	227	32,180	32,251	304,039	341,717	4	1,906,356	155,276	226,993
Flathead.....	181,515	816,600	80,566	103,000	310	10	8	949	64,038	21	14,204	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap.....	441,400	123,492	12,000	123,492	265	440	440	152,840	41,073	21	240,400	18,690	18,690
Fort Peck.....	434,440	68,735	68,735	135,500	315	440	440	152,840	41,073	10	3,230	9,069	50,142
Tongue River.....	135,500	135,500	135,500	135,500	800	800	800	800	800	1	(*)	17,250	17,250
Nebraska.....	26,642	10,396	10,396	184	184	112	123	12,687	3,856	.....	.....	.....	3,856
Santee.....	21,642	5,396	5,396	104	104	112	123	12,687	3,856	.....	.....	.....	3,856
Winnebago.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	88,915	627,109	21,642	444,369	1,632	7	445	68,571	1,193	16	179,000	12,454	13,647
Fallon.....	118	118	118	18	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	2,940	2,940	1,062	1,200	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	325	325	325	120,000	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	179,000	3,450	3,450
Nevada.....	301,000	301,000	301,000	301,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	37,834	37,834	8,528	37,834	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	(*)	9,004	9,004
Walker Shoshone.....	285,317	285,317	11,727	285,317	1,000	7	445	68,571	1,193	.....	.....	.....	1,193
Reno, special agent.....	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,557,961	450,100	5,357,424	7,301	108	564	248,477	7,159	21	558,610	16,179	23,338
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	2,100	.....	30	108	564	248,477	7,159	27	207,360	3,677	10,836
Mescalero.....	390,000	390,000	46,110	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	285,280	12,502	12,502
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	447,314	447,314	447,314	447,314	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo.....	3,752,000	3,752,000	3,752,000	3,752,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	157,500	157,500	157,500	57,500	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,602,750	567,297	1,169,461	428,390	2,375	328	841	343,774	42,051	15	153,219	28,108	70,159
North Dakota.....	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Berthold.....	50,492	50,492	50,492	50,492	200	21	21	875	17,282	.....	.....	282	282
Fort Totten.....	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,200	.....	128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Standing Rock.....	176,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	550	12,302	302	124,102	5,636	.....	.....	5,636	5,636
Turtle Mountain.....	1,871,900	33,827	159,759	32,767	1,751	7,112	5,754	1,089,806	610,920	1,435	32,767	24,686	635,606
Oklahoma.....	18,915	4,300	4,300	20	20	100	100	12,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Cantonment.....	96,338	96,338	96,338	96,338	99	3,180	3,180	151,477	117,269	.....	.....	.....	117,269
Cheyenne and Arapaho	38,969	38,969	38,969	38,969	525	12,452	482	38,969	1,883	1,435	32,767	24,686	26,569
Five Civilized Tribes	141,901	141,901	141,901	141,901	525	1,000	1,000	141,901	52,500	.....	.....	.....	52,500
Kiowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

11 1915 report.
12 Includes grazing permits.
13 Partly reported.

8 Decrease due to sale of lands.
9 Agricultural land.
10 Lands leased by head instead of by acres.

5 Not reported.
6 Estimated.
7 Includes permits.

1 Includes some agricultural lands.
2 Grazing permits.
3 Includes farming leases.
4 Entire acreage not reported.

Washington.....	549, 176	1, 477, 976	386, 937	640, 469	1, 907	127	155	16, 590	12, 949	40	618, 778	25, 007	38, 556
Colville.....	5 231, 441	896, 622	223, 760	536, 469	442	19	48	7, 680	1, 420	18	180, 000	7, 656	9, 076
Cushman.....	5 16, 535	.....	5 16, 535	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay.....	7 3, 200	.....	73, 200	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	14, 000	22, 000	6, 000	3, 000	44	4	4	470	29	1	20, 000	68	97
Taholah.....	2, 640	24, 500	6, 640	1, 000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	12, 441	.....	5, 802	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	268, 919	534, 554	131, 000	100, 000	1, 050	104	104	8, 440	11, 500	21	418, 778	17, 883	29, 383
Wisconsin.....	62, 235	204, 674	52, 685	17, 860	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	.....	5 4, 500	.....	5 4, 500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	5 51, 300	.....	5 51, 300	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kashona.....	.....	184, 564	.....	(4)	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leona.....	.....	5 13, 360	.....	13, 360	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	10, 750	2, 250	1, 200	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	7 185	.....	5 185	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	5 220, 058	429, 780	210, 369	232, 421	332	74	74	9, 689	4, 370	5 101	5 1, 224, 471	40, 432	44, 802

1 Includes farming leases.

2 Leases made without departmental supervision.

3 Grazing permits.

4 Not reported.

5 Includes some agricultural lands.

6 Includes grazing permits.

7 Agricultural land.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands. ¹						School lands. ¹											
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.				
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.		
Grand total	Acres. 109,400	Acres. 1,541	Acres. 4,469	Acres. 48,790	Acres. 54,600	\$19,643	\$2,595	\$2,645	72	12,792	173	982	Acres. 50,694	Acres. 30,508	\$311,493	\$72,553	\$61,797	
Arizona.	4,003	58	348	3,353	244	630									33,130	4,824	4,435	
Camp Verde										18		10		8		375	25	
Colorado River	40	4	30		6					243	3	65	10	165		980	72	30
Fort Apache	1,815	25	30	1,750	10	50				1,587	60	87	1,436	4		4,414	96	
Fort Mojave										47		10	30	7		2,304	609	100
Havasupai										6	1	2		3		246	8	
Kalabab	90		90							2	1	1				6		20
Leupp	175	8	35	10	122		22											
Moqui										7,000		10		6,990				
Navajo	160	3	120		37					1,423	25	90	1,280	28		7,384	165	125
Phoenix										241	36	137	61	7		4,990		
Pima										206	12	104				2,475	475	1,465
Rice Station										65	15	23	20	1		3,924	3,269	180
Salt River	49	8	25	13	3	580				16	7	5	4			175	5	84
San Carlos						6				2	(2)	6	(2)			45		
San Xavier	1,674	10	18	1,580	66					800	7	11	6	776		995	14	150
Truxton Canon										1,130	5	325	790	10		4,817	86	2,281
Western Navajo	(3)					118	42			4,844	150	576	3,018	1,100	19,006	1,451	3,05	
California.	402	14	44	219	125													
Bishop										16	2	4		10				
Campo	4	1	3							3	1	2						
Digger	330	4	25	210	91	63	42											
Fort Bidwell										3,086	28	200	2,208	650	2,812	529	133	
Fort Yuma										226	35	122			1,940	155	165	
Greenville										200	1	1		198	92			
Hoop Valley	18	4	6		14					44	8	14	15	7	614	39	80	
Maki	13	2	6	2	3	40												
Pala	19	2	7	6	4	15				9	2	1	5	1	260			
Round Valley	13				13					945	25	125	632	163	1,224	293	264	
Sherman Institute										150	40	100	10		11,883	435	2,417	
Soboba										63	6	7		2	181			
Tule River	5	1	3	1						102	2		100					

Colorado.....	319	70	56	70	123	510	.....	108	4	54	50	.....	1,210	.....
Southern Ute.....	259	10	56	70	123	510	.....	108	4	54	50	.....	1,210	.....
Ute Mountain.....	60	60	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	641	22	95	502	22	.....	84	50	80	491	887	410	9,670	2,989
Coeur d'Alene.....	321	12	5	304	.....	.....	84	50	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Fort Hall.....	320	10	90	198	22	.....	.....	501	6	170	260	65	4,735	760
Fort Lapwai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	26	111	127	.....	4,826	2,120
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085	40	210	500	335	59	1,022
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12	38	21	4	38	.....
Kansas.....	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1,403	51	732	302	318	14,508	1,058
Haskell Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997	45	486	160	306	13,083	1,013
Kickapoo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	5	243	142	10	1,425	355
Potawatomi.....	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	2	45	956
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	21	179	72	53	9,992	480
Bay Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	20	178	69	53	9,992	480
Minnesota.....	1,176	116	55	363	642	2,360	.....	15	190	525	983	2,103	7,578	432
Cass Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	10	15	79	20	432	84
Fond du Lac.....	80	5	20	50	5	.....	.....	40	2	1	.....	37	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	208	5	5	10	188	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	261	5	5	13	238	.....	.....	278	9	23	53	193	1,051	163
Neti Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	60	20	110	205	128	10
Piestone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	21	169	166	339	4,450	239
Red Lake.....	160	1	.....	40	119	.....	.....	371	13	87	115	156	734	.....
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	15	30	80	955	262	.....
White Earth.....	467	100	25	250	92	2,332	15	1,888	60	180	380	198	521	306
Montana.....	7,152	241	1,048	4,793	1,070	5,601	688	2,110	87	358	1,533	132	9,802	2,677
Blackfeet.....	560	46	88	416	10	72	.....	637	30	54	473	80	1,631	70
Crow.....	1,233	80	45	1,097	11	350	.....	475	18	122	315	20	3,125	384
Flathead.....	629	10	100	115	404	700	.....	37	1	.....	36	.....	63	.....
Fort Belknap.....	920	15	600	100	205	3,710	688	400	28	2	458	2	1,107	130
Fort Peck.....	3,610	80	175	2,920	435	6,344	68	239	80	40	181	10	5,2136	168
Tongue River.....	200	10	40	145	5	425	.....	240	10	140	70	20	1,783	1,925
Nebraska.....	933	14	100	475	344	683	768	441	38	263	110	79	3,912	1,460
Genoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	26	183	45	66	3,912	1,460
Omaha.....	282	5	60	215	2	520	760	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,775	.....
Santee.....	411	9	26	220	156	163	8	.....	12	80	65	13	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	240	.....	14	40	186	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Included under building sites.

* Included in school.

* See Rice Station.

* Classification of lands as of June 30, 1915.

* 1915 report.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Agency lands.					School lands.					Products raised.		
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under cul- tivation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under cul- tivation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Nevada.....	1,920	7	60	1,791	62	1,375	41	109	386	839	\$6,867	\$382	\$653
Carson.....						687	20	50	30	587	4,369	254	.....
Fallon.....						32	4	27	.....	1	315	145	.....
Fort McDermitt.....						180	5	19	15	121	734	38	33
Nevada.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	231	5	9	225	12	1,379	145	600
Walker River.....	75	3	10	.....	62	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	1,840	3	50	1,787	.....	240	4	2	116	118	70	.....	20
New Mexico.....	2,047	60	362	1,195	430	2,916	185	385	1,466	900	25,788	1,004	3,248
Albuquerque.....						72	25	36	6	5	7,671	83	360
Jicarilla.....	1,160	20	160	560	420	1,080	10	80	370	620	1,139	37	202
Mescalero.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	150	45	40	25	40	442	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....						1,280	20	35	1,000	225	225	.....	650
Pueblo day schools.....	87	30	17	30	10	38	35	3	.....	.....	170	13	1,497
San Juan.....	100	5	90	5	.....	120	5	110	5	.....	11,652	400	14
Santa Fe.....						106	.....	46	60	.....	2,605	471	525
Zuni.....	695	95	.....	600	.....	70	45	15	.....	10	1,884	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....						163	10	32	118	3	2,398	10	23
North Dakota.....	2,578	65	33	2,371	109	5,611	153	811	3,669	978	5,241	4,669	2,140
Bismarck.....						160	10	17	130	3	625	.....	730
Fort Berthold.....	35	10	15	.....	10	445	15	30	65	335	81	.....	120
Fort Totten.....	147	10	.....	40	97	1,560	40	300	580	640	.....	3,261	.....
Standing Rock.....	2,306	10	10	2,284	2	3,218	13	319	2,884	.....	2,986	351	490
Turtle Mountain.....	90	35	8	47	.....	48	43	5	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Walpeton.....						180	30	140	10	.....	1,374	1,057	800
Oklahoma.....	7,927	113	1,747	5,853	214	27,481	290	8,800	15,731	2,660	54,465	28,978	21,314
Cantonment.....	2,960	20	1,100	1,820	20	160	1	5	154	.....	67	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,552	10	410	1,120	12	3,600	15	1,600	1,845	140	1,618	772	1,390
Chilocco.....						8,580	40	4,400	2,200	1,850	20,937	15,719	1,555
Kiowa.....	2,981	50	100	2,806	25	6,836	35	520	6,266	15	5,024	4,582	7,887

Osaego.....								105	20	26	39	20	2,767						
Otoe.....								640	15	124	368	133	720						705
Paynee.....								640	25	163	438	14	3,101						708
Ponca.....								640	11	220	171	144	1,969						390
Red Moon.....								1,267	7	490	765	5	3,232						2,525
Sac and Fox.....								2,545	10	95	437	98	2,817						13
Sage.....								2,545	10	245	2,286	4	2,990						178
Seneca.....								160	20	70	50	20	966						25
Shawnee.....								298	20	230	48		578						4,265
Five Civilized Tribes.....								1,464	61	522	664		8,249						1,673
Armstrong Male Academy.....								160	5	71	70	14	875						
Bloomfield Seminary.....								160	10	80	60	10							
Cherokee Orphan.....								160	8	18	34		1,188						183
Collins Institute.....								160	3	75	80	2	418						36
Euclaw Boarding.....								38	(1)	17		21	201						65
Eufaula Boarding.....								40	5	35			285						
Jones Male Academy.....								160	2	70	60	28	678						670
Mekuskey Academy.....								320	10	100	210	7							
Nuyaka Boarding.....								46	3	31	5		589						79
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....								160	5	20	120	15	2,489						465
Wheelock Academy.....								160	10	5	25	120	1,526						175
Oregon.....								5,698	88	1,025	1,269	3,316	17,191						2,721
Klamath.....								3,345	20	75	740	2,510	4,111						340
Salem.....								441	30	160	70	181	9,342						581
Shelton.....								12	3		9								
Umatilla.....								720	15	550	150	5	2,657						1,800
Warm Springs.....								1,180	20	240	300	620	1,081						
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....								316	29	287			4,415						1,290
South Dakota.....								18,913	887	1,688	15,796	572	39,482						4,628
Canton Asylum.....								100	17	43	25	15	1,937						239
Cheyenne River.....								4,840	24	30	4,784	2	516						476
Crow Creek.....								164	9	88	22	45	2,156						188
Flandreau.....								481	61	132	140	148	7,950						1,462
Lower Brule.....								320	30	120	165	5	600						
Pierre.....								302	20	112	153	17	6,860						459
Pine Ridge.....								2,088	26	225	1,821	16	3,436						376
Rapid City.....								1,390	40	350	1,000		8,414						
Rosebud.....								8,260	640	360	7,140	120	4,314						584
Sisseton.....								440	10	108	120	202	1,880						
Springfield.....								10	10				209						
Yankton.....								518	10	80	426	2	1,210						844

2 37,336 acres forest reserve.

1 Not reported

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.						School lands.									
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Utah.....	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.				A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.			
Shirwits.....	(1)								87	1	6		80	140	\$145	\$177
Uintah and Ouray.....									5,440	40	40	300	5,060	1,011	75	47
Salt Lake, special agent.....									320	6	33		281	90	70	130
Washington.....	2,290	80	196	437	1,577	\$1,300		\$680	3,646	209	194	292	2,951	4,892	664	451
Colville.....	1,409	48	66	227	1,068	80		680	420	18	60	109	223	455		
Cushman.....									414	45	34	17	318	931		
Neah Bay.....	20		20						2	1						
Spo-fane.....	150	2		10	138				249	10	10	74	155	143		
Taholah.....	277								15	2		1	12			
Tulalip.....	194	30	30	40	94				258	53	10	40	155	1,813	475	70
Yakima.....	240		80	160		500			2,288	80	80	50	2,078	1,550	189	381
Wisconsin.....	423	21	27	74	301	82			2,133	67	752	655	659	23,503	1,374	2,881
Hayward.....	79	3	12	64					640	6	260	334	40	5,812	472	585
Keshena.....	45	15	15	10	5	82			292	12	131	144	5	6,234	114	
Lac du Flambeau.....									629	10	70	15	534	721	55	70
Ia Pointe.....	299	3			296											
Oncida.....									112	13	20	33	46	1,114		
Tomah.....									340	10	225	91	4	5,399	760	2,226
Wittenberg.....									120	16	36	38	30	4,223	473	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,457	150	30	1,087	190	150			1,210	26	775	399	10	17,164	3,007	5,538

1 Included with "School."

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Total, 1916.....	25,948	\$2,378,377	2,115	\$922,735	14,587	\$427,689	6,992	\$882,784	2,254	\$145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	595,492	5,553	683,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	732,214	12,230	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,523	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,213	386,380	307	124,757	3,007	96,177	1,455	134,075	444	31,371
Camp Verde.....	106	11,489	3	720	11	94	88	10,575	4	100
Colorado River.....	410	48,689	25	11,880	229	7,638	93	23,480	63	2,691
Fort Apache.....	1,253	28,668	33	14,068	1,220	14,600				
Havasupai.....	87	2,445	1	300	53	325	33	1,820		
Kaibab.....	51	1,985	1	285	35	1,100	15	600		
Leupp.....	113	7,558	14	4,306	32	2,101	50	500	17	561
Moqui.....	62	8,428	35	7,451	27	977				
Navajo.....	244	43,252	61	30,078	95	6,760			88	6,414
Phoenix.....	140	20,763	16	7,080	7	894			117	12,739
Pima.....	772	55,708	35	17,948	482	24,510	123	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station.....	64	5,464	9	4,912	55	532				
Salt River.....	459	17,970	8	3,240	81	3,100	370	11,630		
San Carlos.....	587	55,705	34	14,088	500	30,977	53	10,640		
San Xavier.....	551	54,783	10	2,469	25	814	515	51,500		
Truxton Canon.....	162	17,370	8	1,230	34	730	117	15,080	3	360
Western Navajo.....	152	6,103	14	4,652	121	995			17	456
California.....	2,602	361,492	110	36,919	259	15,953	1,627	258,873	607	49,741
Bishop.....	28	7,105	6	1,630	8	4,375			14	1,100
Campo.....	16	2,455	3	1,475			13	980		
Digger.....	49	4,970					49	4,970		
Fort Bidwell.....	187	25,912	5	2,852			150	20,600	32	2,410
Fort Yuma.....	364	49,444	13	2,664	70	1,047	253	42,230	28	3,503
Greenville.....	486	114,483	1	500	8	1,458	387	85,525	90	27,000
Hoopla Valley.....	141	13,605	22	6,716	85	1,130	30	5,400	4	360
Malki.....	319	39,845	10	2,748	19	407	279	36,390	11	300
Pala.....	197	28,386	13	3,948	1	750	176	21,408	7	2,280
Round Valley.....	33	2,921	8	1,925	25	996				
Sherman Institute.....	432	18,967	11	6,223					421	12,738
Soboba.....	267	50,496	17	5,692	31	5,534	219	39,270		
Tule River.....	83	2,902	1	540	12	262	70	2,100		
Colorado.....	173	18,944	15	6,680	158	12,234				
Southern Ute.....	88	5,411	7	4,100	81	1,311				
Ute Mountain.....	85	13,533	8	2,580	77	10,953				
Florida: Seminole.....	60	6,000					60	6,000		
Idaho.....	395	34,360	34	13,425	310	9,345	51	11,590		
Coeur d'Alene.....	80	14,559	7	2,664	22	305	51	11,590		
Fort Hall.....	307	15,701	19	6,661	288	9,040				
Fort Lapwai.....	8	4,100	8	4,100						
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	10	5,040	10	5,040						
Kansas.....	92	13,450	18	11,272	3	30			71	2,148
Haskell Institute.....	80	8,628	9	6,483					71	2,148
Kickapoo.....	9	3,622	6	3,592	3	30				
Potawatomi.....	3	1,230	3	1,200						
Michigan.....	14	5,823	12	5,832	2	21				
Mackinac.....	2	21			2	21				
Mount Pleasant.....	12	5,802	12	5,832						

¹ Included with adults by private parties.

² No data available.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.*

States and superintend- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	1,185	\$118,101	137	\$63,245	780	\$18,235	268	\$36,621	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	103	17,845	9	4,500	.....	.....	94	13,345	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	23	2,897	4	2,560	16	337	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	310	27,740	32	12,162	180	2,678	98	12,900	.....	.....
Nett Lake.....	102	6,143	5	2,340	97	3,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	43	10,030	13	7,500	5	430	25	2,100	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	390	28,224	29	12,988	310	6,960	51	8,276	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake.....	21	3,460	6	3,160	15	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	196	21,762	39	18,035	157	3,727	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1,430	211,674	167	75,239	1,069	51,595	194	84,840	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	151	33,229	36	14,724	82	5,215	33	13,290	.....	.....
Crow.....	375	39,789	42	19,970	333	19,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	205	55,805	14	6,799	74	1,906	117	47,100	.....	.....
Fort Belknap.....	319	22,276	19	6,968	300	15,308	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	72	38,348	28	11,648	(1)	2,250	144	24,450	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	308	22,227	28	15,130	280	7,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	115	36,372	31	15,023	19	670	49	19,376	16	\$1,300
Genoa.....	11	6,360	11	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,830	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	79	11,770	8	3,280	18	490	37	6,700	16	1,300
Winnebago.....	20	16,232	8	3,523	.....	.....	12	12,676	.....	.....
Nevada.....	924	96,598	37	13,998	108	3,815	717	76,785	62	2,000
Carson.....	89	6,740	8	3,890	19	850	.....	.....	62	2,000
Fallon.....	192	11,900	2	900	.....	.....	190	11,000	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	172	30,748	2	919	2	29	168	23,800	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	49	3,852	3	552	20	200	26	3,100	.....	.....
Nevada.....	19	3,831	8	3,024	11	807	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	320	31,528	5	984	50	989	265	29,550	.....	.....
Western Soshore.....	83	8,004	9	3,723	6	940	68	3,335	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,915	174,592	187	65,185	1,026	25,747	363	70,866	339	12,794
Albuquerque.....	139	9,343	13	5,132	31	959	.....	.....	95	3,252
Jicarilla.....	471	25,328	26	10,812	336	9,934	103	4,285	6	297
Mescalero.....	38	8,031	13	4,415	24	3,016	1	2,600	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	19	6,229	15	6,120	4	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	318	78,357	54	13,378	18	123	233	64,031	13	825
San Juan.....	583	26,075	40	13,540	455	6,836	.....	.....	88	5,699
Santa Fe.....	159	10,503	17	7,728	5	54	.....	.....	137	2,721
Zuni.....	188	10,656	9	4,060	153	4,646	26	1,950	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	28	200	.....	.....	28	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	252	15,429	12	4,982	73	2,297	162	8,000	5	150
North Dakota.....	2,661	97,042	144	57,256	2,425	33,566	75	6,000	17	220
Bismarek.....	24	3,440	6	2,920	1	300	.....	.....	17	220
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,023	22	8,473	351	5,556	75	2,600	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	47	10,704	24	10,140	23	564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	2,117	52,629	67	25,483	12,050	17,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	13	4,540	13	4,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahpeton.....	12	5,700	12	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	464	166,896	266	158,623	147	5,573	1	900	50	1,800
Cantonment.....	28	4,558	8	4,229	20	329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	36	11,700	17	10,820	19	880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillico.....	70	12,687	20	10,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,800
Five Civilized Tribes.....	80	53,046	80	53,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klowa.....	55	21,449	50	21,200	5	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage.....	17	12,220	17	12,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	7	3,480	3	2,160	4	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1915 report.² Estimated.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Pawnee.....	10	\$5,080	7	\$3,700	2	\$480	1	\$900		
Porca.....	8	4,200	8	4,200						
Red Moon.....	34	831			34	831				
Sac and Fox.....	18	6,141	11	5,800	7	341				
Seger.....	44	5,137	10	4,580	34	557				
Sereca.....	10	7,100	10	7,100						
Shawnee.....	12	9,440	12	9,440						
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	35	9,827	13	9,241	22	586				
Oregon.....	396	40,288	62	29,341	334	10,947				
Klamath.....	253	13,056	16	6,095	237	6,961				
Salem.....	13	8,774	13	8,774						
Silet.....	10	3,126	6	2,940	4	186				
Umatilla.....	20	5,615	12	4,824	8	791				
Warm Springs.....	100	9,717	15	6,708	85	3,009				
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	673	45,939	13	6,663	184	4,107			476	\$35,169
South Dakota.....	3,016	204,419	304	118,432	2,428	60,525	260	23,840	24	1,622
Cheyenne River.....	880	41,701	42	17,480	838	24,221				
Crow Creek.....	305	22,668	20	8,408	178	2,180	107	12,080		
Flandreau.....	70	10,934	17	8,314	29	998			24	1,622
Lower Brule.....	108	8,610	13	6,190	75	2,050	20	370		
Pierre.....	33	4,064	7	3,220	26	844				
Pine Ridge.....	609	48,121	96	33,236	468	12,475	45	2,350		
Rapid City.....	12	5,179	11	5,023	1	156				
Rosetud.....	908	45,049	62	18,949	758	17,060	88	9,040		
Sisseton.....	19	9,960	19	9,960						
Springfield.....	4	1,320	4	1,320						
Yankton.....	68	6,813	13	6,272	55	541				
Utah.....	180	13,861	24	10,384	97	2,227	51	1,100	8	150
Shivwits.....	93	1,864	2	324	32	290	51	1,100	8	150
Uintah and Ouray.....	43	11,128	22	10,060	21	1,068				
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	44	869			44	869				
Washington.....	1,050	99,260	86	41,503	570	15,557	389	40,650	5	1,550
Colville.....	385	35,870	15	8,900	301	8,170	69	18,800		
Cushman.....	214	18,330	12	5,840	33	350	164	10,590	5	1,550
Neah Bay.....	49	5,716	5	1,560	12	556	32	3,600		
Spokane.....	210	11,084	8	2,573	96	1,151	106	7,360		
Taholah.....	81	2,970	5	1,429	58	1,241	18	300		
Tulalip.....	28	10,084	19	9,453	9	631				
Yakima.....	83	15,206	22	11,748	61	3,468				
Wisconsin.....	2,102	153,061	115	46,736	639	9,284	1,219	92,068	129	4,973
Grand Rapids.....	1	600	1	600						
Hayward.....	619	30,950	8	3,690	15	225	471	22,260	125	4,775
Keshena.....	580	21,615	36	15,630	544	5,985				
Lac du Flambeau.....	65	6,258	12	5,550	53	708				
Laona.....	31	1,320	1	720			30	600		
La Pointe.....	585	43,669	7	4,230	8	1,731	570	37,708		
Onoda.....	21	6,661	16	6,540	5	121				
Red Cliff.....	167	34,961	5	2,820	10	443	148	31,500	4	198
Tomah.....	23	3,107	19	3,036	4	71				
Wittenberg.....	10	3,920	10	3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	998	73,156	24	12,228	921	49,548	52	11,200	1	180

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Housing.	Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined.	Found with—							
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Estimated hav- ing —				
									Tuber- culosis.	Trachoma.			
Grand total.....	209 224	6,092	1,428	339	71,685	4,393	4,302	23,584	42 110	10,446	25,511	700	
Arizona.....	44,436	1,428	339	361	11,625	611	420	5,353	4,265	4,978	192		
Camp Verde.....	416	14	4	1	135	2	1	3	36	40	109		
Colorado River.....	1,215	31	44	23	724	84	26	157	73	210	55		
Fort Apache.....	2,384	137	117	56	325	54	29	1,465	5	593	18		
Havasupai.....	170	10	5	3	142	48	7	74	11	31	6		
Kalabab.....	95	3	2	1	74				6	23			
I. euph.....	1,761	98	37	11	700		12	155	22	270	73		
Mocul.....	4,203	86	56	25	612	81	30	1,239	360	600	15		
Navejo.....	11,915	370	272	9	1,780	75	60	1,499	1,070	1,500	55		
Pima.....	6,253	279	194	61	2,535	130	101	1,902	1,401	1,939	18		
Salt River.....	1,222	21	34	9	1,222	32	11	273	119	358	21		
San Carlos.....	2,670	64	83	24	1,468	15	10	135	225	400	70		
San Xavier.....	5,112	205	83	40	1,574	15	24	270	637	530	25		
Truxton Canon.....	4,470	10	14	2	376	75	32	140	133	160	124		
Western Navejo.....	6,550	100	85	40	978		77	495	60	1,140	7		
California.....	10,335	184	154	35	3,109	127	82	439	791	1,846	227	1,110	
Bishop.....	1,568	25	14	4	215	5	17	41	68	55	200	93	
Campo.....	227	1	2		135	2	1	19	2	19	13	47	
Digger.....	293	3	4	1	17		2		6	4	40	2	
Fort Bidwell.....	797	4	3		30	1	2	24	3	637	8	135	
Fort Yuma.....	813	39	14	2	700	10	2	20	16	22	60	188	
Greenville.....	624	12	6		121	4	4	32	12	265	142	21	
Hoonpa Valley.....	1,280	19	11	7	280	43	21	50	450	150	10	322	
Malki.....	1,290	16	31	10	339	15	13	28	36	134	36	184	
Pala.....	609	19	17	6	485	7	6	22	38	25	28	82	
Round Valley.....	1,017	23	15	5	135	29	8	78	111	290	50	1	
Soboba.....	1,716	13	23	4	582	5	7	20	20	21	85	397	
Tule River.....	935	10	14	6	70			105	37	330	5	233	
Colorado.....	446	28	25	5	715	6	16	369	37	479	4	194	
Southern Ute.....	365	7	8	1	365	6	5	329	20	329	4	120	
Ute Mountain.....	533	21	17	4	350		11	40	17	150	27	167	

	574	11	4	30	44	2,444	38	85	105	339	581	3	86
Florida: Seminole													
Idaho	4,162	107	133	30	44	2,444	38	85	105	339	581	110	280
Coeur d'Alene	840	27	19	8	11	435	3	37	8	66	8	92	248
Fort Hall	1,771	56	70	15	22	869		23	68	118	530	18	140
Fort Lapwai	1,551	24	44	7	11	1,140	35	25	29	155	43	(7)	280
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363	14	15	3	4	115		15	39	25	90	1	61
Kansas	1,415	68	26	4	6	186	3	2	47	38	395	73	345
Kickapoo	630	25	9	2	4	79			33	6	195	44	147
Potawatomi	785	43	17	2	2	107	3	2	14	32	200	29	198
Michigan	1,347	2	4		1	670	3	4	7	7	8	25	468
Bay Mills	250	2	4		1	70	2	1		3	1		48
MacMac	1,097	(7)	(7)		(7)	600	1	3	7	4	7	25	120
Minnesota	11,758	503	311	88	85	4,699	152	305	921	1,067	2,053	441	2,674
Fond du Lac	1,050	52	21	6	6	443		40	6	40	6	100	200
Grand Portage	319	8	8	2	4	145		3		8			73
Leech Lake	1,758	76	58	23	23	718	33	15	35	111	125	(7)	876
Nett Lake	625	21	15	4	4	38	3	12		15		3	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	9160	4	7	3	3	68	17	14	22	31	22	2	36
Red Lake	1,503	80	66	21	21	655	20	36	303	217	350	86	350
White Earth	6,513	262	136	29	22	2,612	75	185	555	645	1,550	250	1,024
Montana	11,450	433	322	68	109	5,655	493	277	1,629	1,663	3,746	435	2,647
Blackfeet	2,743	73	54	5	15	1,702	43	79	647	400	1,407	125	596
Crow	1,707	70	62	14	15	1,039	119	28	131	147	139	30	463
Flathead	2,343	70	44	8	13	986	49	12	110	101	110	136	498
Fort Belknap	1,211	58	52	12	21	500	22	21	280	250	700	(7)	275
Fort Peck	1,985	103	56	13	18	3,348	100	85	325	270	350	120	436
Tongue River	1,461	59	54	16	17	800	160	55	300	500	500	24	379
Nebraska	3,941	140	119	45	24	755	47	33	277	278	406	99	984
Omaha	1,321	62	44	20	(7)	(7)						75	303
Santee	1,511	39	35	10	9	450	37	14	226	132	256	24	423
Winnebago	1,099	39	40	15	5	305	10	19	51	146	150	(7)	218
Nevada	7,915	211	210	35	16	1,515	82	48	505	402	2,190	40	875
Fallon	439	9	9	2		313	19	7	138	38	180	1	91
Fort McDermitt	341	11	13	2	2	160	51	7	125	124	260	2	21
Moapa River	119	4	8	3	5	42	7	5	45	17	70		40
Novada	600	10	15	2	5	250		18	61	28	115	2	140
Walker River	712	9	9		(7)	180	5	3	36	308	240	2	53
Western Shoshone	604	20	16	1	4	500		8	60	87	250	18	60
Reno, special agent	5,100	150	140	25	(7)	70	(7)	(7)	40	(7)	2,275	15	500

- 9 Partly reported.

- 7 No record.

- 6 Not reported.

- 8 Overestimated last year.

- 1 Includes Fort Mojave.

- 2 Estimated.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.					Num- ber of families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing in—		Families liv- ing in— Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.		
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Due to tubercu- losis.	Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.					Tuber- culosis.	choma.
New Mexico.....	20,819	356	325	108	57	341	232	1,310	2,443	6,491	155	4,238	620	232
Jicarilla.....	612	23	23	4	13	9	34	4	43	13	2	140	20	60
Mescalero.....	680	17	27	14	6	13	14	44	29	50	3	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	13	17	170	338	1,810	(1)	65	385	(1)
Pueblo day schools.....	8,585	258	230	79	28	67	94	514	712	1,392	150	2,248	100	97
San Juan.....	6,483	310	315	3	28	235	73	4,552	1,297	4,300	(1)	717	100	40
Zuni.....	1,805	48	30	8	1	4	26	26	24	26	(1)	1,599	.....	1,599
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	118	98	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	2,460
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	88	34	4	6	.....	7	17	20	100	350	1,717	.....	1,453
North Dakota.....	8,887	282	160	55	65	503	526	1,033	1,093	1,690	720	1,717	394	.....
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	57	30	14	12	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten.....	1,004	51	45	16	16	45	88	120	133	360	40	277	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,484	30	35	9	26	400	397	593	796	680	110	420	394	330
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	144	50	16	11	16	24	160	105	250	550	761	.....	763
Oklahoma.....	16,873	535	355	121	68	130	236	1,791	1,039	4,562	1,163	4,408	631	2,690
Cantonment.....	784	36	33	12	8	.....	77	40	165	80	15	70	114	75
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	48	38	7	10	24	24	160	148	400	18	294	36	256
Kiowa.....	4,514	190	114	48	22	75	88	1,175	266	2,500	200	3,323	2,331	(6)
Osage.....	2,195	25	28	8	12	.....	5	14	98	250	100	910	.....	856
Otoe.....	492	28	15	8	.....	2	.....	.....	49	221	100	146	.....	217
Pawnee.....	693	43	21	13	2	70	1	46	50	344	106	177	.....	177
Ponca.....	1,036	43	29	13	5	7	1	126	54	128	29	280	.....	255
Red Moon.....	1,167	8	2	2	.....	55	18	16	55	30	5	54	2	58
Sac and Fox.....	679	23	32	10	2	212	13	68	6	279	36	139	.....	139
Seger.....	595	19	10	2	2	2	13	117	100	300	14	86	75	216
Seneca.....	1,667	48	16	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	358	631	(6)	338
Shawnee.....	2,708	24	17	6	6	4	2	28	18	(6)	30	73	.....	302

Oregon.....	11,544	84	91	20	41	1,457	132	84	329	1,464	961	142	2,891	148	2,788
Klamath.....	1,152	37	31	7	7	712	233	233	148	66	148	65	439	100	360
Roseburg.....	8,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	8	8	26	26	50	1,000	2,500	(6)	1,900	100	2,000
Siletz.....	416	5	15	2	4	230	50	4	2	72	18	25	79	34	2,079
Umatilla.....	1,151	16	18	2	8	190	50	13	20	93	50	45	275	14	225
Warm Springs.....	825	26	27	9	14	275	43	28	169	233	245	7	198	14	7124
South Dakota.....	21,237	831	671	189	309	11,766	1,376	1,131	1,320	4,039	2,557	670	6,560	155	3,370
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	113	73	17	38	2,176	460	240	435	1,000	460	200	720	22	720
Crow Creek.....	990	33	28	7	21	745	63	23	258	126	300	105	105	22	210
Flandreau.....	289	14	7	6	2	55	55	8	8	612	8	5	167	22	125
Lower Brule.....	497	23	13	6	3	155	26	36	50	112	200	20	213	22	128
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	253	205	68	121	5,660	543	512	313	1,569	395	(6)	2,999	32	1,024
Rosebud.....	5,321	264	262	80	131	4,637	255	250	131	1,797	324	75	1,483	20	1,600
Sisseton.....	2,065	66	50	1	11	1,800	4	31	90	117	400	140	550	1	263
Yankton.....	1,876	65	33	10	33	538	25	37	35	305	470	125	50	80	500
Utah.....	1,799	56	56	13	8	843	18	28	298	92	545	16	161	142	152
Shilwits.....	135	5	3	1	1	47	18	4	40	7	125	36	36	20	17
Utah and Ouray.....	1,164	44	41	13	7	560	18	24	172	82	240	16	125	(6)	112
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	7	12	7	7	236	176	476	86	3	180	(6)	(6)	114	23
Washington.....	9,645	277	231	53	65	3,297	176	476	705	1,977	1,318	288	2,783	114	2,409
Colville.....	2,526	108	52	11	14	870	254	189	189	360	300	141	597	470	470
Cushman.....	639	22	13	5	3	370	20	43	189	121	199	17	444	443	443
Neah Bay.....	698	19	22	5	7	387	13	7	144	23	200	6	186	163	163
Spokane.....	616	7	18	1	7	350	16	28	144	120	200	35	144	161	161
Taholah.....	745	10	11	4	1	77	1	3	5	5	119	82	249	12	89
Tulalip.....	1,335	57	47	13	14	443	3	19	38	118	119	82	353	12	273
Yakima.....	3,086	54	68	14	19	800	123	122	135	1,230	500	(6)	810	90	810
Wisconsin.....	9,997	271	190	40	43	2,643	124	263	184	817	374	507	2,081	281	1,937
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	23	24	(6)	7	20	2	4	13	71	25	6	50	220	50
Hayward.....	1,254	20	25	8	9	582	45	43	43	147	55	30	312	280	280
Keshena.....	2,342	61	48	13	9	664	119	50	50	119	50	50	350	228	228
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	17	12	3	6	197	20	17	58	37	160	20	254	204	204
Laona.....	316	13	17	1	5	175	13	4	6	39	20	2	20	61	20
La Pointe.....	1,042	34	32	12	10	800	64	64	14	135	14	55	440	500	500
Oneda.....	2,550	92	30	3	5	39	3	2	225	225	50	300	481	481	481
Red Cliff.....	514	11	2	2	1	166	36	8	8	44	44	14	174	174	174
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	65	84	30	(6)	555	31	32	160	575	1,000	20	120	540	44

1 No record. 2 Partly reported. 3 1915 report. 4 Increase due to greater number examined. 5 Unknown. 6 No data. 7 Overestimated last year. 8 Increase due to difference in observers.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 31.85
 Death rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 23.33

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1916.....		81		2,233	352	15,314	15,666	14,908	139	529
1915.....		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,231	11,643	91	467
1914.....		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,586	11,086	80	424
1913.....		48		1,358	296	9,775	9,771	9,231	62	487
1912.....		253		1,256	238	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911.....		250		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900.....		5				* 4,176				
1888.....		4				* 2,198				
Arizona.....		14		426	83	2,012	2,095	1,919	24	152
Colorado River ⁴	School	1	Brick.....	16	1	230	231	231		
Fort Apache.....	do	1	Frame.....	40		96	96	94		2
Leupp.....	Agency	1	Stone.....	8		51	51	51		
Mohave.....	do	1	do	35		343	343	324	2	17
Navajo.....	School	1	do	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Do.....	Sanatorium	1	do	27		39	39	16	5	18
Phoenix.....	School	1	Brick.....	66		490	490	496	1	2
Do.....	Sanatorium	1	Frame.....	100	52	62	114	41	7	66
Pima.....	do	1	do	60		72	72	61	2	9
Rice Station.....	School	1	Stone.....	15		170	170	163		2
San Carlos ⁶	Agency	1	Camp.....	4		33	33	32	1	
Truxton Canon.....	School	1	Brick.....	4		58	58	58		
Do.....	Agency	1	Camp.....	10		44	44	43	1	
Western Navajo.....	School	1	Stone.....	8						
California.....		6		177	15	1,041	1,056	1,036	7	13
Fort Bidwell.....	School	1	Frame.....	12		73	73	71	1	1
Fort Yuma.....	do	1	do	25		130	130	123	1	1
Greenville.....	do	1	do	9	4	126	130	129		1
Hoopa Valley.....	do	1	do	6		72	72	69	1	2
Do.....	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute.....	School	1	Brick.....	100	11	640	651	639	4	8
Idaho.....		2		112	59	215	274	192	13	69
Fort Hall.....	School and agency	1	Stone.....	12		131	131	125		6
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium	1	Frame.....	100	59	84	143	67	13	63
Iowa, Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	do	1	Brick.....	80	39	67	106	55	8	43

Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	70	2	752	754	751	3	.....
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	24	1	294	295	294	1	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	5	116	9	677	686	653	9	24
Fond du Lac.....	Agency.....	1	30	.....	43	43	33	2	8
Leech Lake.....	do.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	School.....	1	16	.....	168	168	167	1	.....
Red Lake.....	Agency.....	1	30	.....	102	102	90	2	10
Vermilion Lake.....	School.....	(8)	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	do.....	1	24	9	364	373	363	4	6
.....	do.....	4	70	2	239	241	226	8	7
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	Sanatorium.....	1	20	.....	17	17	14	.....	3
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	24	2	91	93	82	7	4
Flathead.....	do.....	1	12	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....
Fort Peck 9.....	Brick.....	1	14	.....	120	120	119	1	.....
.....	.....	2	136	1	435	436	417	5	14
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	School.....	1	10 86	1	387	388	335	1	2
Winnebago.....	Agency.....	1	10 50	.....	43	48	32	4	12
Nevada.....	.....	4	42	5	413	418	408	2	8
Carson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	School.....	1	14	5	383	383	387	1	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	Sanatorium.....	1	20	.....	20	20	12	.....	8
Western Shoshone 11.....	School.....	1	8	.....	10	10	9	1	.....
.....	Agency.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	10	233	18	1,176	1,194	1,155	11	23
Albuquerque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	School.....	1	44	2	464	466	465	1	.....
Do.....	do.....	1	8	.....	76	76	74	2	.....
Do.....	Agency.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero 12.....	Sanatorium.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito 13.....	Agency.....	1	4	.....	36	37	33	2	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	Brick.....	1	34	11	52	63	40	3	20
San Juan.....	Sanatorium.....	1	8	4	229	233	228	1	4
Do.....	School.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe.....	Agency.....	1	50	.....	298	298	294	2	.....
Zuni.....	School.....	1	20	.....	21	21	21	.....	.....
.....	Agency.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee 12.....	School.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
2 Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
3 Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
4 Includes Fort Mojave.
5 Includes sleeping porches.
6 Not used fiscal year 1916.
7 Not completed June 30, 1916.
8 A large room is used when needed.
9 1915 report.
10 Capacity increased since June 30, 1915.
11 Remodeling project, not completed June 30, 1916.
12 Not ordered for re-erction of patients fiscal year 1916.
13 Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.		4		94	3	498	501	494	7	
Fort Totten.	School.	1	Frame.	20		258	258	257	1	
Standing Rock.	Agency.	1	do.	30		119	119	114	5	
Turtle Mountain.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20						
Walpeton.	School.	1	Brick.	24	3	121	124	123	1	
Oklahoma.		7		197	4	1,295	1,299	1,269	6	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	20		385	389	380	2	7
Chilocco.	School.	1	Stone.	35	4					
Five Civilized Tribes.	Agency.	1	Frame.	60		323	323	304	2	17
Kiowa.	do.	1	Brick.	50		98	98	97	1	
Osage.	School.	1	Frame.	10		39	39	38	1	
Pawnee.	do.	1	Stone.	10		450	450	450		
Sage.	do.	1	Brick.	12						
Oregon: Salem.	do.	1	do.	36	24	325	349	327	3	19
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	do.	1	do.	59	5	1,311	1,316	1,307	3	6
South Dakota.		8		236	60	1,990	2,050	1,941	15	94
Canton Asylum.	Agency.	1	Brick.	92	48	13	61	2	5	54
Cheyenne River.	do.	1	do.	36		1,093	1,093	1,063	5	25
Crow Creek.	do.	1	do.	12						
Flandreau.	School.	1	Frame.	24		422	422	419	3	
Pierre.	do.	1	Brick.	10		160	160	160		
Pine Ridge.	do.	1	do.	20		90	90	89	1	
Rapid City.	do.	1	do.	12		104	104	103	1	
Rosebud.	Agency.	1	do.	30	12	108	120	105		15
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	do.	1	Frame.	8		97	97	92		5
Washington.		4		84	1	670	671	660	3	8
Cushman.	School.	1	Frame.	40	1	304	305	299	2	4
Spokane.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20		4				4
Tulalip.	School.	1	do.	12		261	261	261		
Yakima.	do.	1	do.	12		101	101	100	1	

Wisconsin.....	3	48	21	1,807	1,828	1,802	12	14
Hayward.....	School.....	10	2	1,400	1,402	1,402		
Keshena.....	Agency.....	30	19	168	187	161	12	14
Onida.....	School.....	8		239	239	239		
Wyoming: Shoshone ?.....	Agency.....	15						

¹ Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.

² Not completed June 30, 1916.

³ Treated in room in dormitory.

⁴ Asylum for insane Indians.

⁵ Institution enlarged during fiscal year 1916.

⁶ Capacity of new hospital only.

⁷ Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
		Total.			In return for labor.			Total. ¹			In return for labor.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Without labor equivalent.
Total 1916.....	59,733	14,929	\$353,557	1,930	\$18,708	9,192	\$334,849	7,003	\$137,409	4,188	\$39,571	1,365	1,510
1915.....	51,701	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	10,256	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,675	64,024	2,677	1,210
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	9,811	461,919	9,045	101,908	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	10,600	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450
1912.....	16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	10,089	363,470		5,473	61,095	3,501	45,743	635	1,339
1911.....	15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488				
1900.....	57,570	1,231,000											
1899.....	11,800												
1898.....	11,800												
1897.....	11,800												
1896.....	11,800												
1895.....	11,800												
1894.....	11,800												
1893.....	11,800												
1892.....	11,800												
1891.....	11,800												
1890.....	11,800												
Arizona.....	16,888	1,494	17,889	617	1,784	862	16,105	3,365	23,180	2,997	21,289	10	358
Camp Verde.....	250	42	167			42	167						
Colorado River.....	606	57	1,374		138	47	1,236	90	2,692	90	2,602		
Fort Apache.....	565	800	4,659	550	1,046	250	3,013	1,405	2,031	1,375	1,700		
Havasupai.....	152	21	182			21	182	43	68	22	36		
Kalab.....	50	6	97			6	97						
Leupp.....	840							57	1,272	57	1,272		
Moqui.....	2,214							455	3,079	455	3,079		
Navajo.....	2,108												
Pima.....	3,350	189		62	(²)	127	(³)	200	2,001	180	1,560		
Salt River.....	3,493	43	299			33	299	108	1,072	108	1,072	20	441

¹ This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

² Only items reported.

³ Not reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians self-supporting.				Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
	Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	At all-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.																
San Carlos.....	1,000	289	\$10,802			289	\$10,802	727	\$1,041	530	\$1,162		727	\$1,041	530	\$1,162
San Xavier.....	2,610	47	303			47	303	123	1,531	93	1,506		123	1,531	93	1,506
Truxton Canon.....	150							10	583			10		583		
Western Navajo.....	2,500							87	7,210	87	7,210		87	7,210		
California.....	5,339	475	5,683	24	\$596	69	5,087	306	2,803	80	938	101	306	2,803	80	938
Bishop.....	1,021	29	511			5	511									
Campo.....	30	20	226				226	26	21	14	14		26	21	14	
Diablo.....	242	18	532			7	532	16	72			1	16	72		
Fort Bidwell.....	500	64	464			3	464									
Fort Yuma.....	498	99	1,607			50	1,607	204	2,434	55	840	100	204	2,434	55	840
Greenville.....	300	3	53				53									
Hoopa Valley.....	700	104	754			4	754									
Malheur.....	405	21	297				297									
Pala.....	65	4	36			21	36									
Round Valley.....	1,960	53	358			53	358	49	102				49	102		
Soboba.....	536	36	249			36	249	11	84	11	84		11	84		
Tule River.....	82	24	506													
Colorado.....	130	372	10,745			286	10,745									
Southern Ute.....	30	97	2,928			16	2,928									
Ute Mountain.....	100	275	7,817			270	7,817									
Florida: Seminole.....	308	(2)	121			(2)	121									
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1,750	204	8,691			204	8,691	18	(2)	18	(2)		18	(2)		
Michigan: Mackinac.....	525							6	290				6	290		
Minnesota.....	4,270	955	12,769	27	547	86	12,222	343	3,387	41	2,541	200	343	3,387	41	2,541
Fond du Lac.....	198	36	806			6	806									
Grand Portage.....	122	80	804			73	804	25	95				25	95		
Leech Lake.....	900	110	604	10	358	110	240	199	952	25	880	174	199	952	25	880

	320	52	1,517				7	45	1,517	33	20		2	31	20
Nett Lake.....															
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	320	28	473	5	20	(2)		23	483						
Red Lake.....	640	159	209					159	209						
White Earth.....	2,000	480	8,356	12	169			468	8,187	86	2,320	16	1,661	70	659
Montana.....															
Blackfeet.....	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641		1,540	53,383	440	5,723	27	557	362	5,106
Crow Agency.....	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231		424	27,585	316	1,881			316	1,881
Flathead.....	410	40	411					40	411						
Fort Belknap.....	285	81	928					81	928	19	516	13	466	6	50
Tongue River.....	400	160	3,544					160	3,544	55	408	14	91		317
Nebraska: Santee.....	150	1,261	21,020	16	105	410		835	20,915	50	2,913			40	2,918
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	73	2,765					73	2,765	35	71				
Nebraska: Santee.....	4,571	322	3,948			3		319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159	11	1,529
Fort McDermitt.....	165	39	227					39	227						
Moapa River.....	60	15	140					15	140	7	50				
Nevada.....	300	57	784					54	784	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	11
Walker River.....	628	60	616			3		60	616						
Western Shoshone.....	288	65	1,755					65	1,755	10	1,518			10	1,518
Reno, special agent.....	13,130	86	426					86	426						
New Mexico.....	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15		181	15,246	963	12,832	781	11,661	145	1,171
Jicarilla.....	80	128	9,713					102	8,964	232	3,491	160	3,179	35	312
Mescalero.....	90	75	6,224	11	749	15		75	6,224	110	859	150	3,295	110	859
Pueblo Pomio.....	2,724	4	58					4	58	150	3,295				
Pueblo day schools.....	4,713									271	2,222	271	2,222		
San Juan.....	2,647									200	2,965	200	2,965		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,052	1	25					1	25						
North Dakota.....	2,950	1,145	23,641					1,145	23,641	305	1,000			135	1,000
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2,219					139	2,219	135	821			135	821
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100					15	100						
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331					821	19,331						
Turtle Mountain.....	1,250	170	1,991					170	1,991	170	179			170	179
Oregon.....	2,175	147	1,589					147	1,589	91	214	43	10	48	204
Klamath.....	500														
Roseburg.....	1,200	48	539					48	539	10	(2)			10	(2)
Siletz.....	225	54	487					54	487	38	204			38	204
Warm Springs.....	250	45	563					45	563	43	10	43	10		

* Not reported.

* 1915 report.

1 Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.	
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.
South Dakota.....	3,015	5,148	\$158,245	391	\$579	1,847	2,910	284	\$71,045	14	\$34	200	70
Cheyenne River.....	455	722	19,378	19	499	128	575	150	586	2	9	150	.....
Crow Creek.....	170	149	7,510	.....	.....	149	149	2	9	.....	.....	.....	586
Flandreau.....	150	35	696	.....	.....	56	35	10	9	.....	.....	.....	10
Lower Brule.....	100	35	3,279	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,375	2,114	74,599	372	80	767	975	122	70,441	12	25	50	60
Rosebud.....	1,675	2,030	52,226	.....	.....	952	1,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,416
Yankton.....	90	42	557	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	148	521	11,370	.....	.....	490	31	279	10,395	8	8	244	27
Shilwits.....	80	31	387	.....	.....	.....	31	35	225	8	8	.....	27
Uintah and Ouray.....	68	490	10,983	.....	.....	490	.....	244	10,983	.....	.....	244	.....
Washington.....	3,070	272	2,307	65	228	8	199	91	673	66	303	20	5
Colville.....	822	79	398	65	228	.....	14	20	369	.....	.....	20	.....
Cushman.....	195	38	841	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369
Neah Bay.....	279	8	89	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	350	8	101	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanah.....	548	47	373	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	303	66	303	.....	.....
Yakima.....	200	92	505	.....	.....	8	84	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Wisconsin.....	1,715	175	5,585	9	336	72	94	54	731	.....	.....	.....	54
Hayward.....	375	64	916	.....	.....	04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshona.....	700	75	3,861	.....	.....	8	61	10	31	.....	.....	.....	10
Lac du Flambeau.....	200	25	524	6	191	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
La Pointe.....	100	3	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	200	.....	.....	3	145	.....	.....	44	700	.....	.....	.....	44
Red Cliff.....	140	8	139	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	250	451	4,917	.....	.....	275	176	393	1,437	.....	.....	366	27

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year, ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Inol-igible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.				Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.			
				Government.			Mission and private.		Government.	Mission and private.						
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Total.	Board-ing.			Day.	Board-ing.	Day.				
														Public.		
Grand total.	86,730	5,751	80,979	10,612	10,012	27,764	4,299	717	28,463	61,243	5,890	18,918	5,380	1,357	28,463	62,157
Arizona.	12,498	1,317	11,181	1,291	1,703	4,530	577	280	5	5,382	5,890	1,833	575	260	5	4,380
Camp Verde.	114	9	105	13	65	78			1	79	26				1	61
Colorado River.	361	37	324	265	108	373			3	376	80				3	83
Fort Apache.	753	217	536	14	228	356				396	140					372
Havasupai.	31	1	30	2		29				29						35
Kaibab.	20	3	17		17	17				17						22
Iuupp.	458	6	452	14	69	83				105	347					88
Mocul.	1,206	40	1,166	157	371	528				528	638					591
Navajo.	4,411	347	4,064	103	558	712				947	3,117					926
Pima.	1,613	38	1,575	341	253	309				1,184	391					847
Salt River.	381	80	301	138	147	285			1	286	15				1	159
San Carlos.	876	39	837	24	233	189				476	361					381
San Xavier.	370	54	316	177	161	338				587	229					420
Truston Canon.	187	66	121	10	100	110				100	21					140
Western Navajo.	1,200	380	820	16	154	85				255	565					255
Scattered.	17		17			17				17						
California.	4,322	293	4,029	719	385	563			1,469	3,187	728				1,469	2,613
Bishop.	446	5	441	30		164				164	277					140
Campo.	71	27	44			24				24	24					30
Digger.	78	22	56	13	24	48				48	8					35
Fort Bidwell.	197	17	180	63		117			35	217	1				35	62
Fort Yuma.	250	8	242	44	183	244										220
Greenville.	21,368	23	1,345	9		9				1,209	39					1,200
Hoopa Valley.	11,375	11	1,364	27	202	229				1,229	135					1,165
Malki.	144	21	123	32		32			83	214					83	183

* Overestimated last year.

* Includes pupils from off reservation.

* Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Num-ber of school age.	Inel-igible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.						Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.		
				Government.			Mission and private.				Public.	Total in school.	Government.	Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.					Day.			
California—Continued.																	
Pala.....	242	7	235	111	.....	86	197	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	22	120
Round Valley.....	480	103	386	62	116	178	.....	35	213	153	.....	.....	.....	35	188
Soboba.....	262	49	213	32	46	76	46	76	154	90	76	166	.....	76	166	
Tule River.....	106	.....	106	2	86	88	.....	18	108	88	.....	.....	.....	18	104
Scattered.....	294	.....	294	294	.....	294	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....																	
.....	275	11	264	6	65	41	112	14	126	50	55	.....	.....	14	119
Southern Ute.....	109	10	99	4	65	16	85	14	99	50	30	.....	.....	14	94
Ute Mountain.....	166	1	165	2	.....	25	27	.....	27	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Florida; Seminole.....	171	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Idaho.....	1,142	202	940	67	302	100	469	128	11	170	778	162	280	130	170		
Coeur d'Alene.....	215	29	186	20	.....	63	83	60	.....	20	163	23	.....	60	20
Fort Hall.....	455	65	390	16	159	14	189	19	11	60	279	111	200	20	60		
Fort Lapwai.....	469	108	361	28	143	23	194	49	.....	90	333	28	80	50	330	
Scattered.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	320
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....	104	13	91	12	57	62	131	.....	.....	4	1123	.....	80	70	154
Kansas.....	577	32	545	110	89	35	234	.....	.....	135	309	176	71	40	246
Kickapoo.....	248	14	234	11	89	35	135	.....	.....	44	179	55	71	40	155
Potawatomi.....	295	18	277	65	.....	65	156	.....	.....	91	156	121	.....	91	91
Scattered.....	34	.....	34	34	.....	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	777	9	768	446	.....	40	486	261	.....	97	844	.....	.....	32	481
Bay Mills.....	42	.....	42	2	40	40	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....	32	32
MacInac.....	310	9	301	19	.....	19	261	.....	.....	197	1377	19	200	152	449
Scattered.....	425	.....	425	425	.....	425	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minnesota.	3,615	436	3,179	417	672	285	1,374	205	.....	954	2,533	653	598	357	200	.....	954	2,109
Fond du Lac.....	367	10	357	31	.....	56	87	.....	.....	218	305	52	74	.....	.....	.....	218	292
Grand Portage.....	84	17	67	67	.....	29	29	.....	.....	35	64	3	20	.....	.....	.....	35	55
Leech Lake.....	2,480	16	473	80	116	15	211	.....	.....	40	251	222	120	24	.....	.....	40	184
Nett Lake.....	202	2	200	12	139	56	207	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	110	60	.....	.....	.....	170
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	48	44	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Red Lake.....	411	18	383	50	166	216	216	102	.....	.....	318	75	118	.....	70	.....	.....	188
White Earth.....	1,966	369	1,597	196	251	109	556	103	.....	.....	1,320	4 277	250	143	130	.....	.....	1,184
Scattered.....	48	48	.....	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	3,204	231	2,973	288	560	289	1,147	511	128	496	2,212	761	531	307	830	170	426	2,264
Blackfeet.....	992	35	957	48	173	68	289	120	.....	18	427	530	144	60	145	.....	18	367
Crow.....	406	20	426	30	102	.....	132	58	128	71	389	37	147	.....	125	170	71	513
Flathead.....	606	39	567	88	.....	.....	88	147	.....	207	442	125	.....	.....	300	442	207	507
Fort Belknap.....	300	17	283	34	92	34	174	99	.....	3	276	7	51	40	100	.....	3	254
Fort Peck.....	3,472	3 20	3 452	32	103	107	242	45	.....	3 103	390	62	120	120	40	.....	3 133	383
Tongue River.....	346	100	246	.....	90	90	180	42	.....	24	246	.....	69	87	60	.....	24	240
Scattered.....	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1,242	86	1,156	397	.....	.....	397	172	.....	330	899	257	.....	.....	247	.....	330	577
Omaha.....	438	25	413	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	145	188	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145
Scitae.....	403	25	378	131	.....	.....	131	138	.....	104	373	5	.....	.....	125	.....	104	229
Winnebago.....	302	36	266	124	.....	.....	124	34	.....	3 81	239	27	.....	.....	122	.....	3 81	263
Scattered.....	99	.....	99	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1,848	242	1,606	262	84	263	609	.....	.....	369	978	640	70	319	.....	.....	369	758
Fallon.....	88	8	80	20	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57	23	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermit.....	94	4	90	4	.....	37	63	.....	.....	3	66	24	80	20	.....	.....	3	83
Mosopa River.....	60	4	56	10	.....	17	27	.....	.....	1	28	28	21	20	.....	.....	1	21
Nevada.....	121	3	118	27	84	19	130	.....	.....	.....	1 130	.....	70	25	.....	.....	.....	95
Walker River.....	130	53	77	9	.....	43	52	.....	.....	.....	52	25	60	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Western Shoshone.....	172	20	152	9	.....	88	97	.....	.....	.....	97	55	69	.....	.....	.....	69	69
Reno, special agent.....	1,000	150	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 365	365	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 365	365
Scattered.....	183	.....	183	183	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	7,095	1,075	6,020	862	706	1,115	2,683	222	49	18	2,972	3,048	738	1,050	200	64	18	2,070
Jicarilla.....	170	34	136	15	117	.....	132	.....	.....	4	135	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	4	112
Mescalero.....	193	25	168	16	102	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	118	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,240	5 337	903	22	157	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	179	724	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Pueblo day schools.....	2,375	63	2,312	760	.....	965	1,725	222	12	6 14	1,973	339	.....	332	200	34	14	1,180
San Juan.....	2,690	6 600	2,000	.....	214	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	219	1,781	7 270	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270
Zuni.....	500	16	484	27	116	150	293	37	.....	.....	330	154	80	118	.....	30	.....	228
Scattered.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Includes pupils off reservation.
 2 Includes Cass Lake.
 3 1915 report.
 4 Pupils may attend public schools same as whites; such pupils not reported.
 5 Estimated.
 6 Includes 3 in private schools.
 7 Two schools having capacity of 120 not in operation.

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.				Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.		
				Government.		Mission and private.			Government.		Mission and private.				
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.		Board-ing.	D y.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.		Board-ing.	Day.
New York: Scattered.....	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	875	14	861	69	253	105	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	600
North Dakota.....	2,717	104	2,613	254	818	520	1,592	77	17	63	16	79	1,308		
Fort Berthold.....	345	17	328	75	79	71	225	12	.....	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	233	15	218	5	1,240	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock.....	907	16	891	124	335	152	611	65	17	50	16	.....	562	
Turtle Mountain.....	1,227	56	1,171	45	1,104	287	506	.....	.....	100	.....	79	239
Scattered.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	29,993	639	29,304	2,592	1,773	29	4,394	593	66	890	135	21,059	23,736		
Cantonment.....	218	47	171	16	115	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	348	97	251	15	135	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
Kiowa.....	1,513	257	1,256	163	645	.....	811	32	50	45	50	.....	994
Osage.....	903	58	845	27	151	.....	1,795	34	.....	90	.....	311	761
Ojib.....	142	8	134	42	67	.....	109	46	.....	75	.....	571	105
Pawnee.....	196	3	193	56	82	.....	193	.....	.....	80	.....	25	155
Ponca.....	357	15	342	83	106	.....	189	.....	.....	100	.....	55	235
Red Moon.....	40	1	39	4	.....	29	33	.....	.....	65	.....	145	65
Sac and Fox.....	247	31	216	33	78	.....	111	.....	.....	80	.....	57	137
Sage.....	162	10	152	16	103	.....	119	.....	.....	79	.....	15	94
Sinca.....	715	122	593	57	147	.....	204	38	.....	100	.....	308	438
Shawnee.....	840	40	800	32	141	.....	173	142	.....	110	.....	175	485
Total.....	5,081	639	4,992	544	1,773	29	2,346	226	66	275	135	1,712	3,774		

Five Civilized Tribes.	24, 134	24, 134	1,870	367	19,347	21,584	615	19,347	19,902
Cherokee Nation.....	10,830	(6)	7349	349	8,095	9,044	(6)	8,095	8,095
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,446	(6)	127	127	2,765	3,177	(6)	2,765	3,200
Choctaw Nation.....	5,057	(6)	670	670	4,081	4,833	(6)	4,081	4,201
Creek Nation.....	4,300	(6)	552	552	3,537	4,089	(6)	3,537	3,537
Seminole Nation.....	441	(6)	172	172	269	441	(6)	269	269
Scattered.....	178		178	178		178			
Oregon.....	3,115	65	132	374	184	2,312	738	150	2,219
Klamath.....	352	39	8	128	99	235	78	112	202
Roseburg.....	1,993	7	35	52	14	1,500	493	150	1,500
Siletz.....	133	5	30	87	101	101	27	70	84
Umatilla.....	400	6	394	155	108	263	131	93	243
Warm Springs.....	178	8	7	121	33	161	9	100	130
Scattered.....	52	52	52	52		52			
South Dakota.....	5,934	487	1,118	1,142	1,122	4,526	921	1,020	3,682
Cheyenne River.....	717	53	235	169	80	590	74	180	348
Grosv. Creek.....	263	32	231	90		213	18	82	161
Flanagan.....	74	10	42	42	6	48	26	75	6
Lower Brule.....	1,000	130	40	73		113	17	100	100
Pine Ridge.....	2,026	238	282	274	614	1,572	221	210	1,446
Rosebud.....	1,319	43	200	240	428	1,277	200	581	1,207
Sisseton.....	747	19	110	165		371	377	133	70
Yankton.....	602	88	111	125		351	188	115	205
Scattered.....	36	36	36			36			
Utah.....	411	28	34	67	63	202	181	67	175
Shivwits.....	28	28	25	25		25	3	40	40
Umat and Ouray.....	237	28	34	101	152	117	117	16	83
Sat Lake, special agent.....	86	86	38	38	22	60	26	22	52
Washington.....	3,000	225	283	319	635	2,016	845	641	508
Colville.....	667	71	19	197	216	524	72	190	577
Cushman.....	12,274	14	153	83	236	12,347	95	70	187
Neah Bay.....	230	9	21	127	148	30	43	120	150
Spokane.....	199	19	3	88	91	30	59	90	30
Taholah.....	217	15	3	80	83	83	119	76	76
Tulalip.....	419	17	22	30	256	390	48	180	294
Yakima.....	950	26	24	174	60	44	48	44	250
Scattered.....	44	44	44	169		250	505	131	381

¹ Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.
² Enrolled at Fort Totten.
³ 1915 report.
⁴ Includes 74 in private schools.
⁵ Capacity not reported.
⁶ Not reported.
⁷ Includes 48 Cherokee pupils enrolled in the Seneca School.
⁸ Private school.
⁹ Includes Choctaw pupils.
¹⁰ Estimated.
¹¹ Does not include pupils at Skull Valley.
¹² Includes pupils off reservation.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for attend-ance.	Eligible for attend-ance.	In school.				Capacity of schools.				Total capac-ity, all schools.							
				Government.			Total in school.	Mission and private.			Government.		Mission and private.	Public.					
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.		Board-ing.	Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.								
Wisconsin.....	2,902	133	2,769	772	482	127	1,381	412	166		315	2,274	634	470	206	605	540	315	2,136
Grand Rapids.....	337	35	322	53			53				149	102	220					49	49
Hayward.....	320	23	297	180		52	232				28	267	37		74			28	102
Keshena.....	505	15	490	43	172	42	257	319			5	581		170	80	340		5	595
Lac du Flambeau.....	218	15	203	18	152		170				60	230		160				60	220
Laona.....	90	6	84								23	23	61					23	23
La Pointe.....	326	31	295	80			80	50	131		55	316				200	420	55	745
Onida.....	733	4	779	261	158		419	35			34	488	291	140		65	50	34	224
Red Cliff.....	194	4	190	28		33	61	43			61	165	25		52			61	178
Scattered.....	109		109	109			109					109							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	464	59	405	26	161	16	203	105			56	364	41	135	25	140		56	356
Alaska.....	303		303	303			303					303							
Illinois.....	2		2	2			2					2							
Louisiana.....	1		1	1			1				1	1							
Maine.....	5		5	5			5				5	5							
Maryland.....	1		1	1			1				1	1							
Massachusetts.....	3		3	3			3				3	3							
Missouri.....	9		9	9			9				9	9							
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	1			1				1	1							
Porto Rico.....	2		2	2			2				2	2							
Texas.....	11		11	11			11					11							
Total.....	338		338	338			338					338		9,547					9,547
Capacity.....																			

¹ Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.² Includes 100 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 61 from La Pointe, Red Cliff, and off reservation.³ Includes pupils off reservation.⁴ Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	86,730
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,751
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	80,979
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,612
Reservation boarding.....	10,012
Day.....	4,140
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,107
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,158
Day.....	636
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	4,951
Public schools.....	65
Total all classes.....	28,463
Number eligible children not in school.....	61,243
	117,367

¹ Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment. ¹	Average attendance. ²	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8	
Arizona.....	5,275	5,076	4,669	4,159.4	
Camp Verde superintendency....	60	65	54	47.3	
Camp Verde.....	30	30	25	22.0	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	35	29	25.3	Do.
Colorado River superintendency.	280	308	277	261.0	
Colorado River.....	80	108	91	85.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	186	176.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency...	372	382	358	329.2	
Fort Apache.....	200	228	214	204.9	Reservation boarding.
Canon.....	42	39	35	30.0	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	32	31	25.3	Do.
Fast Fork.....	40	43	41	38.0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	20	17	14.0	Mission day; Evangelical
East Fork.....	20	20	20	17.0	Lutheran. Do.
Havasupai.....	35	27	26	21.8	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	17	15	12.3	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	88	91	90	86.0	
Leupp.....	68	69	68	64.9	Reservation boarding.
To'chaco.....	20	22	22	21.1	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	371	329	298.0	
Moqui.....	125				Reservation boarding.
Chimonovy.....	55	42	37	34.0	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	65	40	34	30.7	Do.
Oraibi.....	156	86	77	67.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	118	108	99.0	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	85	73	67.0	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	926	844	758	628.4	
Navajo.....	300	277	210	131.9	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	116	114	105.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	165	151	145.4	Do.
Corn'elds.....	25	30	28	21.0	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	21	21	14.0	Do.
Ganado.....	35	40	39	36.9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	68	60.5	Mission boarding; Christian
St. Michael's.....	150	127	127	113.7	Reformed. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	780	761	708.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	847	843	778	695.9	
Pima.....	218	253	233	222.0	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	56	40	39	30.0	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	83	55	45.8	Do.
Chin Chuischu.....	40	9	9	7.9	Do.
Cockebur.....	40	13	13	8.2	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	12	11	6.8	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	45	40	32.7	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	38	38	36.3	Do.
Sacaton (Pima).....	28	38	30	21.8	Do.
Santan.....	40	31	31	22.7	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	24	24	17.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	25	232	232	227.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	25	25	23	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.

¹ The average enrollment is computed by adding the total enrollment for the four quarters and dividing by four.

² The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of the three quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

³ In 1917 the capacity will be 163.

⁴ Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Rice Station.....	216	233	216	199.7	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	147	129	99.4	
Salt River.....	88	70	68	52.3	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	43	32	26.7	Do.
Lehi.....	30	34	29	20.4	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	219	183	164.8	Do.
San Carlos.....	100	125	106	93.5	Do.
Bylas.....	40	64	49	45.6	Do.
Rice.....	25	30	28	25.7	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	420	410	385	306.5	
San Xavier.....	155	128	107	95.5	Day.
Tucson.....	35	33	29	21.1	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	35	25.8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	32.2	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	17.0	Do.
San Solano.....	20	20	20	14.9	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	130	128	128	100.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	100	97	94.4	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	255	239	213	204.3	
Western Navajo.....	190	154	139	135.0	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	33	31	30.6	Do.
Moencopie.....	35	52	43	38.7	Day.
California.....	1,982	2,013	1,724	1,546.6	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	134	115	103.0	
Bishop.....	60	68	59	52.8	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	21	19	16.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	14	12	9.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	31	25	23.7	Do.
Campo.....	30	24	22	19.9	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency...	160	132	110	101.1	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	78	69	66.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	20	13	11.4	Day.
Likely.....	20	22	18	14.6	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	10	9.1	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	200	179	150.0	
Fort Yuma.....	180	183	164	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	17	15	12.7	Day.
Greenville.....	90	97	75	70.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	202	168	153.7	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.	100	95	95	80.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	98	86	63	50.3	
Pala.....	30	25	21	18.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	16	14	12.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	13	13	9.8	Do.
Rincon.....	14	32	15	9.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency..	153	116	91	74.7	
Round Valley.....	80	43	35	29.7	Do.
Manchester.....	18	17	11	6.2	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	25	22	18.5	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	31	23	20.3	Do.

1917 capacity, 308.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Sherman.....	650	795	688	655.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	46	45	38.8	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	11	9.6	
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	15	14.2	
Volcan.....	30	20	19	15.0	Day.
Tule River superintendency.....	86	86	73	48.6	Do.
Tule River.....	30	19	16	10.2	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	28	18.5	Do.
Burrough.....	24	33	29	19.9	Do.
Colorado.....	105	106	99	91.1	
Southern Ute superintendency..	80	81	75	71.6	
Southern Ute.....	50	65	59	57.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	16	14.1	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	25	24	19.5	Do.
Idaho.....	640	541	475	389.8	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency..	140	123	119	91.7	
Kalispel.....	30	34	31	14.6	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	29	28	26.7	Do.
De Smet.....	80	60	60	52.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	203	173	160.1	
Fort Hall.....	200	159	130	125.5	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	9.1	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	19	19	16.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	11	11	9.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency...	230	215	183	136.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	80	143	118	92.0	Reservation boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	23	16	13.2	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	49	49	30.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox superintendency....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	57	57	57.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox.....	40	28	25	19.2	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	31	21.3	Do.
Kansas.....	811	962	839	762.4	
Haskell.....	700	838	733	677.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	124	106	85.2	
Kickapoo.....	71	89	80	75.3	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	35	26	9.9	Day.
Michigan.....	731	667	625	585.1	
Bay Mills.....	32	40	33	20.6	Do.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	261	251	225.5	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	97	95	72.2	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).	200	164	156	153.3	Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	341	339.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Minnesota.....	1,367	1,377	1,195	1,039.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Cass Lake.....	40	47	42	38.9	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency...	74	56	46	27.3	
Fond du Lac.....	40	20	18	13.3	Day.
Normantown.....	34	36	28	14.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Grand Portage.....	20	29	23	16.0	Day.
Leech Lake superintendency....	104	84	73	57.9	
Leech Lake.....	¹ 80	69	61	51.8	Reservation boarding.
Sugar Point.....	24	15	12	6.1	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	56	40	28.5	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	235	220	204.7	
Pipestone.....	212	215	201	192.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	20	19	12.2	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	268	226	198.3	
Red Lake.....	75	112	85	76.0	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	54	50	50.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	102	91	72.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake.....	110	139	121	109.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency....	523	463	404	358.3	
White Earth.....	250	251	217	198.6	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	39	20	16	12.3	Day.
Pine Point.....	53	31	23	14.2	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	23	18	12.3	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	35	31	21.9	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	103	99	96.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana.....	1,838	1,498	1,295	1,098.7	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	361	322	277.6	
Blackfeet.....	144	173	143	124.4	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	39	29	29	23.9	Day.
Old Agency Badger Creek.....	39	39	32	28.2	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	120	118	101.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	288	255	221.9	
Crow.....	100	55	47	42.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	47	44	42.5	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	31	28	20.6	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	30	27	20.5	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	33	28	22.3	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	21	20	16.2	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	58	51	48.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	39	13	10	8.8	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.	300	147	132	120.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency..	251	225	177	149.1	
Fort Belknap.....	51	92	65	60.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	27	18.0	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	99	85	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	280	255	224	192.3	
Fort Peck.....	120	103	94	90.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20	16.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	38	25	15.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	16	13	11.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	28	27	21.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	45	45	37.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency..	216	222	185	137.1	
Tongue River.....	69	90	65	51.4	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	47	41	32.2	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	43	37	24.2	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	42	42	29.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ 1917 capacity, 116.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska.....	647	590	526	504.3	
Genoa.....	400	418	375	371.3	Nonreservation boarding. Mission boarding and day; Congregational. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	138	117	101.0	
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	34	34	32.0	
Nevada.....	675	634	570	507.0	
Carson.....	286	287	273	269.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	37	36	25.1	
Fallon.....	40	20	19	10.8	Day. Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	17	14.3	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	59	53	46.9	Do. Do.
Moapa River.....	20	17	14	13.0	
Nevada superintendency.....	95	103	89	77.4	
Nevada.....	70	84	73	64.0	Reservation boarding. Day.
Wadsworth.....	25	19	16	13.4	
Walker River.....	60	43	32	23.5	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	88	73	52.1	
No. 1.....	35	37	31	20.8	Do. Do.
No. 2.....	34	51	42	31.3	
New Mexico.....	2,802	2,977	2,726	2,511.2	
Albuquerque.....	400	475	438	423.8	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding. Do. Do.
Jicarilla.....	108	117	113	102.8	
Mescalero.....	100	102	101	87.7	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	157	140	132.6	
Pueblo Day School superintendency.	1,166	1,199	1,067	924.5	
Albuquerque—					
Acoma.....	32	57	49	37.6	Day. Do.
Encinal.....	30	23	21	17.8	
Isleta.....	120	121	116	98.0	Do. Do.
Laguna.....	34	60	48	39.3	
McCarty.....	38	31	29	23.6	Do. Do.
Mesita.....	38	32	30	28.3	
Paguate.....	60	79	70	64.2	Do. Do.
Parale.....	20	39	33	28.9	
San Felipe.....	60	54	53	44.7	Do. Do.
Seama.....	28	37	33	29.7	
Bernalillo.....	125	116	108	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	27	21	18.4	Day. Do.
Jemez.....	120	80	72	52.6	
Picuris.....	24	22	20	18.6	Do. Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	21	16	14.0	
San Juan.....	70	50	43	38.4	Do. Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	47	38	27.1	
Santa Domingo.....	50	71	57	56.8	Do. Do.
Sia.....	30	18	16	13.5	
Taos.....	70	96	76	60.5	Do. Mission day.
Jemez.....	34	12	12	8.5	
St. Catherine's.....	75	106	106	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	270	214	190	179.0	
San Juan.....	150	214	190	179.0	Reservation boarding. Do. Do.
Aneth.....	140				
Toadlena.....	180				
Santa Fe.....	350	410	384	377.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	303	293	283.2	
Zuni.....	80	116	114	112.5	Reservation boarding. Day.
Do.....	118	150	143	138.7	
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	36	32.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Carolina.....	310	358	337	234.9	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	307	234.9	
Cherokee.....	160	253	221	189.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	23	19	9.9	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	35	28	15.5	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	24	18	8.5	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	23	21	12.0	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,747	1,458	1,206.1	
Bismarck.....	80	111	98	87.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	184	162	132	101.2	
Fort Berthold.....	75	79	58	41.1	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	21	19	12.0	Day.
No. 2.....	36	22	20	17.9	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	23	20.2	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	404	334	285.5	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	562	569	504	443.6	
Standing Rock.....	202	229	207	195.2	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	106	95	83.3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	40	32	26.6	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	34	31	21.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	24	21	16.0	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	31	26	20.2	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	12	10	8.2	Do.
No. 1.....	20	11	11	10.0	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	65	54	50.6	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	17	17	11.8	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	297	203	119.9	
No. 1.....	40	67	44	31.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	70	48	26.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	30	16.3	Do.
No. 4.....	30	76	52	34.6	Do.
No. 5.....	30	49	29	12.0	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	204	187	168.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,196	4,345	3,793	3,445.5	
Cantonment.....	90	115	85	74.4	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.....	195	167	154	151.5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	135	130	127.7	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	24	23.8	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	657	585	530.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	682	620	563.3	
Anadarko.....	110	158	141	124.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	188	178	169.8	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	179	153	140.6	Do.
Riverside.....	168	123	118	105.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	14	10	9.7	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	20	20	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	197	165	133.5	
Osage.....	115	151	132	109.2	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	46	33	24.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	67	63	62.9	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	82	75	72.8	Do.
Ponca.....	90	106	101	93.0	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	29	28	20.5	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	78	67	59.5	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Seger.....	79	103	89	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	185	172	159.8	
Seneca.....	100	147	134	125.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....	(¹)	38	38	34.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	283	240	207.7	
Shawnee.....	110	141	117	97.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	50	48	40.0	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	92	75	70.7	
Total, western Oklahoma.....	2,562	2,751	2,444	2,212.8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,634	1,594	1,349	1,232.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	89	80	69.4	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	397	342	314.0	
Fuchee.....	100	129	115	103.7	Do.
Fufaula.....	112	124	115	110.5	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	144	112	99.8	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	98	81	70.9	
Collins Institute.....	52	83	67	58.2	Do. Private boarding.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	15	14	12.7	
Choctaw Nation.....	550	598	501	471.4	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	138	110	99.6	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	129	107	98.5	
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	138	115	106.9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	111	98	97.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	33	27	24.8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	49	44	43.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	270	238	212.0	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	50	46	35.0	Mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	51	41	37.2	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	95	86	76.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	59	54	52.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	15	11	10.7	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.....	100	142	107	95.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,355	1,230	1,029	884.3	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	227	163	136.2	
Klamath.....	112	128	86	74.2	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Motoc Point.....	30	23	16	11.0	
Yainax.....	30	19	18	12.3	
No. 1.....	30	24	18	17.3	
No. 2.....	30	13	9	7.2	
No. 3.....	30	20	16	14.2	
Salem.....	650	564	498	441.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	52	41	27.9	
Siletz.....	50	37	29	17.0	Day. Do.
Upper Farm.....	20	15	12	10.9	
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	233	209	171.6	
Umatilla.....	93	125	101	94.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	108	108	77.6	

¹ Capacity not reported.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity. mm	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency..	130	154	118	107.3	
Warm Springs.....	100	121	97	94.1	Reservation boarding. Day.
Simnasho.....	30	33	21	13.2	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	814	705	452.1	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,136	3,963	3,364	2,906.2	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	249	195	160.0	
Cheyenne River.....	180	169	139	128.2	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do.
No. 2.....	20	33	18	11.8	
No. 7.....	22	18	15	11.6	
No. 8.....	20	29	23	8.4	
Crow Creek superintendency....	157	147	131	121.4	
Crow Creek.....	82	90	82	76.8	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	57	49	44.6	
Flandreau.....	360	429	379	341.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	73	67	65.8	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	261	234	216.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,117	917	747.8	
Pine Ridge.....	210	274	218	188.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	32	28	20.7	
No. 3.....	23	10	9	6.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	20	18.5	Do.
No. 5.....	30	45	39	31.6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	21	18.4	Do.
No. 7.....	33	33	27	20.5	Do.
No. 8.....	33	10	7	5.0	Do.
No. 9.....	30	24	22	18.9	Do.
No. 10.....	33	20	15	10.8	Do.
No. 11.....	30	15	12	10.2	Do.
No. 12.....	30	11	9	7.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	12	9.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	13	7.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	21	19	14.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	18	9.0	Do.
No. 17.....	30	22	18	14.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	29	23	17.7	Do.
No. 19.....	30	32	22	18.7	Do.
No. 20.....	24	21	15	12.4	Do.
No. 21.....	30	20	14	9.6	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	14	6.9	Do.
No. 23.....	30	19	17	14.0	Do.
No. 24.....	33	38	27	17.4	Do.
No. 25.....	30	20	15	12.0	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	19	16.3	Do.
No. 27.....	20	13	13	11.3	Do.
No. 28.....	23	13	11	9.0	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7.8	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	13	7.2	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	229	197	177.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	290	251	249.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,016	878	724.8	
Rosebud.....	200	246	224	218.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Big White River.....	35	14	13	10.8	
Black Pipe.....	20	25	24	21.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	15	11	9.6	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	15	11.8	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	19	17	14.7	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	29	24	18.9	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	23	19	15.9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	16	15	12.9	Do.
Little White River.....	26	8	8	7.2	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	21	15	13.2	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	22	17.3	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	23	22	19.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Pine Creek.....	25	26	20	14.0	Day.
Red Leaf.....	23	27	14	9.9	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	11	9	7.8	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	21	15.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	16	14.4	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	30	18	13.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	15	12	9.9	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	12	10.6	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	16	12	10.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	53	51.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	289	262	177.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	165	149	145.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	91	67	56.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	125	96	77.5	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....	137	130	111	100.7	
Goshute.....	30	38	32	32.0	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	25	22	14.7	Do.
Uintah.....	67	67	57	54.0	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,562	1,553	1,303	1,095.7	
Colville superintendency.....	380	308	264	202.6	
No. 1.....	25	23	17	13.2	Day.
No. 3.....	30	40	33	26.6	Do.
No. 4.....	30	43	33	23.0	Do.
No. 5.....	30	29	26	21.9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	34	28	15.6	Do.
No. 7.....	25	5	4	2.8	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	22	20.5	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	33	29	24.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	78	72	54.9	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	571	446	391.9	
Cushman.....	350	394	300	272.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	21	18	12.1	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	30	24	19.3	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	32	25	14.8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	94	79	73.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	127	116	98.6	
Neah Bay.....	60	70	65	55.2	Day.
Quilloute.....	60	57	51	43.4	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	88	67	48.0	
No. 1.....	33	26	22	16.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	44	30	21.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	18	15	10.4	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....	76	80	67	55.7	
Taholah.....	36	65	55	44.0	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	12	11.7	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	234	205	178.7	
Tulalip.....	180	174	153	149.4	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	39	33	14.2	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	21	19	15.1	Do.
Yakima.....	131	145	138	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,406	1,798	1,658	1,453.1	
Hayward superintendency.....	274	273	248	203.7	
Hayward.....	200	221	203	166.8	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	52	45	36.9	Day.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Keshena superintendency.....	590	533	490	416.8	
Keshena.....	170	172	146	133.7	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	42	37	22.3	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	217	216	192.8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	152	128	125.0	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	181	181	144.0	
Odanah Mission.....	490	131	131	94.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	50	50	50.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	193	188	168.1	
Oneida.....	140	158	153	149.1	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	18	18	10.0	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	17	17	9.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	76	70	62.5	
Red Cliff.....	52	33	31	25.9	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	43	39	36.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	260	226	212.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	130	127	120.2	Do.
Wyoming.....	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone superintendency.....	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone.....	135	161	146	136.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	16	14	11.2	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	89	83	72.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—*School statistics for 40 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1916.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	³ 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	³ 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	³ 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915.....	³ 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916.....	³ 162	⁴ 20,083	238	⁴ 5,220	400	⁴ 25,303

¹ For other years see 1913 report.² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.⁴ The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 20.—*School statistics for 40 years—Continued.*

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1899.....	\$2,638,390	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	1 2.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	1 2.36
1888.....	1,179,916	1 2.60	1910.....	3,757,909	1 6.26
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,290	1 1.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,243,497	1 3.50	1916.....	4 4,391,155	1 6.14
1895.....	2,060,695	1 8.87	1917.....	2 4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	1 2.00			
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876.....	98,756,905	.....
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54			

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁴ Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.TABLE 21.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,511	\$66,360	\$4,550	23	\$6,570	\$4,899	\$2,830	\$319	\$1,750
Arizona.....	60	12,000	875	8	1,960	400	22	95	283
Kaibab.....	(¹)	(¹)	585	6	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	² 60	12,000	290	2	960	400	22	95	283
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	161	161	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall ³	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	778	1	900	210	126	.....	84
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee ³	20	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapaho ³	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,850	4	2,060	103	58	.....	45

¹ Not reported.² Leased.³ Only items reported.TABLE 22.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	512	\$16,638	\$2,239	78	\$3,636	\$3,586	\$1,452	\$1,708	\$426
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,500	2,119	¹ 73	2,461	1,639	170	1,332	137
California: Round Valley.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,781	1,224	293	264
Montana: Crow.....	330	9,920	(²)	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	(³)	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	80	800	120	.....	.....	166	58	83	25

¹ Includes cotton pickers.² Not reported.³ No data.

TABLE 23.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1915.	New cases, fiscal year 1916.	Total cases, 1916.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).				
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1916.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1916.	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	129	1,409	2,369	906	\$88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
Arizona.	2	79	60	139	50	29			79	60	50	2,520	52					266	266
Arkansas.		19		19	3	3		1	7	7	3	1,500	2	43	9	3		55	55
California.	4	30	89	119	73	3	7		83	12	73	3,785	153	14		79	575	2	670
Colorado.	1	10	1	11	1				1	10	1	100	1						
Florida.		3	1	4															
Iowa.	1	88	35	123	28	22	3	1	54	69	28	3,700	64	93	14	77	35	11	230
Kansas.		15	6	21	4	2			6	15	4	2,100	9	106					1
Michigan.	1	2		2															
Minnesota.	3	137	290	427	143	64	6	2	215	212	143	11,415	213	3,521	351	7,348	1,571	813	13,604
Missouri.		48		48		7			7	41									
Montana.	1	100	131	231	59	34	8	2	103	128	59	6,100	205	29					29
Nebraska.		60	38	98	21	6		2	29	69	21	645	12	4	1	1	2		8
Nevada.	1	15	105	120	82	13	2		97	23	82	8,280	301	2					2
New Mexico.	4	70	70	140	19	8	5	2	34	106	19	1,360	124	5			3		8
New York.	16	16	4	20						20									
North Carolina.		6							6							1			1
North Dakota.	1	18	94	112	30	26	4	3	63	49	30	4,300	92	52	12	449	3		516
Oklahoma.	5	803	430	1,233	219	120	12	12	363	870	219	30,925	995	1,946	93	1,975	1,753	93	5,860
Oregon.	1	41	56	97	50	2	2		54	43	50	2,955	76	2	1	1			
Pennsylvania.																			
South Dakota.	1	110	16	126	7	9	1	1	18	108	7	700	31	4		19	1		24
Texas.		16	3	19		1	2		3	16									
Utah.		2																	
Washington.	2	74	98	172	76	12	5	3	96	76	76	3,400	131	34	29	15	13	7	98
Wisconsin.	1	380	88	468	40	49	7		96	372	40	4,927	142	4	1				5
Wyoming.		3		3						3									

¹ Includes 8 deaths and 14 escaped.

² Includes 75 suspended.

³ Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

⁴ Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quan- tity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quan- tity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.
							Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		Quan- tity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>					<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>	
Grand total.....	1,442,043	6,754,175	\$11,093,545	6,080,541	35,461,107	\$73,682,815	31	\$242,500	42	\$337,680	28,816	\$103,196	36,318	\$190,156	\$843,709
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,000	4,310,600	11,859,050			3	11,700	1,955	9,595	9,233	87,226	750
Colorado River ¹				22,500	22,500	22,500									
Fort Apache.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,700	1,250	7,775			
Moqui.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	420	1,050	94	1,126	
Navajo.....				20,000	40,000	80,000							3,028	31,100	750
Pima.....													606	6,300	
Salt River.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	285	770	800	9,600	
San Carlos.....				2,000	1,500	1,800							4,105	37,100	
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	32,000	25,600	76,800									
Truxton Canon.....				106,865	1,069,250	920,300			2	5,000	182	1,482	129	482	2,210
California.....	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000												
Campo.....				50	50	200					1	10	15	150	10
Digger.....				287									10	3	
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					175	1,400			
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000									
Greenville.....	17,000	(²)	(²)												
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000			(²)	345	(²)
Palat.....				200	100	500					6	72	25	250	2,200
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000			69	69	
Soboba.....				500	10,100	10,600							10	10	
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000									
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000												
Idaho.....	26,411	60,000	127,500	75,709	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			752	1,017	3,480
Coeur d'Alene.....	25,411	50,000	100,000	2,629	5,600	11,200							562	410	3,285
Fort Hall.....				46,080	100,000	346,000									
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			190	607	195

Iowa: Sac and Fox ¹	14, 677	41, 347	82, 684	500	75	375						1	20	150	300																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

2 Unknown.

3 1915 report.

⁴Report of Sept. 4, 1915.

Trihal timber

TABLE 24.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quan- tity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quan- tity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Oregon.....	204, 885	<i>M board feet.</i> 2, 064, 200	\$2, 400, 700	1, 127, 508	<i>M board feet.</i> 12, 973, 200	\$29, 159, 200	3	\$35, 000	5	\$18, 000	5, 404	\$9, 857	<i>M board feet.</i> 9, 181	<i>M board feet.</i> 8, 624	\$25, 737	\$25, 737
Klamath.....	18, 000	216, 000	540, 000	772, 000	9, 264, 000	23, 700, 000	2	20, 000	3	10, 000	5, 024	9, 097	8, 624	25, 737	25, 737	
Roseburg.....	180, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000													
Shasta.....	700	19, 000	19, 000	3, 188	195, 000	195, 000	1	15, 000								
Umatilla.....	700	4, 200	4, 200	2, 320	14, 200	14, 200							557	4, 661		
Warm Springs.....	5, 485	25, 000	37, 500	350, 000	3, 500, 000	5, 250, 000			2	8, 000	380	760				
South Dakota.....	26, 800	13, 000	59, 000	51, 200	20, 000	100, 000			1	1, 200	34	432	2, 099	25, 411	80	\$850
Lower Brule.....	1, 800	3, 000	9, 000												80	\$850
Pine Ridge.....	25, 000	10, 000	50, 000	51, 200	20, 000	100, 000			1	1, 200	34	432	2, 099	25, 411		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6, 660	15, 500	34, 875			1	6, 000	146	328			557	1, 097
Washington.....	412, 227	2, 377, 827	3, 703, 984	1, 292, 327	10, 655, 359	12, 029, 622	2	4, 000	7	21, 000	1, 088	4, 526	6, 941	14, 433	45, 502	177, 470
Colville.....	180, 000	400, 000	600, 000	620, 000	2, 215, 000	2, 215, 000			4	14, 000	355	562	1, 547	1, 705	25	25
Cushman.....	6, 391	26, 600	28, 750										452	781		
Neah Bay.....	310	4, 000	4, 000	20, 797	275, 000	275, 000							15	75		
Spokane.....	36, 000	261, 720	392, 580	75, 000	545, 250	817, 875	2	4, 000	2	4, 000	341	814	639	1, 464		
Taholah.....	59, 558	953, 377	953, 377	226, 530	5, 843, 273	5, 843, 272										
Tulalip.....	26, 288	395, 630	1, 180, 147						1	3, 000	392	3, 150	4, 168	10, 373	45, 333	177, 297
Yakima.....	103, 680	336, 500	545, 130	350, 000	1, 776, 836	2, 878, 475							120	35	144	148
Wisconsin.....	146, 306	71, 883	186, 090	157, 350	878, 527	3, 698, 533	2	74, 000	2	221, 000	17, 553	57, 514	2, 036	6, 116	47, 400	248, 106
Grand Rapids.....																
Hayward.....	20, 318	40, 000	80, 000	12, 500	1, 250	2, 813										
Keshena.....				125, 287	1, 792, 229	13, 114, 441	1	4, 000					270	853	7, 083	27, 587
Lac du Flambeau.....	13, 021	4, 883	17, 090	10, 594	3, 973	13, 905			2	221, 000	17, 553	57, 514	1, 766	5, 263	80	276
La Pointe.....	104, 967	7, 000	49, 000	8, 769	80, 924	566, 468	1	70, 000							40, 237	220, 243
Red Cliff.....	8, 000	20, 000	40, 000													
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44, 160	334, 530	756, 037			2	14, 800	142	135			131	157

† Figures in previous report were obtained from a rough and erroneous estimate; these figures obtained from an actual cruise in 1914 and 1915.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1916.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,628,435	1,034,006	579,052	15,377	607,962	176,334	7,736	836,413	\$703,980.68	\$368,063.55	\$1,071,934.59
Arizona.....	200,197	54,090	144,455	1,652	39,983	29,039	916	130,259	135,987.40	34,123.30	1,774,322.06
Camp Verde.....	18			18			10	8			750.00
Colorado River.....	100,000	5,160	94,770	70	5,160	8,624	70	86,146	1,780.60	12,896.74	245,515.03
Fort Apache.....	5,447		5,300	147		1,800	67	3,580	1,920.95		17,383.31
Fort Mojave.....									368.31		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	304		300	4		275	4	25			2,218.99
Kalispel.....	40		40			40					5,262.88
Kearns Canon.....											5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60	1,741.69		9,490.64
Moqui.....	10		10						24.17	2,178.28	
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000			2,000	65	10,183	30,289.75	4,158.30	384,039.82
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes.....				248							
Prima.....	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	31,513.87	537.93	87,917.85
Salt River.....	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	47,132.29	10,643.41	778,777.42
San Carlos.....	21,404		21,380	24		3,000	24	5,300	993.93		8,938.42
San Xavier.....	8,500								1,031.03		81,220.19
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85	4,113.22	3,708.64	7,066.96
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	15,077.59		15,038.20
California.....	44,658	19,080	25,278	300	13,342	11,481	274	19,561	78,188.35	45,737.64	675,660.37
Bishop.....	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	2,614.91	33.33	
Campo.....	320		315	5		145	5	170	31.76	2,860.80	
Digger.....	111	106	5		100			6			
Fort Bidwell.....	1,360			60	300			1,000			
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	160	10	54,317.43	13,204.00	
Hopaya Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200		14	2,415	3.12		
Malki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	2,153.61	8,767.17	
Pala.....	3,282	2,254	1,017	11	1,562	560	11	1,149	16,887.45	19,018.32	
Round Valley.....									1,727.63		
Soboba.....	894		880	14		520	13	361	4,427.77	1,840.74	
Tule River.....	161		160	1		60	1	100			
Tuolumne.....									23.92	13.28	
											675,660.37
											73,606.37
											749,266.74

¹ Project abandoned.

² As reported.

³ Estimated.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.				Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—			
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	During fiscal year 1916.			Total.		
								Construction.		Maintenance.		Construction.	
													To June 30, 1916.
Colorado.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	\$19,573.24	\$1,977.63	\$3,886.58	\$234,218.28	
Fort Lewis.....													
Southern Ute diminished.....													
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	2,991.27	1,977.63	11,414.10	11,414.10	
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		16,581.97		218,733.36	3,578.13	
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		2,847.30	36,682.55	893,599.55	174,425.99	
Fort Lapwai.....									2,773.72	36,682.55	858,039.65	174,214.55	
Lemhi.....									73.58		3,193.77	211.44	
Montana.....	485,446	312,817	171,040	1,589	205,866	76,640	1,039	201,901	265,138.46	103,059.11	4,515,376.84	566,410.64	
Blackfeet.....	145,284	67,000	78,000	284	46,836		164	98,284	23,065.40	4,108.65	965,795.54	23,261.27	
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,020		205	79,477	14,958.42	56,076.56	1,103,919.41	362,336.13	
Flathead.....	141,000	85,010	55,640	350	85,010		350		186,925.53	27,354.10	1,594,395.89	104,356.94	
Fort Belknap.....	34,340		34,000	340		20,000	180	14,160	16,327.16	8,350.64	239,251.82	45,797.87	
Fort Peck.....	7,500							7,500	23,806.90	4,911.75	479,056.85	14,348.20	
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		
Tongue River ²	3,620		3,400	220		1,000	140	2,480	25.05	2,257.11	130,188.02	16,310.23	
Nevada.....	62,056	11,379	50,344	333	3,964	1,114	254	56,724	34,845.89	199.71	309,086.25	37,401.88	
Carson School.....													
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	3,720	3,690		30	825		30	2,865	18,138.02		1,827.00	1,827.00	
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,558	530	75	608		39	1,116			90,041.41	19,833.08	
Mojave River.....	21,080	600		30	600		30	20,380	2.22	199.71	5,222.11	407.87	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	6,000	5,931		55	1,931		55	4,000	1,930.06		9,956.57	522.70	
Walker River ²	28,943		28,800	143		14	100	28,363	9,963.02		43,766.79	43,766.79	
Western Shoshone.....									4,812.57		44,276.95	12,758.88	
New Mexico.....	56,879	11,850	44,260	769	465	31,310	640	24,464	41,901.74	6,885.69	925,291.81	68,868.61	
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850		360	465		240	1,505			5,921.78	5,921.78	
Mescalero.....	400		360	40		260	40	100			15,462.82	15,462.82	

Pueblo Bonito ¹	10,000	10,000	26,900	29	21,050	20	10,000	23,837.84	.....	341.21	.....	341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	3 10,220	10,000	10,000	220	5,000	220	5,000	18,034.62	4,247.91	503.32	.....	147,031.01
San Juan.....	7,120	7,000	7,000	120	5,000	120	2,000	29.28	2,637.78	47,875.41	.....	259,276.00
Zuni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,489.88	.....	566,127.60
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640	.....	1,006	.....	.....	89,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	125,193	19,130	104,825	1,238	100	1,238	106,725	25,366.56	4,861.17	7,041.87	.....	237,703.78
Klamath.....	3 118,130	12,130	104,825	1,175	100	1,175	104,725	24,786.12	4,861.17	7,041.87	.....	231,643.00
Unatila.....	3,050	3,000	.....	30	.....	50	2,000	320.58	.....	.....	.....	320.58
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	13	2,000	239.86	.....	.....	.....	5,740.20
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	260	34,105	1,562.20	450.00	450.00	.....	66,430.59
Pierre.....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	100	165	1,467.99	450.00	450.00	.....	30,357.15
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	160	33,940	94.21	.....	.....	.....	35,784.24
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20
Utah.....	93,402	79,555	10,270	3,577	70	577	20,180	10,463.89	39,905.68	142,854.75	.....	987,526.43
Salt Lake, special agent.....	710	640	.....	70	.....	70	.....	576.77	.....	.....	.....	614.24
Shivwits.....	277	.....	270	7	70	7	200	3.17	285.35	361.41	.....	1,519.93
Uintah and Ouray.....	92,415	78,915	10,000	3,500	.....	500	19,980	9,883.95	39,620.33	142,493.34	.....	985,392.26
Washington.....	234,885	212,735	22,000	150	20,000	40	72,810	38,565.36	61,998.58	217,192.81	.....	818,294.05
Colville.....	47,000	46,960	.....	40	.....	40	5,000	22,169.30	.....	.....	.....	41,219.41
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465.71
Spokane.....	785	775	.....	10	.....	.....	710	1,382.92	.....	.....	.....	1,590.96
Yakima.....	187,100	165,000	22,000	100	20,000	.....	67,100	15,012.42	61,998.58	217,192.81	.....	774,078.97
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	.....	1,900	69,238	49,540.26	32,182.49	115,136.24	.....	875,945.58
Administration: Special investigation, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,516.25

³ Estimated.

² As reported.

¹ 1915 report.

Flathead.....	11	409	538	1,500	24,247	11,000	(^a)	11,000	65	1,350,000	66,000	75,000
Fort Belknap.....	28	58		1,211				(^a)	207	27,720	15,400	18,940
Fort Peck.....	8	8		50			650	50	700	4,600	650	7,500
Tongue River.....									249			2,970
Nevada.....	38	69	721	1,123	20	2,923	1,114	186	588	67,196	9,709	52,347
Fallon.....	4	20	369	306				30	855	7,748	3,720	
Fort McDermitt.....	7		110	100		825		19	92	8,204	647	1,116
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	117		608		275	40	8,200	600	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	9	32	200	200		275	620	30	650	13,621	650	20,380
Walker River.....	12	12	125	400	20	1,215	14	15	89	23,103	2,000	4,000
Western Shoshone.....				(^a)			480	92	572	6,320	2,692	26,851
New Mexico.....	237	252	50	4,068		510	29,050	330	29,890	173,016	32,395	24,484
Jicarilla.....	11	2	750	750		300		40	340	10,142	685	1,525
Mescalero.....	4			20		210		210	20	15,720	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....				2,248			21,050	20	2,248	(^a)		10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	107	200		750			63,000	210	2,248	773,402	21,070	5,859
San Juan.....	15	20		900			5,000	60	6,900	76,752	5,120	75,000
Zuni.....	10	30						200	45	75,000	11,900	2,000
Oregon.....	21	21	212	85	900	2,900						113,293
Klamath.....	15	19	6200	45	700	2,700		200	45	65,000	11,700	106,430
Unatilla.....	6	2	212	40	200	200	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	710,000	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9		6	(^a)	(^a)	400		160	(^a)	225	500	33,940
Utah.....	156	321	890	376	36,720	7,366	70	201	351	207,851	72,846	20,556
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6	24		70		230		70	70	4,359	710	
Shivwits.....	3	1		105			70	7	80	2,543	77	200
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	296	890	201	36,720	7,136		124	201	200,979	72,059	20,356
Washington.....	88	391	899	864	25,179	10,790		40	228	1,171,760	42,235	192,650
Colville.....	67	65	49	212	620	1,710		40	51	31,820	1,630	45,370
Spokane.....				2		80			2	3,000		785
Yakima.....	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000			175	1,136,940	40,605	146,495
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	93	168	1,201	71,350	680	8,100		805	222	81,788	1245,000	98,530

1 Does not include Standing Rock and Pierre, which show an irrigable area of 89,911 acres in preceding table.

2 1915 report.

3 Not reported.

4 Patches under springs.

5 Dry ditches.

6 As reported.

7 Estimated.

8 Part of allotment.

9 Includes drain ditch.

10 On project only.

11 No flowing water on this land, states report of superintendent of irrigation.

12 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 27.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,976	798,179	2,994	256,398
Arizona.....	3	30	1,905	24,488
Colorado River.....	3	30	17	170
Pima (Gila River).....			1,733	23,930
Ak Chin.....			155	388
California.....	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	146		
Fort Yuma.....	2	20		
Public domain.....	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	1	160		
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	3	240		
Minnesota.....	42	3,211		
Fond du Lac.....	34	2,642		
Leech Lake.....	5	369		
White Earth.....	3	200		
Montana.....	60	9,195	346	102,360
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	160		
Fort Peck.....	2	743	311	99,520
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	56	8,292	35	2,840
Nebraska: Santee.....	4	640		
Nevada: Truckee Carson.....	4	40		
North Dakota.....	801	207,624		
Fort Berthold.....	787	206,154		
Standing Rock.....	1	158		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	13	1,312		
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
South Dakota.....	1,526	270,205	486	88,014
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,120	243	39,210
Crow Creek.....			39	6,230
Lower Brule.....	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge.....	574	117,732	192	40,658
Rosebud.....	882	140,854		
Washington.....	2,263	281,619	256	41,490
Colville.....	2,257	280,819	256	41,490
Spokane.....	2	160		
Yakima.....	4	640		
Wisconsin.....	12	906		
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	880		
Oneda.....	1	26		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	247	23,586		

TABLE 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,407	370,988.92	\$6,136,368.14	8,345	1,034,474.14	\$15,879,539.34
Total, 1916.....	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 ³	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 ³	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 ⁴	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....				(5)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	7	959.60	4,739.00
Fort Bidwell.....				1	160.00	1,015.00
Roseburg.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	6	799.60	3,724.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....				1	80.00	500.00
Idaho.....	16	1,513.79	58,870.00	9	923.08	31,018.60
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	480.00	14,328.00	3	478.88	8,797.00
Fort Lapwai.....	13	1,033.79	44,542.00	6	444.20	22,221.60
Kansas.....	17	999.89	41,807.25	13	1,069.85	42,821.30
Kickapoo.....	8	499.89	20,064.27	5	498.90	20,324.30
Potawatomi.....	9	500.00	21,742.98	8	570.95	22,497.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	80.00	1,200.00	1	80.00	850.00
Minnesota.....	25	1,429.73	22,306.55	11	609.96	6,145.39
Fond du Lac.....	5	251.40	3,163.90	2	80.00	1,400.00
Leech Lake.....	14	829.45	12,394.65	8	449.96	4,105.39
White Earth.....	6	348.88	6,748.00	1	80.00	640.00
Montana.....	45	5,957.42	67,994.85	11	1,110.72	16,094.85
Crow.....	20	3,099.95	22,529.65	7	675.93	8,159.85
Flathead.....	21	1,737.17	36,248.20	4	434.79	7,935.00
Fort Peck.....	4	1,120.30	9,217.00			
Nebraska.....	38	2,530.82	121,046.24	23	1,389.95	82,930.48
Omaha.....	6	434.67	39,063.98	4	373.60	22,741.16
Santee.....	21	1,665.80	44,999.75	4	320.00	8,722.00
Winnebago.....	11	430.35	36,982.51	15	696.35	51,982.32
North Dakota.....	61	5,533.45	62,689.19	20	2,735.51	25,155.05
Fort Berthold.....	10	760.00	10,196.00	1	160.00	2,000.00
Fort Totten.....	33	2,599.01	41,539.19	8	877.56	11,173.20
Turtle Mountain.....	18	2,174.44	10,954.00	11	1,697.95	11,982.85
Oklahoma.....	201	20,383.96	308,019.97	125	15,965.72	257,218.54
Cantonment.....	34	4,204.39	48,648.00	15	2,370.78	23,081.50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	46	5,663.33	110,157.55	18	2,560.00	52,189.00
Kiowa.....	3	174.70	7,156.00	1	13.80	240.04
Osage.....	46	5,266.75	43,897.19	5	754.33	5,139.00
Otoe.....	14	728.53	11,254.63	6	940.64	12,578.00
Pawnee.....	17	1,501.12	26,718.00	27	3,831.51	56,849.50
Ponca.....	13	441.00	10,906.60	10	890.32	18,520.50
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	1,616.00	3	174.32	2,510.00

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 28.—*Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma—Continued.						
Sac and Fox.....	1	80.00	\$1,465.00	1	160.00	\$1,350.00
Seger.....	13	1,306.25	33,290.00	18	2,800.00	58,858.00
Seneca.....	11	774.99	12,131.00	19	1,230.02	23,413.00
Shawnee.....	2	82.90	780.00	2	240.00	2,490.00
Oregon.....	7	755.80	9,624.80	18	1,549.23	51,611.75
Klamath.....	4	640.00	2,803.00	7	960.00	6,851.75
Umatilla.....	3	115.80	6,821.80	11	589.23	44,760.00
South Dakota.....	95	10,794.02	176,462.61	40	5,923.90	98,864.80
Cheyenne River.....	3	1,047.80	5,598.15			
Crow Creek.....	9	1,294.65	10,499.00			
Pine Ridge.....	4	960.00	3,510.00	2	200.06	1,200.00
Rosebud.....	27	4,412.18	50,959.00	19	4,220.40	53,264.00
Sisseton.....	27	1,518.92	45,553.80	6	520.00	14,847.40
Standing Rock.....	1	320.00	431.00			
Yankton.....	24	1,240.47	59,911.66	13	983.44	29,553.40
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	21	1,299.71	25,249.05	13	960.00	17,518.00
Washington.....	15	771.20	36,532.60	8	436.05	26,094.50
Colville.....	1	2.55	75.00	1	62.33	3,277.00
Cushman.....	3	102.15	5,161.50	2	13.72	1,925.00
Spokane.....	1	120.00	4,860.00			
Tulalip.....	1	43.50	1,350.00			
Yakima.....	9	503.00	25,086.10	5	360.00	20,892.50
Wisconsin.....	18	577.57	16,616.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
La Pointe.....	5	243.07	7,400.00			
Oneida.....	13	334.50	9,216.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	9	566.54	7,078.13	17	1,523.86	20,674.22

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	11,926	1,235,031.15	2,300	247,103.79	1,283	349	934	130,980.43
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00	2		2	130.00
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00			1		1	80.00
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00	1		1	50.00
Idaho.....	154	19,868.86	53	3,252.18	16	6	10	1,239.49
Coeur d'Alene.....	84	12,801.97	4	627.65	6		6	880.00
Fort Hall.....	27	4,217.94						
Fort Lapwai.....	43	2,848.95	49	2,624.53	10	6	4	359.49

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).—Con.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Kansas.....	113	7,987.30	62	5,459.02	24	5	19	1,115.34
Kickapoo.....	49	2,991.14	32	2,754.30	13	3	10	540.62
Potawatomi.....	64	4,996.16	30	2,704.72	11	2	9	574.72
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	4	.....	4	160.00
Minnesota.....	3,661	293,186.73	13	800.00	31	7	24	2,243.22
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,357.50	6	280.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	16	1,366.32	2	160.00	8	3	5	410.40
Leech Lake.....	43	3,641.52	3	200.00	15	.....	15	1,606.32
Nett Lake.....	11	981.39	2	160.00	4	2	2	146.50
White Earth.....	13,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	549	77,971.08	275	36,157.03	166	20	146	31,550.93
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	1	.....	1	280.00
Crow.....	46	9,012.95	208	25,448.72	6	4	2	438.77
Flathead.....	366	32,627.61	44	3,708.31	40	6	34	2,980.01
Fort Peck.....	133	35,409.55	23	7,000.00	119	10	109	27,852.15
Nebraska.....	1,020	69,276.29	476	44,379.77	31	11	20	1,316.03
Omaha.....	566	36,756.94	183	44,331.00	19	8	11	718.50
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	265	19,889.80	257	17,590.00	11	3	8	557.53
Winnebago.....	163	9,264.49	36	2,458.77	1	.....	1	40.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,018	181,614.00	161	23,968.47	280	70	210	30,353.99
Fort Berthold.....	17	1,932.90	3	324.00	6	1	5	440.00
Fort Totten.....	56	4,792.80	37	3,030.67	34	14	20	1,489.52
Standing Rock.....	244	75,841.85	49	9,662.21	37	13	24	4,630.25
Turtle Mountain.....	701	99,046.45	72	10,951.59	203	42	161	23,794.22
Oklahoma.....	1,805	162,797.67	368	36,000.77	278	154	124	12,709.79
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	37	32	5	560.00
Cheyenne and Arap-aho.....	154	19,434.98	15	2,673.49	47	23	24	2,523.50
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	94	10,835.79	17	2,213.74	42	20	22	2,184.87
Pawnee.....	62	7,378.38	28	2,281.51	34	12	22	2,677.70
Ponca.....	75	5,225.01	27	3,223.36	45	35	10	520.00
Sac and Fox.....	114	11,923.86	29	3,727.07	27	8	19	1,903.80
Seger.....	37	4,117.77	1	160.00	15	12	3	480.00
Seneca.....	557	35,098.46	184	12,061.08	13	4	9	656.82
Shawnee.....	504	41,592.40	19	2,130.00	18	8	10	1,203.10
Oregon.....	313	23,552.75	72	6,643.62	26	15	11	840.00
Klamath.....	33	4,952.27	3	482.72	4	1	3	400.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	1	.....	1	80.00
Siletz.....	20	1,378.78	8	642.72	12	11	1	80.00
Umatilla.....	242	14,714.61	46	3,246.89	9	3	6	280.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,834	324,910.92	307	55,956.44	307	49	258	42,709.70
Cheyenne River.....	180	50,199.84	22	3,831.86	14	.....	14	2,763.82
Crow Creek.....	63	9,896.76	46	7,403.97	49	6	43	6,560.17
Lower Brule.....	69	18,847.15	6	1,050.00	6	.....	6	1,515.26
Pine Ridge.....	520	99,046.49	153	31,546.32	215	34	181	30,488.34
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	59	10,097.54	5	.....	5	782.11
Sisseton.....	138	12,836.11	7	756.75	16	9	7	440.00
Yankton.....	513	55,359.32	14	1,270.00	2	.....	2	160.00

¹ Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., L., 353).

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182, as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Con.*

States and superintend- encies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	De- nied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	223	17,834.59	262	20,906.01	15	7	8	665.74
Colville.....	53	4,276.30	2	160.00	5	.....	5	405.74
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	35	3,242.50	.....	.....	3	2	1	160.00
Taholah.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	5	5	.....	.....
Yakima.....	117	8,067.43	255	20,348.26	2	.....	2	100.00
Wisconsin.....	1,152	48,811.70	209	11,114.19	91	4	87	4,960.75
Hayward.....	4	373.04	.....	.....	3	1	2	240.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	6	458.10	8	2	6	458.10
La Pointe.....	74	5,831.53	15	1,410.54	32	1	31	2,406.21
Oneida.....	1,045	40,629.69	187	9,165.55	34	.....	34	848.62
Red Cliff.....	19	1,266.30	1	80.00	14	.....	14	1,007.82
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	37	3,907.98	36	2,241.65	12	1	11	985.45

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
Total.....	9,894	1,114,878.25

TABLE 30.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	500	25,809.52	8,485	504,334.57
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....	.....	.....	1,865	52,761.09

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of inter-married whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 31.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	278	25,936
Total, 1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	27	4,218
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	40
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	2	80
Seneca, Okla.....	17	1,378
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	-160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	248
La Pointe, Wis.....	23	1,830
Red Cliff, Wis.....	14	1,008

TABLE 32.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	461	.....
1916.....	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910.....	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906.....	1	400	.....	.....

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 33.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1915 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.					
Total.....			1,809,001	\$1,253,981	\$19,597,112		2,184,164	\$1,056,684	\$4,242,444	\$2,238,032
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.		80	124						
New York: New York Agency.....	Oil (barrels) ² Gas (cu. ft.) ²	9,248			15,746 6,533	774		1,900	1,679	
Oklahoma.....			1,748,681	1,232,547	19,544,280	320,429,109	2,153,392	1,044,660	4,240,757	2,237,521
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.		480		134					
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas.		8,638	5,440			9,989	1,212		1,058
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).		714,673	17,853	5,251,484	1,351,398	227,733	14,690	973,888	2,069,160
	Gas.				45,552	(⁵)	900,000		123,997	
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.		6,700	2,125						
Pawnee.....	do.		19,548	21,438						
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).		1,040	6,104	7,81,813	(⁵)	64,000	35,595	1,844	18,743
	Gas.		560	50	71,490	(⁵)	1,040	738	21,357	
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).		35,305	847,983			24,833	26,352	651	
Shawnee.....	do.		1,868	8280	177					2,954
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).	do.		744,240	9,958,622	10,654,591	23,988,862	706,164	876,665	2,897,007	110,606
	Gas.		(⁵)	(⁵)	269,459	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	51,558	
	Coal (tons).		7,737	2,639	30,550	212,069	6,752	2,055	15,894	
	Miscellaneous.		98,042	59,827	2,336	(⁵)	101,745	41,507		
	Asphalt (tons) ² .		38,736,775	6104,186	3,181,022	(⁵)	106,296	40,736	154,127	
	do.		54,383	66,000	25,999	(⁵)	4,840	5,000		
Wyoming.....			60,240	21,410	30,553		30,772	10,124	8	511
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.		2,584	94,395		17,515	6,416	3,255		511
	Coal (tons).		1,048	1,502	207	(⁵)	514	313		
	Miscellaneous.		9,214	3,219		10180	93	14	8	
	Oil (barrels) ² .		1,163			(⁵)	20,409	4,037		
	Coal (tons) ² .		356,395	12,294	30,346	292	3,340	2,505		

¹ From 1913 to 1914.² Unallotted; all other allotted.³ For 1914.⁴ One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1915.⁵ Not reported.⁷ From 1911 to 1915.⁸ From 1912 to 1915.⁹ From 1907 to 1915.¹⁰ Lime; barrels.

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$775,883.57
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame cottage.....	945.70
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock.....	75,435.00
Moqui.....	Four cottages.....	2,985.15
Do.....	Eight day schools at Hoterville.....	5,145.07
Navajo—		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	18,622.50
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14,891.36
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14,517.28
Pima.....	Flour mill building.....	2,425.10
Do.....	Drilling two wells.....	936.60
Do.....	Laboratory building.....	12,213.25
Do.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,925.17
Do.....	Schoolhouses at Gila Bend, Cocklebur, and Chiu Chuischui.....	16,800.00
Rice Station.....	Stone domestic science building.....	1,573.00
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1,500.00
San Xavier.....	Day schoolhouses, Indian oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa.....	7,833.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	544.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25,300.00
California:		
Hoopa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1,850.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	11,575.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Frame warehouse.....	495.00
Do.....	Moving schoolhouse.....	700.00
Greenville.....	Heating plant.....	3,750.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1,552.54
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1,261.00
Do.....	Concreting bottom school dam reservoir.....	115.00
Tule River (Auberry, day).....	Frame cottage.....	1,168.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5,850.00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Steel water tower.....	1,990.00
Do.....	Addition to office building.....	2,139.00
Fort Lapwai.....	Frame barn.....	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7,055.00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	20,075.94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	2,424.63
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Brick gymnasium.....	11,433.28
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Pump house and water system.....	2,400.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	1,743.00
Fond du Lac.....	Steel tank.....	900.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	581.50
Do.....	Council hall.....	936.68
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	1,746.32
Do.....	Remodeling frame building for hospital.....	1,511.49
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,500.00
Do.....	Steam heating plant, schoolhouse.....	975.00
Pipestone.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,320.00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3,500.00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,466.67
Do.....	Two cottages and two school buildings at Old Piegan and Heart Butte.....	12,565.00
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	10,473.10
Do.....	Pryor School employees' quarters and laundry.....	2,794.00
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3,988.00
Fort Belknap.....	Two lavatory annexes.....	6,494.00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	3,355.59
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Installing boiler.....	1,925.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	4,000.00
Omaha.....	Remodeling employees' building.....	1,030.80
Santee.....	Hunka Creek steel bridge.....	1,603.00
Winnebago.....	Electric lighting.....	848.00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	8,692.85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,559.00
Do.....	Laundry equipment.....	1,830.00
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450.00
Do.....	Water system.....	1,000.00

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium.....	\$25,000.00
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Isleta.....	Day schoolhouse and quarters.....	10,055.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Laguna Sanatorium.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	3,500.00
Isleta.....	Sewer system and septic tank.....	1,354.71
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Two brick dormitories.....	19,600.00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	1,400.00
Mescalero.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Santa Fe.....	Brick and frame dairy barn.....	3,848.32
San Juan—		
Aneth day school.....	Stone dormitory and repair building.....	7,000.00
Toadlena day school.....	Two stone dormitories.....	18,000.00
North Carolina:		
Cherokee.....	Frame hospital.....	3,030.25
Do.....	Frame dining hall, kitchen and baker, and sleeping porches.....	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock.....	Cement walks.....	990.70
Turtle Mountain.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Do.....	Water system.....	4,090.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,735.00
Do.....	Two frame lavatory buildings.....	1,917.07
Cherokee, Orphan.....	Frame dormitory.....	13,565.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Dairy barn.....	1,775.00
Do.....	Water system.....	2,333.97
Do.....	Central heating plant.....	10,587.49
Chilocco.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium.....	Frame hospital and power house, water, sewer, and lighting system.....	48,954.00
Kiowa.....	Repair to hospital roof.....	558.30
Five Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters.....	2,022.96
Do.....	Frame laundry and lavatory building.....	3,500.00
Kiowa, Fort Sill School.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.....	Frame school buildings.....	10,307.00
Do.....	Frame laundry building.....	2,698.00
Do.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	4,065.00
Do.....	Acetylene gas lighting.....	1,156.62
Riverside School.....	Water system.....	3,542.60
Osage.....	Repairing buildings at Gray Horse.....	665.00
Do.....	Frame domestic science cottage.....	1,855.90
Ponca.....	Painting buildings.....	775.00
Oregon: Umatilla School.....	Water system.....	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Three frame cottages.....	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Frame cottage.....	3,997.60
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage at breeding station.....	1,334.25
Crow Creek.....	Cottage for field matron.....	1,205.30
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	3,139.94
Pierre.....	Brick mess hall.....	16,842.00
Do.....	Brick laundry.....	3,184.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame lavatory building.....	2,700.00
Rosebud.....	Frame warehouse.....	1,364.00
Do.....	Frame dining hall and coal shed.....	2,869.00
Do.....	Frame stallion barn.....	2,638.98
Do.....	Digging well.....	653.75
Do.....	Laundry building.....	2,898.00
Do.....	Three frame barns, Cut Meat, Ring Thunder, and Ashurst Hospital.....	999.00
Sisseton.....	One 2-story cottage.....	1,375.00
Yankton.....	Water and sewer system.....	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah.....	Water system.....	7,245.31
Washington:		
Spokane Agency.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,367.00
Tulalip.....	Frame quarters.....	2,650.00
Wisconsin:		
Oneida.....	Septic tank.....	1,720.00
Tomah.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	9,891.00
Do.....	Addition to band room.....	940.00

TABLE 35.—Buildings, etc., under construction on contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$260,731.83
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	¹ 18,000.00
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4,136.00
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	¹ 17,600.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1,990.00
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	¹ 5,431.18
San Xavier.....	Day school, Quajote and Vamori.....	¹ 9,546.00
California:		
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse No. 83 and quarters No. 87, Ukiah day school-house No. 63.....	3,374.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame hospital.....	12,125.00
Campo.....	Frame building for kitchen and dining room.....	510.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.	Superintendent's cottage.....	3,998.00
Montana:		
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5,500.00
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	21,250.00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18,947.00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878.00
Fort Peck.....	Steel water stand pipe.....	2,065.00
Tongue River.....	Spiral fire escapes.....	910.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Dairy barn.....	6,000.00
Santee.....	Drilling well.....	612.50
New Mexico:		
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos bridge.....	1,173.60
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital No. 48.....	¹ 12,806.00
Pima.....	Adobe school building at Gila Crossing and Maricopa.....	¹ 4,800.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Steam heating plant for dormitory.....	1,247.00
Do.....	Frame day school plant, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	¹ 5,600.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building No. 12.....	¹ 7,680.00
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	12,000.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.	Refrigerating plant.....	¹ 1,285.00
North Dakota: Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	¹ 10,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium.....	¹ 14,916.08
Chilocco.....	Fire escape.....	793.00
Seger.....	Frame office building.....	3,010.59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4,885.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Cement block dairy barn.....	5,550.00
Crow creek.....	Frame hospital.....	13,117.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	4,850.00
Do.....	Three steel bridges.....	2,743.00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1,700.00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouses.....	1,535.00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	¹ 8,000.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,849.00
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,190.00
Yankton.....	Cement walks.....	848.88
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.	Frame employees' quarters.....	9,780.00

¹ Cost to June 30, 1916.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, mules, swine, poultry).	Horses (horses, mules, poultry).	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Total value.	Value mis-cellaneous.	Num-ber horses, mules, and jacks.	Num-ber stallions and heifers.	Num-ber cows and bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaugh-tered.
						Stallions and jacks.	Cows and heifers.	Steers.							
Arizona.	Total, 1916.....	\$28,824,439	\$487,516	\$174,736	\$7,344	\$5,382	202,784	67,502	\$634,445	\$37,685	2,267	43	7,439	724	\$2,583,069
	1915.....	27,166,323	442,056	159,528	147,319	9,423	187,606	63,948	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623
	1914.....	24,444,444	490,282	215,616	145,038	10,772	186,995	64,581	1,508,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
	1913.....	22,777,075		438,908	233,586	25,224	160,127	63,392	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
	1912.....	22,238,242	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	265,114	(*)	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
	1911.....	17,971,209		530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
	1900.....	353,387		530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
	1890.....	8,187,818		530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
		6,384,441		443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	1,588,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633
		6,627,891	34,731	55,786	17,441	2,319	46,883	18,519	33,463	10,370	11	2	200	104	1,138,519
California.	Camp Verde.....	1,015	165	30	20				2,465					150	(*)
	Colorado River.....	65,010	815	137	150	30	7,680	176	1,000					45,000	21,250
	Fort Apache.....	585,825	10,500	4,085	2,800	1	6,769	1,277						2,500	200
	Tribal.....	20,000							930	930				1,500	180
	Havasupai.....	13,620	245	362	310	6	125	30							
	Kalab.....	18,600		25			450								
	Tribal.....	23,400					200		10,500						
	Leupp.....	534,750	3,000	3,400	3,000	(*)	2,100	650						24,900	39,400
	Moqui.....	646,595	3,550	4,150	2,000		2,000	5,000	11,450					15	17,060
	Navajo.....	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(*)	9,880	13,781	(*)	11,830	9,340				25	918,000
Indian Territory.	Pima.....	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	2,650					25	24,030
	Salt River.....	66,119	2,262	802	818	49	477	167	1,550					9,580	1,495
	San Carlos.....	98,265	900	2,595	900	2	1,381	223	1,550					11,031	3,200
	Tribal.....	121,960					42	1,955							
	San Xavier.....	460,582	5,662	4,890	(*)	121	8,200	196	980					72,590	8,330
	Truxton Canon.....	52,290		100	143		249	(*)	100	100				10	10,188
	Tribal.....	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,096	1,000	15,599					21	46,948
	Western Navajo.....	479,282	27,765	2,336	2,025	33	2,884	1,039	350						
		47,655	2,030	525	200		100	6							
	Bishop.....	20,965	1,895	35	51	1	203	14							
	Campo.....	398	72	6			1	10							145

Fort Bidwell.....	20,000	355	160	174	13	40	8	2	9,080	64	3	1	1,435	80
Fort Yuma.....	39,845	4,695	17	200	.....	65	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,825	4,825
Greenville.....	5,000	500	25	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6,790	1,040
Hoopa Valley.....	66,450	4,950	160	110	91	300	386	914	1,950	.....	.....	.....	8,416	1,515
Malki.....	41,718	1,662	231	205	5	389	89	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,444	.....
Pala.....	64,776	4,248	385	347	1	362	83	10	23	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	51,076	1,700	189	168	1	201	104	7	.....	4	.....	13	5,243	1,049
Soboba.....	83,619	4,498	293	350	1	758	305	17	11	519	1	.....	5,710	345
Tule River.....	13 37,780	1,360	310	200	10	450	40	7	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	197,298	610	1,089	416	56	2,125	400	178	7,253	3,353	115	30	.....	3,199
Southern Ute.....	12 25,215	610	489	.....	5	125	.....	2	1,915	618	115	6	(17)	(17)
Ute Mountain.....	156,863	30	600	416	30	2,000	400	78	5,338	2,735	24	.....	.....	3,199
Tribal.....	15,220	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	4,100	600	20	.....	.....	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,500
Idaho.....	757,437	17,471	7,570	2,213	173	7,976	1,255	170	182	23,908	90	70	65,126	6,395
Coeur d'Alene.....	133,760	9,450	1,312	(4)	13	1,190	135	20	182	5,140	90	43	17,750	3,690
Fort Hall.....	286,579	1,253	2,158	2,213	35	4,890	820	82	.....	14,918	.....	23	47,376	2,705
Tribal.....	60,060	.....	.....	.....	125	11,026	300	68	.....	3,550	27	194	(17)	(17)
Fort Lapwai.....	277,038	6,738	4,100	.....	.....	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	8,280	980	70	70	4	2	.....	.....	1,359	74	10	.....	275	415
Kansas.....	260,564	26,329	840	349	10	653	824	14	.....	10,995	303	65	740	230
Kickapoo.....	165,764	20,279	557	177	6	353	324	6	.....	4,858	48	32	740	230
Potawatomi.....	94,800	6,050	283	172	4	300	500	8	.....	6,137	255	33	.....	.....
Michigan: Mackinac.....	17,955	2,005	45	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	349,759	28,180	985	1,108	46	1,689	526	149	398	11,158	18	74	14,780	8,897
Fond du Lac.....	34,440	2,820	28	74	.....	125	2	.....	10	3,160	.....	16	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	310	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	31,144	1,094	175	125	20	120	80	5	60	2,210	25	3	1	.....
Nett Lake.....	4,900	100	15	28	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	2,315	455	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	150,810	7,111	322	431	8	385	194	54	173	2,314	18	14	14,750	8,897
White Earth.....	125,840	16,290	425	450	16	1,050	250	90	155	3,474	19	5	(17)	(17)

¹ Includes some tribal stock also.

² Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,121,412.

³ Difference over last year due partly to number of Indian ponies reported.

⁴ Unknown.

⁵ Included with horses and mules.

⁶ Included with cows and heifers.

⁷ Includes calves.

⁸ Wild stallions.

⁹ 1915 report.

¹⁰ Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.

¹¹ 2,900 mares erroneously reported last year.

¹² Includes colts.

¹³ Former estimate too high as to value.

¹⁴ 1915 report should show only 190.

¹⁵ 1915 report should show only 113.

¹⁶ Overestimated last year.

¹⁷ No record.

¹⁸ 1915 report including stock purchased.

TABLE 36. — Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.					Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.				
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, and swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous, and mules.	Number horses, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Montana.....	\$4,312,241	\$45,846	21,209	10,588	478	42,608	12,562	996	10,914	\$61,592	\$400	197	14	109	192	\$427,610	\$26,595
Blackfeet.....	1,043,000		10,200	(²)	10	11,500	4,500	150	7,500	6,085						267,190	7,175
Tribal.....	181,836		30		55	2,633		84				30			30		
Crow.....	418,495	3,402	2,863	2,413	134	2,908	1,082	34	14	10,775	74			9		23,476	2,665
Tribal.....	760,200					8,084	3,505	272		9,828					100		
Flathead.....	647,955	33,880	2,355	1,410	143	4,944	955	129	2,500	20,537		70	4	100	3	85,730	10,105
Tribal.....	4,762					75		3									
Fort Belknap.....	206,362	2,650	2,000	(²)	12	1,919		28		7,392			8		28	8,000	
Tribal.....	115,392					1,800		88									
Fort Peck.....	436,454	4,739	2,261	2,465	36	1,895	520	43	900	2,945		17			6		
Tongue River.....	499,675	1,175	1,500	4,300	80	6,200	2,000	140		1,420	400	6	2			43,214	6,650
Tribal.....	38,110					80		25		2,610					25		
Nebraska.....	396,753	53,959	2,118	1,140	3	470	112	28	45	17,326	2,016	81		36			
Omaha.....	216,555	34,555	1,050	700	3	250		20	45	9,976	2,016	54		1			
Santee.....	39,488	9,284	218	140		50	112			6,350		22		35			
Winnebago.....	140,710	10,120	850	300		170		2		1,000		5					
Nevada.....	345,549	6,368	4,868	1,274	15	2,642	1,761	42	8	36,200		14	1	555	20	13,500	6,861
Fallon.....	10,217	576	96	92		2										588	54
Fort McDermitt.....	9,010	100	290	(²)		2			8							450	
Moapa River.....	4,330	280	70	25						135		2				124	174
Nevada.....	17,485	307	307	(²)	2	143	20			285		1		4		1,062	250
Walker River.....	33,080	830	147	183	7	3,286	77	25		730		5	1			(⁶)	(⁶)
Tribal.....	30,450					7,465				31,650				499	20		
Western Shoshone.....	205,677	282	958	974	4	1,719	1,664	17		3,400		6		52		8,276	5,783
Reno, special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000			25										3,000	600
New Mexico.....	4,034,733	20,354	22,361	19,675	1,119	18,061	4,016	679	586,117	64,660	2,096	19		1,000	52	142,631	80,260
Jicarilla.....	79,212	112	1,305	(²)	50	300	35	8	7,600							14,335	970
Tribal.....	118,533	40	17			1,563		40	8,301	62,870		17		1,000	42		

Mescalero.....	109,050	300	530	1,300	47	100	10	3	8,215										10,400
Tribal.....	67,320	27				1,200	500	64											
Pueblo Bonito.....	644,450	2,200	5,200	5,000	305	2,200	500	50	146,000										
Tribal.....	1,856								313										
Pueblo day schools.....	907,326	7,066	3,852	3,000	8,177	6,838	1,209	394	76,388										81,996
San Juan.....	1,722,596	5,296	911,000	910,000	9,600	4,960	2,012	80	283,300										(^e)
Zuni.....	384,390	5,340	430	375	40	900	250	40	56,000										35,900
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	50,125	13,250	105	25		500	300	25	250	695	115	3							6,505
North Dakota.....	1,806,983	14,063	11,608	6,411	160	10,478	4,390	387	400	71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25				51,545
Fort Berthold.....	486,985	975	3,894	(^e)	43	2,227	1,240	73											
Fort Totten.....	275,450	7,400	1,500	1,000	6	325													42,695
Standing Rock.....	4,832,998	2,138	5,212	5,011	101	7,276	2,950	289		71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25				8,850
Turtle Mountain.....	191,600	3,550	1,002	400	10	650	200	25	400										
Oklahoma.....	1,662,749	62,686	5,517	1,703	43	5,567	5,683	122	26	109,360	2,607	555	1	434	22				180,042
Cantonment.....	51,039	579	535	165	6	70	10	2	18	13,280	47	88							(^e)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	124,923	2,981	866	253	23	201	51	10		23,488	105	153							(^e)
Kiowa.....	300,000	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)											(^e)
Osage 10.....	710,685	14,180	1,202	412	6	3,281	5,000	83		44,715	1,620	137	1	378	22				119,630
Otoe.....	37,905	1,055	232	160		45													260
Pawnee 10.....	35,340	2,760	131	124	3	175				3,414		22							695
Ponca.....	40,333	1,883	302	91		47	2			10,253	700	63							20
Red Moon.....	17,708	381	206	39		17				2,340	00	16							648
Sac and Fox.....	62,998	4,518	318	45		114				3,185	45	19							842
Seger 10.....	51,161	1,596	383	150	2	100	10	1	1	4,675	30	30							1,307
Seneca.....	152,045	21,155	815			835	550	8											5
Shawnee.....	78,612	11,598	527	264	3	682	60	8	4	3,980		27							56,665
Oregon.....	863,975	3,985	12,606	1,007	75	11,826	1,285	97	950	8,575	150	54							108,680
Klamath.....	745,720	2,095	11,016	900	30	10,950	1,200	72		2,770	150	11							87,560
Roseburg.....	11,25,000	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)										(^e)
Silet.....	16,360	1,200	85	60		130	25	4	950										
Umatilla.....	11,35,000	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)										(^e)
Warm Springs 12.....	35,265	690	1,505	47	29	740	60	16		5,805		43							21,120
Tribal.....	6,630				16	6		5											1,720

¹ Overestimated last year.
² Included with horses and mules.
³ Includes calves.
⁴ 1915 report including stock purchased.
⁵ Includes colts.
⁶ No record.
⁷ Lost many.
⁸ Difference from last year partly due to number of Indian ponies reported.
⁹ 1915 census.
¹⁰ As reported.
¹¹ Estimated.
¹² Many died during winter.

Wisconsin.....	431,780	22,734	1,744	797	21	1,715	313	37	22	34,069	1,169	177	1	70	13,228	5,108
Grand Rapids.....	56,095	1,645	250	260	1	10	5	1		15,220	220	110		6	268	283
Hayward.....	14,820	630	70	75	3	135	12	16		1,319	79	9		8	5,210	
Keshena.....	62,348	5,157	8 333	153		192	120	4	22	2,800		1		2		
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,295	390	75	70	3	35		2		210		14	1	2		
Laona.....	7,890	320	60	70	12	2						1		2		
La Pointe.....	123,662	7,942	132	157	2	308	176	12		11,170	850	33		33	7,750	4,825
Oneda.....	137,440	6,040	810	(*)		1,008				1,200	20	5		7		
Red Cliff.....	5,260	610	14	12		25		2		1,900		4		412		
Wyoming.....	540,963	890	882	1,892	132	6,852	1,733	244	200	24,757	45	127	8	21	47,000	15,000
Shoshone.....	321,540	890	882	1,892	110	3,019	1,000	80	200	20,007	45	127	8	4 21	47,000	15,000
Tribal.....	219,423				22	3,833	733	164		4,750				50		

1 Includes calves.
 2 Decrease due to issue of patents in fee; stock not included.
 3 Decrease from 1915 due to epidemic.
 4 Many died during winter.
 5 Included with horses and mules.
 6 Erroneously reported last year.
 7 No record.
 8 Includes ponies.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total.....	\$35,407,121	\$3,562,907	\$1,272,334	\$18,452	\$14,128,596	\$1,882,058	\$1,289,870	\$13,252,904
Arizona.....	2,779,915	271,083	193,530	350	52,867	345,673	35,821	1,880,591
Camp Verde.....	19,850	15,010	275					4,565
Colorado River ¹	220,774	6,400	6,370		36,657	12,900		158,449
Fort Apache.....	237,486	35,398	13,925			12,881	20,717	154,565
Havasupai.....	7,849	2,642	246		5	1,445		3,511
Kaibab.....	5,820	1,835	50					3,935
Leupp.....	78,791	13,050	6,445		3,650	4,295		51,351
Moqui.....	175,600	35,275	23,510			3,725		108,090
Navajo.....	471,044	51,026	23,500			10,900	3,204	382,414
Phoenix.....	551,662		69,704					481,958
Pima.....	243,662	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station.....	99,015		4,525					94,490
Salt River.....	45,072	4,350	3,490			8,025		29,207
San Carlos.....	296,274	83,160	5,000			164,870	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	37,623	12,110						25,513
Truxton Canon.....	127,812	2,820	6,325					118,667
Western Navajo.....	162,175	4,570	6,090			34,750		116,765
California.....	912,124	65,703	45,665	275	4,475	86,262	5,118	704,626
Bishop.....	32,707	1,280	110	125		590		30,602
Campo.....	10,330	1,875	225					8,230
Digger.....	8,824	8,824						
Fort Bidwell.....	103,595		370	150				103,075
Fort Yuma.....	83,200	800						82,400
Greenville.....	49,878		4,520					45,358
Hoopa Valley.....	78,225	4,900	12,800			8,750	1,550	50,225
Malki.....	17,615	14,385	110		1,800			1,320
Pala.....	31,980	13,210	1,505		2,600	4,310		10,355
Round Valley.....	70,997	2,669	645				3,340	64,343
Sherman Institute.....	362,508		24,215			62,441		275,852
Soboba.....	46,374	15,729	1,165			10,171		19,309
Tule River.....	15,891	2,031			75		228	13,557
Colorado.....	92,161	39,813	2,453		2,100	2,900		44,895
Southern Ute.....	63,553	16,673	1,850		2,100			42,930
Ute Mountain.....	28,608	23,140	603			2,900		1,965
Florida: Seminole.....	75	75						
Idaho.....	454,437	80,819	40,706		16,991	74,778	1,570	239,573
Coeur d'Alene.....	63,399	49,906	1,725			910	570	10,288
Fort Hall.....	232,052	30,913	16,431		16,991	14,352		153,365
Fort Lapwai.....	158,986		22,550			59,516	1,000	75,920
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	89,996	350	83,350					6,296
Kansas.....	568,676	9,350	24,533			127,818		406,975
Haskell Institute.....	475,072		24,358			120,589		330,125
Kickapoo.....	79,381		175			7,229		71,977
Potawatomi.....	14,223	9,350						4,873
Michigan.....	224,327	11,825						212,502
Mackinac.....	2,385	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	221,942	11,515						210,427
Minnesota.....	771,582	152,072	78,119			4,089	7,116	530,186
Cass Lake.....	19,284							19,284
Fond du Lac.....	36,888	7,525	25,124			80		4,160
Grand Portage.....	7,790	7,440					350	
Leech Lake.....	103,607	36,019	2,219					65,369
Nett Lake.....	50,548	25,540	2,575				271	22,162
Pipestone.....	164,418	5,975						158,443
Red Lake.....	126,499	19,505	23,830			4,009	6,495	72,660
Vermillion Lake.....	56,975							56,975
White Earth.....	205,572	50,068	24,371					131,133

¹ Includes Fort Mojave.² Includes \$151,000, value stock.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,112,201	\$373,028	\$65,957	\$1,151	\$150,190	\$101,235	\$18,560	\$402,080
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417	.....	.....	6,225	.....	108,934
Crow.....	331,151	126,766	20,835	.....	62,617	27,500	900	92,533
Flathead.....	167,931	73,883	1,125	.....	73,889	800	12,660	574
Fort Belknap.....	154,508	53,027	2,450	.....	7,684	34,510	2,000	54,837
Fort Peck ¹	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151	.....	14,736	.....	73,092
Tongue River.....	123,614	27,900	2,140	.....	1,000	17,464	3,000	72,110
Nebraska.....	439,061	71,641	38,945	.....	.....	20,180	.....	308,295
Genoa.....	309,315	.....	6,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,840
Omaha.....	27,520	7,340	.....	.....	.....	20,180	.....	.....
Santee.....	30,418	29,968	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Winnebago.....	71,808	34,333	32,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250
Nevada.....	316,346	50,014	22,241	29	2,830	37,526	.....	203,706
Carson.....	124,765	1,883	19,861	.....	.....	26,886	.....	76,135
Fallon.....	17,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,440
Fort McDermitt.....	17,871	3,948	880	.....	70	3,740	.....	9,233
Moapa River.....	5,195	400	495	.....	135	.....	.....	4,165
Nevada.....	77,580	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,980
Walker River.....	18,585	13,885	.....	.....	2,075	.....	.....	2,625
Western Shoshone.....	54,231	20,648	1,005	.....	550	6,900	.....	25,128
Reno, special agent.....	679	650	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,430,501	84,072	51,488	.....	11,795	140,240	23,339	1,119,567
Albuquerque.....	291,047	9,220	8,925	.....	.....	30,787	.....	242,115
Jicarilla.....	141,896	33,404	5,807	.....	.....	16,340	10,889	75,456
Mescalero.....	136,862	14,698	2,364	.....	.....	15,005	11,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,802	(²)	615	.....	.....	9,040	.....	136,147
Pueblo day schools.....	139,972	1,750	16,254	.....	.....	13,468	.....	109,500
San Juan.....	204,170	25,000	6,120	.....	.....	26,500	800	145,750
Santa Fe.....	219,142	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	216,417
Zuni.....	151,610	.....	8,678	.....	11,795	29,100	.....	102,037
New York Agency.....	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	119,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	358	119,247
North Dakota.....	990,765	172,688	74,833	313	.....	112,516	.....	630,415
Bismarck.....	82,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,638
Fort Berthold.....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313	.....	25,993	.....	8,050
Fort Totten.....	200,539	7,979	6,410	.....	.....	4,410	.....	181,740
Standing Rock ¹	336,209	81,878	29,900	.....	.....	48,108	.....	176,623
Turtle Mountain.....	82,086	32,618	18,786	.....	.....	2,845	.....	27,837
Wahpeton.....	208,465	5,818	17,960	.....	.....	31,160	.....	153,527
Oklahoma.....	3,083,322	186,017	118,579	100	.....	270,410	.....	2,508,216
Cantonment.....	109,005	6,710	1,400	100	.....	64,185	.....	37,610
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	390,482	23,439	4,057	.....	.....	87,984	.....	275,002
Chilocco.....	642,441	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,941
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,035	50,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	613,296	35,650	53,250	.....	.....	88,323	.....	436,073
Osage.....	219,184	36,315	1,150	.....	.....	8,000	.....	173,719
Otoe.....	61,545	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,145
Pawnee.....	129,655	25,569	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,786
Ponca.....	92,809	16,410	300	.....	.....	5,508	.....	70,591
Red Moon.....	70,635	1,930	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,521
Sac and Fox.....	55,386	14,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,961
Seger.....	104,727	4,834	2,852	.....	.....	1,420	.....	95,621
Seneca.....	23,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,423
Shawnee.....	106,240	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,540

¹ 1915 report.

² Included with school.

³ Increase in land value.

⁴ Value land not included.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$393,509		\$236			\$14,990		\$378,283
Armstrong Male Academy.	56,856							56,856
Bloomfield Seminary.	1,177							1,177
Cherokee Orphan School.	47,843							47,843
Collins Institute.	14,150							14,150
Euchee Boarding School.	47,755					11,455		36,300
Eufaula Boarding School.	36,070		125			3,535		32,410
Jones Male Academy.	31,210							31,210
Mekuskey Male Academy.	55,388							55,388
Nuyaka Boarding School.	33,426		111					33,315
Tuskahoma Female Academy.	38,830							38,830
Wheelock Female Academy.	30,804							30,804
Oregon.	755,934	\$17,772	29,957	\$30	\$9,320	111,945	\$35,560	551,350
Klamath.	170,826	7,211	2,305		9,320	17,075	24,290	110,655
Roseburg.	2,200	2,120		30			50	
Salem.	349,800		22,807			191,820		235,173
Siletz.	17,057	5,871	1,645					9,541
Umatilla.	120,530	300	1,200				650	118,380
Warm Springs.	95,521	2,270	2,000			3,050	10,600	77,601
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	544,965		25,930			101,400		417,635
South Dakota.	3,022,649	648,184	281,054	5,870	27,700	243,080	379,706	1,437,055
Canton Asylum.	146,626		146,626					
Cheyenne River.	375,975	212,122	40,435	4,845	1,200	16,610		100,763
Crow Creek.	118,575	41,767	3,070	225		10,868		60,645
Flandreau.	249,806	6,625	4,300			56,015		182,866
Lower Brule.	121,097	56,442	6,275			8,850		49,530
Pierre.	245,201		7,145		26,500	45,325		166,231
Pine Ridge.	880,540	176,148	20,290	500		18,503	2,379,631	285,468
Rapid City.	261,239	4,415	5,090			62,999		188,735
Rosebud.	414,290	88,205	46,381	300		23,910	75	255,419
Sisseton.	82,940	20,945	442					61,553
Springfield.	30,518							30,518
Yankton.	97,842	41,515	1,000					55,327
Utah.	395,136	291,201	3,285		34,328	6,700	4,600	55,022
Shivwits.	9,355	230	145					8,980
Uintah and Ouray.	380,038	290,971	3,140		34,328	6,700	4,600	40,299
Salt Lake City, special agent.	5,743							5,743
Washington.	1,675,445	785,295	58,598	575		62,019	50,297	718,661
Colville.	¹ 830,717	² 707,607	4,968	575		56,229	35,259	26,079
Cushman.	439,056	2,550	11,000					425,509
Neah Bay.	8,920	4,375						4,545
Spokane.	72,262	17,047	32,700				6,850	15,665
Taholah.	20,661		800				750	19,111
Tulalip.	205,177	29,866	6,405					168,906
Yakima.	98,649	23,850	2,725			5,790	7,438	58,846

¹ 1915 report.² Includes timber reserve.³ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,383,650	\$37,052	\$25,921	\$775		\$28,437	\$709,825	\$581,640
Grand Rapids.....	790					790		
Hayward.....	121,795	2,240	5,000			20,010	27	94,518
Keshena.....	¹ 860,096	25,305	12,306			5,387	² 709,558	107,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	79,478	750	1,370					77,358
Laona.....	1,600	1,225	375					
La Pointe.....	8,212	7,042	175	775		180	40	
Oneida.....	63,756		1,460					62,296
Red Cliff.....	3,620	490	540			2,070	200	320
Tomah.....	184,606		4,695					179,911
Wittenberg.....	59,697							59,697
Wyoming:Shoshone.	384,084	163,103	6,615		\$16,525	4,670	18,000	174,371
State totals....	21,547,047	3,511,292	1,272,334	9,468	329,121	1,882,058	1,289,870	13,252,904
Miscellaneous.....	13,860,074	51,615		8,984	13,799,475			
Warehouses.....	¹ 2,884	¹ 2,884						
Liquor suppression.....	¹ 650	¹ 650						
Allotting service.....	¹ 8,984			¹ 8,984				
Irrigation service (cost).....	13,799,475				13,799,475			
Indian Office.....	48,081	48,081						

¹ 1915 report.

² \$502,475 value lumber, etc., in 1915 report not shown.

TABLE 38.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total indi- vidual and tribal prop- erty.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, ex- clusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superin- tendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, imple- ments, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, ex- clusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1916.....	\$633,418,402	\$427,097,647	\$349,073,600	\$11,093,545	\$16,101,825	\$12,635,814	\$4,860,244	\$33,332,619	\$225,720,815	\$105,815,540	\$75,624,227	\$44,281,048
1915.....	635,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,931,639	434,572,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,937,402	3,769,936	24,776,492	252,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,987	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	22,998,965	244,424,088	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,533
1911.....	623,134,254	380,834,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,994	41,843,830
Arizona.....	52,719,923	12,583,155	4,045,890	7,000	8,551	354,225	356,200	7,811,289	40,136,768	27,926,893	12,076,700	133,175
Camp Verde.....	2,190	2,190			200	175	800	1,015				
Colorado River.....	5,468,091	697,697	593,200		4,557	25,500	7,800	66,910	4,770,124	4,687,500	22,500	60,124
Fort Apache.....	9,726,338	551,025				1,700	12,500	536,825	9,175,313	5,567,402	3,595,000	12,911
Havasapai.....	49,720	19,020				3,700	900	14,420	30,700	30,700		
Kaibab.....	221,578	20,850				2,050	200	18,600	200,728	177,328	23,400	
Leupp.....	1,370,590	559,250				3,500	21,000	534,750	811,340	481,340		
Moqui.....	716,595	4,565,044				53,000	17,000	646,595	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	17,356,903	1,063,125	1,386,900		3,794	56,000	45,000	4,481,255	12,791,859	5,291,859	7,500,000	
Pima.....	2,557,595	897,159	767,440			35,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	3,857,722	50,000	
Salt River.....	1,225,109	126,865				20,500	31,000	78,219	327,950	327,950	725,210	38,570
San Carlos.....	5,900,847	897,159				21,600	7,000	98,265	3,403,120	2,639,340	110,099	1,500
San Xavier.....	3,529,985	1,225,109				123,000	115,000	467,582	111,599	110,099	129,090	21,570
Truxton Canon.....	2,122,531	2,010,932	1,298,350	7,000		2,500	2,800	15,458	975,640	824,980		
Western Navajo.....	996,398	20,758				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
California.....	8,798,131	4,901,248	2,143,723	1,915,000	29,802	232,146	105,748	474,829	3,856,886	2,907,854	920,300	28,732
Bishop.....	401,466	321,466	255,200		111	10,000	8,500	47,655	80,000	80,000		
Campo.....	122,219	56,180				33,695	1,520	20,965	66,039	65,839	200	
Digger.....	13,954	8,877	6,400			1,930	8,500	100	5,077	5,077		
Fort Bidwell.....	379,621	359,621	275,000	40,000		15,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	8,000	773
Fort Yuma.....	770,218	703,445	641,600		1,121	4,000	4,000	39,845	66,773	58,000		
Greenville.....	223,848	223,848	196,320		6,328	10,000	4,000	7,200	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Hoopa Valley.....	2,623,956	2,014,498	118,000	1,800,000	12,548	12,000	5,500	66,450	42,917	2,014,035		
Maki.....	2,111,852	97,817				31,400	23,000	54,801	99,283	98,783	500	
Pala.....	379,839	280,556	181,155			31,900	13,200	51,076	2,821	320		
Round Valley.....	666,451	663,630	470,048	75,000	8,657	23,875	7,503	85,683	370,400	359,800	10,600	2,501
Soboba.....	492,393	121,993				23,875	12,425	85,683	523,000	67,000	456,000	
Tule River.....	572,317	49,317			1,037	9,000	1,500	37,780	177,220	162,000	15,220	
Colorado.....	776,846	599,626	237,920	4,000	151,628	11,000	8,000	187,078				
Southern Ute.....	344,432	344,432	237,920	4,000	53,297	11,000	8,000	30,215	177,220	162,000	15,220	
Ute Mountain.....	432,414	255,194			98,331			156,863				

Florida: Seminole.....	115,846	4,100	10,668,000	127,500	297,993	359,000	173,000	4,100	111,746	111,746	4,100	111,746	2,427,707	916,332	1,273,760	237,615
Idaho.....	14,765,577	12,337,870	10,668,000	127,500	297,993	359,000	173,000	4,100	111,746	111,746	4,100	111,746	2,427,707	916,332	1,273,760	237,615
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,700,958	2,497,358	1,893,165	100,000	177,433	160,000	30,000	136,760	293,600	293,600	71,662	11,200	210,738	520,060	14,170	14,170
Fort Hall.....	2,066,472	3,803,372	3,394,455	27,500	116,022	114,000	108,000	289,038	1,260,900	1,260,900	726,670	520,060	14,170	520,060	14,170	14,170
Fort Lapwai.....	6,908,147	6,034,940	5,480,380	27,500	116,022	114,000	108,000	289,038	1,260,900	1,260,900	726,670	520,060	14,170	520,060	14,170	14,170
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	741,013	54,306	.....	.....	25,526	18,000	2,500	8,280	686,707	686,707	313,187	375	375	375	375	375
Kansas.....	3,973,789	3,765,688	2,817,106	.....	243,669	271,404	82,955	350,554	208,101	208,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,101
Kickapoo.....	2,065,487	1,978,242	1,475,606	.....	122,513	153,404	60,955	165,764	87,245	87,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,245
Potawatomi.....	1,908,302	1,787,446	1,341,500	.....	121,156	118,000	42,000	184,790	120,856	120,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,856
Michigan.....	379,193	379,193	166,756	82,694	58,213	28,500	15,700	27,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills ⁶	7,775	7,775	1,200	.....	.....	5,500	700	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MacInnac.....	371,418	371,418	165,556	82,694	58,213	28,500	15,700	27,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	18,051,254	8,986,505	5,885,772	221,500	522,374	1,010,350	278,250	483,259	9,064,749	1,140,849	1,140,849	1,142,803	6,781,077	.....	.....	6,781,077
Fond du Lac.....	1,273,745	696,534	444,500	52,500	129,094	33,000	3,000	34,440	577,211	577,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,211
Grand Portage.....	318,011	77,607	50,000	25,000	2,147	6100	650	310	240,404	240,404	32,000	16,000	192,404	.....	.....	192,404
Leech Lake.....	2,191,680	1,199,601	503,239	50,000	198,258	394,000	12,500	39,644	962,019	962,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962,019
Nett Lake.....	973,207	654,334	562,377	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	4,800	320,673	320,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,673
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	39,415	59,415	45,000	.....	.....	11,500	2,500	2,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	3,684,678	331,159	.....	.....	20,349	90,000	60,000	160,810	3,353,519	1,061,419	1,061,419	1,102,803	1,189,297	.....	.....	1,189,297
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	9,534,518	5,967,595	4,278,636	24,000	164,119	1,075,000	200,000	225,840	3,586,923	47,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,539,473
Montana.....	44,945,406	20,825,913	15,513,898	833,965	232,020	565,350	461,900	3,218,780	24,119,493	15,286,794	15,286,794	7,257,400	1,575,299	.....	.....	1,575,299
Blackfeet.....	7,839,318	4,709,288	3,354,644	.....	805	200,000	105,000	1,048,839	3,130,060	2,138,187	857,436	136,437	817,495	.....	.....	817,495
Crow.....	12,638,424	5,467,622	4,733,811	2,000	115,316	112,000	85,000	419,495	7,170,802	5,531,107	822,200	4,564,762	270,037	.....	.....	270,037
Flathead.....	10,626,043	4,518,244	4,218,245	752,500	74,544	140,000	10,000	647,955	6,107,799	4,132,000	4,564,762	270,037	.....	.....	.....	270,037
Fort Belknap.....	491,804	425,264	245,902	.....	7,540	613,000	19,000	204,362	4,233,400	3,899,600	3,307,392	26,468	.....	.....	.....	26,468
Fort Peck.....	4,773,907	4,466,493	3,775,065	79,465	12,259	65,350	137,900	390,454	307,414	307,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,414
Tongue River.....	4,342,420	1,172,462	586,231	.....	21,556	35,000	30,000	493,675	3,109,958	2,395,900	765,610	8,448	.....	.....	.....	8,448
Nebraska.....	11,794,135	11,398,957	9,932,279	.....	432,459	336,485	300,951	396,753	395,178	146,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,948
Omaha.....	4,612,906	4,439,278	3,675,300	.....	144,423	285,000	118,000	216,555	173,628	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,628
Santee.....	1,047,114	1,002,211	892,640	.....	55,083	11,000	4,000	39,488	44,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,903
Winnebago.....	6,134,115	5,957,468	5,364,339	.....	232,953	40,485	178,981	140,710	176,647	26,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,417
Nevada.....	2,835,355	1,444,811	996,410	8,000	3,921	68,700	49,181	318,599	1,350,544	1,337,594	42,450	10,500	.....	.....	.....	10,500
Fallon.....	147,247	144,247	125,180	.....	.....	7,000	1,850	10,217	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	63,630	35,390	63,630	.....	.....	5,200	3,650	11,010	8,240	8,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	162,780	162,780	157,000	.....	.....	800	550	4,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Data incomplete. 2 Includes \$2,121,412, tribal stock. 3 Includes tribal stock. 4 Overestimated last year. 5 As reported. 6 Timber on school land.

TABLE 38.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

	Total indi- vidual and tribal prop- erty.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, ex- clusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and superin- tendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, imple- ments, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, ex- clusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nevada—Continued.												
Nevada.....	\$677,865	\$26,365				\$6,280	\$2,200	\$17,885	\$651,500	\$639,500	\$12,000	(1)
Walker River.....	494,108	388,732	\$336,700		\$452	10,000	7,500	34,080	105,376	74,926	30,450	(1)
Western Shoshone.....	849,956	227,528				13,420	8,431	205,677	622,428	611,928		\$10,500
Reno, special agent.....	439,769	439,769	342,000	\$8,000	3,469	26,000	25,000	35,300				
New Mexico.												
New Mexico.....	22,679,261	6,970,203	878,332	1,230,000	104,862	672,060	197,925	3,887,024	15,709,058	10,742,622	4,877,929	88,507
Jicarilla.....	2,072,794	1,655,935	316,832	2 1,230,000	4,706	14,260	10,925	79,212	416,839	202,785	148,533	65,511
Mescalero.....	5,471,994	261,908			100,038	30,800	22,000	109,050	5,210,086	619,800	4,567,320	22,966
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,082,806	1,205,950	561,500					644,450	1,876,856	1,875,000	1,856	
Pueblo day schools.....	4,374,684	1,389,424			98	390,000	82,000	917,526	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	
San Juan.....	5,942,596	1,865,566				80,000	33,000	4,052,596	4,077,000	4,013,000	64,000	
Zuni.....	1,734,387	591,390				157,000	50,000	384,390	1,142,997	1,120,497	22,500	
New York: New York Agency												
New York: New York Agency.....	4,502,701	880			880				4,501,821	4,442,350		59,471
North Carolina: Cherokee....												
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	943,316	155,256			23,901	71,980	6,250	53,125	788,060	588,000	192,000	8,060
North Dakota.....												
North Dakota.....	27,832,520	23,869,116	20,592,743	250,000	261,840	608,425	296,625	1,859,483	3,963,401	2,346,946		1,616,458
Fort Berthold.....	4,698,553	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	2,100,116	1,157,784		9 2,332
Fort Totten.....	1,532,751	1,527,463	1,084,341		30,672	67,000	70,000	275,450	5,288			5,288
Standing Rock.....	16,970,286	15,112,286	13,561,613	250,000	160,175	187,000	88,000	865,498	1,858,000	1,189,162		668,838
Turtle Mountain.....	4,630,930	4,630,930	4,208,000		42,830	136,000	37,500	206,600				
Oklahoma.												
Oklahoma.....	255,853,409	216,072,794	196,803,852	64,112	7,985,952	3,253,094	1,156,142	6,809,042	39,780,615	17,694,688	1,717,000	20,368,927
Cantonment.....	1,074,039	1,074,039	787,500		87,000	83,500	65,000	51,039				(3)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,855,791	242,844	3,692,764		292,034	130,049	35,074	152,923	612,947			612,947
Five Civilized Tribes.....	191,439,625	164,054,701	157,942,380	(6)	6,112,411	130,049	35,074		27,384,834	617,665,345	1,717,000	8,002,489
Kiowa.....	19,589,017	13,963,852	13,919,010		374,812	815,000	385,000	300,000	3,595,165			3,595,165
Osage.....	23,499,692	16,379,407	8,499,769		306,755	1,386,000	406,000	5,780,883	7,120,265	11,993		7,108,292
Otoe.....	1,990,316	1,634,434	1,360,531	63,000	65,498	73,900	50,000	39,305	355,882	6,480		319,402
Pawnee.....	1,999,836	1,812,031	1,548,085		111,926	98,550	7,630	45,840	187,805			187,805
Ponca.....	2,930,818	2,824,737	2,436,838		134,954	178,200	23,050	50,583	106,081	4,800		101,281
Red Moon.....	557,502	557,502	499,875	1,112	11,724	17,200	10,900	17,803				(4)
Sac and Fox.....	1,890,553	1,449,007	1,086,615		157,766	115,265	26,363	62,998	411,546			411,546
Seger.....	1,463,380	1,463,380	1,102,580		114,134	113,130	82,125	51,411				(5)
Sonca.....	2,313,214	2,307,144	1,872,628		25,671	194,300	37,500	177,015	6,070			
Shawnee.....	2,279,626	2,279,626	2,055,277		51,237	46,000	47,500	79,612				(6)

Oregon.....	47,366,008	11,176,145	7,130,590	2,400,700	276,610	316,900	149,000	902,345	36,189,863	6,726,475	29,165,830	297,558
Klamath.....	29,618,451	2,553,400	1,047,880	540,000	41,700	127,900	36,500	759,720	27,065,051	3,257,200	23,700,000	107,851
Roseburg.....	2,620,694	2,620,694	1,800,000	98,713	45,000	16,360	16,360	234,885	105,000	12,800	105,000	27,085
Siletz.....	5,662,537	4,717,632	374,500	19,000	17,792	82,000	22,500	40,265	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	162,622
Umatilla.....	5,136,269	4,715,447	4,450,800	4,200	114,947	17,000	25,000	41,000	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	162,622
Warm Springs.....	9,328,057	888,952	735,429	37,500	3,758	17,000	25,000	41,000	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	162,622
South Dakota.....	60,495,665	52,516,143	43,395,395	59,000	1,747,541	2,075,500	803,000	4,435,707	7,979,522	2,342,720	201,470	5,435,332
Canton Asylum.....	1,570	1,570	6,739,034	.....	1,570	345,000	80,000	681,584	2,371,713	1,422,742	8,750	940,221
Cheyenne River.....	7,965,428	7,965,428	2,288,096	.....	119,790	100,000	52,000	324,600	122,559	6,732	115,827	115,827
Crow Creek.....	2,825,221	2,825,221	84,000	.....	242	50,000	15,000	102,310	180,243	76,000	48,970	55,273
Flandreau.....	118,142	118,142	1,632,000	9,000	48,955	20,000	325,000	1,638,640	1,315,250	535,246	112,500	667,504
Lower Brule.....	2,097,238	1,516,995	14,660,891	50,000	191,347	210,000	177,000	1,294,222	3,156,664	7,302,000	31,250	2,823,414
Oneida.....	15,976,141	14,660,891	12,245,904	.....	338,798	735,000	80,000	139,765	605,916	.....	605,916	227,177
Siouxton.....	14,660,891	14,660,891	7,836,779	.....	215,812	240,500	67,000	187,686	227,177	.....	34,875	3,935,063
Yankton.....	7,476,173	6,870,187	5,625,382	.....	473,772	315,000	55,140	296,549	4,553,838	563,900	15,500	3,935,063
Yankton.....	6,846,017	6,818,840	5,625,382	.....	386,832	2,400	1,300	2,390	15,500	.....	34,875	3,935,063
Utah.....	7,018,039	2,464,201	1,644,590	.....	.....	76,190	51,840	291,096	4,538,338	548,400	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	21,590	6,090	1,644,590	.....	.....	2,500	2,000	3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	6,988,889	2,450,551	1,644,590	.....	386,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent.....	7,560	7,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	45,607,495	27,808,779	21,385,005	3,703,984	1,022,346	600,605	181,043	915,796	17,798,716	5,504,045	12,032,122	262,519
Colville.....	12,653,430	8,455,766	6,185,440	600,000	550,106	337,950	120,200	653,070	4,197,664	71,863,702	2,215,000	118,962
Cushman.....	862,896	735,914	627,108	28,750	37,618	22,800	7,000	33,518	100,982	.....	275,000	106,982
Neah Bay.....	372,244	17,000	17,000	4,000	871	29,750	13,500	17,886	297,337	22,357	820,375	25,850
Spokane.....	2,776,286	1,505,193	990,880	392,580	12,634	62,000	10,000	36,999	1,268,076	1,512,894	5,813,272	5,892
Tahlequah.....	8,741,921	1,379,863	534,392	953,377	6,380	41,650	10,000	14,064	7,362,058	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	4,250,215	2,707,200	1,180,137	1,180,137	153,629	106,455	26,453	76,331	84,328	1,683,247	2,878,475	4,277
Yakima.....	13,950,520	11,384,521	710,502,985	515,130	252,078	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	17,202,951	7,202,794	3,111,960	186,090	2,212,860	1,078,000	140,704	473,180	10,025,157	3,784,085	3,698,533	2,542,539
Grand Rapids.....	876,998	285,206	60,000	.....	67,232	75,000	17,379	65,595	591,492	377,787	2,813	210,892
Hayward.....	785,759	783,853	604,500	80,000	53,733	27,000	3,200	15,420	1,906	1,000	906	210,892
Keshena.....	8,654,007	126,619	.....	.....	1,046	53,800	9,725	62,348	8,527,088	3,081,000	7,314,441	2,331,647
Lac du Flambeau.....	690,879	581,675	226,774	17,090	110,520	180,000	26,000	21,295	109,200	95,295	13,905	.....
Laona.....	211,120	65,332	.....	.....	48,572	7,200	1,400	8,160	145,788	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	3,809,068	3,159,415	800,767	49,000	1,830,986	290,000	55,000	133,662	649,683	83,215	566,468	.....
Oneida.....	1,900,966	1,306,240	1,306,240	40,000	17,286	395,000	25,000	157,440	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Red Cliff.....	299,424	299,424	113,679	.....	83,485	50,000	3,000	9,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,035,626	2,179,964	1,723,379	.....	72,045	23,000	40,000	321,540	1,855,662	830,210	975,460	49,992

¹ Included in Western Shoshone.
² Tribal timber.
³ Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.
⁴ As reported.
⁵ Included in value of land.
⁶ Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.
⁷ Overestimated last year.
⁸ Included in Uintah and Ouray.
⁹ No data.
¹⁰ Included in New York.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,347	2,115	3,232	\$3,622,454	3,526	\$2,591,755	1,821	\$1,030,699
Total schools.....	2,883	812	2,071	1,947,889	1,308	1,091,930	1,575	855,959
Total agencies.....	2,464	1,303	1,161	1,674,565	2,218	1,499,825	246	174,740
Arizona.....	716	307	409	462,033	471	326,563	245	135,470
Camp Verde schools.....	4	.....	4	3,140	2	2,120	2	1,020
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	3	2	2,220	4	1,620	1	600
Colorado River schools.....	34	9	25	23,200	12	10,370	22	12,830
Colorado River Agency.....	22	16	6	15,260	20	13,340	2	1,920
Fort Apache schools.....	27	11	16	17,255	15	11,455	12	5,800
Fort Apache Agency.....	43	22	21	27,928	42	27,208	1	720
Havasupai School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School.....	4	.....	4	2,600	2	1,700	2	900
Kaibab Agency.....	2	1	1	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School.....	12	3	9	8,570	4	3,800	8	4,770
Leupp Agency.....	17	11	6	9,608	17	9,608	.....	.....
Moqui schools.....	56	21	35	31,000	27	17,890	29	13,110
Moqui Agency.....	30	14	16	17,532	23	13,272	7	4,260
Navajo schools.....	67	32	35	42,050	28	20,040	39	22,010
Navajo Agency.....	43	29	14	24,068	39	21,728	4	2,340
Phoenix School.....	71	16	55	54,810	37	32,820	34	21,990
Pima schools.....	42	13	29	27,670	21	18,550	21	9,120
Pima Agency.....	42	22	20	29,468	39	27,428	3	2,040
Rice Station School.....	24	9	15	16,300	12	8,260	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	8	1	7	5,440	4	3,850	4	1,590
Salt River Agency.....	12	7	5	6,720	11	6,120	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	3	7	7,960	4	4,780	6	3,180
San Carlos Agency.....	48	31	17	29,088	46	27,888	2	1,200
San Xavier schools.....	6	.....	6	4,400	1	1,400	5	3,000
San Xavier Agency.....	18	10	8	9,688	16	8,668	2	1,020
Truxton Canon School.....	16	6	10	9,970	4	4,120	12	5,850
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5	2	3	3,760	5	3,760	.....	.....
Western Navajo schools.....	22	3	19	15,160	9	7,900	13	7,260
Western Navajo Agency.....	21	11	10	12,768	21	12,768	.....	.....
California.....	304	110	194	185,917	192	124,137	112	61,780
Bishop schools.....	11	2	9	6,190	5	3,955	6	2,235
Bishop Agency.....	7	4	3	3,540	6	2,940	1	600
Campo School.....	5	1	4	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2	.....	1,020	2	1,020	.....	.....
Digger Agency.....	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School.....	20	2	18	13,135	8	6,460	12	6,675
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	3	4	4,480	7	4,480	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,070	12	8,460	9	5,610
Fort Yuma Agency.....	11	7	4	5,744	9	4,424	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,720	7	5,760	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	20	11	9	11,590	8	5,670	12	5,920
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	11	6	8,528	16	7,928	1	600
Malki School.....	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency.....	18	10	8	6,748	15	5,548	3	1,200
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	11	4	8,448	15	8,448	.....	.....
Round Valley schools.....	10	1	9	7,180	4	3,940	6	3,240
Round Valley Agency.....	15	7	8	8,844	14	8,064	1	780
Sherman Institute.....	61	11	50	43,820	28	23,140	33	20,680
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	6,060	3	3,150	6	2,910
Soboba Agency.....	20	15	5	9,160	20	9,160	.....	.....
Tule River schools.....	5	.....	5	3,520	3	2,440	2	1,080
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	1,860	2	1,260	2	600
Colorado.....	48	15	33	31,790	35	25,460	13	6,330
Southern Ute schools.....	12	1	11	8,230	5	4,630	7	3,600
Southern Ute Agency.....	16	6	10	10,740	13	9,600	3	1,140
Ute Mountain School.....	3	.....	3	2,640	1	1,650	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	17	8	9	10,180	16	9,580	1	600
Idaho.....	107	34	73	78,262	75	58,042	32	20,220
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	17	7	10	12,334	15	11,014	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	7	13	14,480	8	7,400	12	7,080

¹ Includes Fort Mojave School.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency.....	24	12	12	\$15,248	23	\$14,248	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	25	1	24	20,180	12	11,680	13	8,500
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	16	7	9	12,480	14	10,760	2	1,720
Iowa.....	27	10	17	16,910	13	9,590	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Sanatorium...	22	7	15	14,130	8	6,810	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	5	3	2	2,780	5	2,780	.....	.....
Kansas.....	89	18	71	67,110	47	40,060	42	27,050
Haskell Institute.....	65	9	56	50,770	33	28,880	32	21,890
Kickapoo schools.....	14	5	9	8,760	6	4,500	8	4,260
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	1	1	1,780	2	1,780	.....	.....
Potawatomi Agency.....	8	3	5	5,800	6	4,900	2	900
Michigan.....	41	12	29	27,920	19	14,800	22	13,120
Mackinac Agency.....	2	.....	2	2,000	2	2,000	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant schools....	39	12	27	25,920	17	12,800	22	13,120
Minnesota.....	268	137	131	172,606	173	121,096	95	51,510
Cass Lake School.....	8	4	4	3,940	3	1,900	5	2,040
Fond du Lac schools.....	6	.....	6	4,640	4	4,040	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	15	9	6	10,200	10	7,100	5	3,100
Grand Portage School.....	4	1	3	2,750	2	1,680	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,680	4	2,280	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	15	6	9	9,840	7	5,700	8	4,140
Leech Lake Agency.....	36	22	14	22,928	35	22,148	1	780
Nett Lake School.....	4	1	3	2,850	1	1,200	3	1,650
Nett Lake Agency.....	9	4	5	5,560	8	4,960	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	28	13	15	18,380	16	11,790	12	6,590
Red Lake schools.....	20	9	11	12,090	7	5,580	13	6,510
Red Lake Agency.....	32	20	12	19,388	28	16,688	4	2,700
Vermillion Lake School....	14	6	8	9,240	6	4,840	8	4,400
White Earth schools.....	42	18	24	26,520	15	12,390	27	14,130
White Earth Agency.....	30	21	9	21,600	27	18,800	3	2,800
Montana.....	350	167	183	237,223	280	198,688	70	38,535
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	12,800	10	8,100	10	4,700
Blackfeet Agency.....	50	30	20	32,938	46	30,718	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	23	7	16	16,990	10	9,460	13	7,530
Crow Agency.....	68	35	33	45,628	61	41,048	7	4,580
Flathead School.....	3	.....	3	4,500	3	4,500	.....	.....
Flathead Agency.....	27	14	13	19,508	25	18,068	2	1,440
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,125	4	4,300	7	3,825
Fort Belknap Agency.....	33	17	16	22,388	32	21,668	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	22	10	12	14,380	8	7,520	14	6,860
Fort Peck Agency.....	33	18	15	19,508	33	19,508	.....	.....
Tongue River schools.....	18	4	14	12,410	9	8,090	9	4,320
Tongue River Agency.....	42	24	18	28,048	39	25,708	3	2,340
Nebraska.....	84	31	53	62,878	57	45,968	27	16,910
Genoa School.....	42	11	31	28,830	21	16,100	21	12,730
Omaha Agency.....	9	4	5	7,580	8	6,980	1	600
Santee School.....	1	.....	1	1,700	1	1,700	.....	.....
Santee Agency.....	11	8	3	7,840	11	7,840	.....	.....
Winnebago School.....	2	.....	2	2,800	2	2,800	.....	.....
Winnebago Agency.....	19	8	11	14,128	14	10,548	5	3,580
Nevada.....	117	37	80	74,605	70	48,265	47	26,340
Carson School.....	29	8	21	20,960	12	11,080	17	9,880
Fallon schools.....	9	.....	9	4,880	5	3,060	4	1,820
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,440	3	1,440	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt School....	8	.....	8	5,025	4	3,165	4	1,860
Fort McDermitt Agency....	2	2	.....	624	2	624	.....	.....
Moapa River School.....	4	.....	4	3,180	2	2,280	2	900
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3	.....	564	3	564	.....	.....
Nevada schools.....	11	2	9	6,840	2	1,900	9	4,940
Nevada Agency.....	14	6	8	9,164	12	7,844	2	1,320

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	5	1	4	\$3,720	2	\$1,800	3	\$1,920
Walker River Agency.....	10	4	6	6,004	8	4,624	2	1,380
Western Shoshone schools...	6	1	5	4,380	4	3,780	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency...	13	8	5	7,824	11	6,104	2	1,720
New Mexico.....	430	187	243	259,218	272	169,783	158	89,435
Albuquerque School.....	42	13	29	28,630	22	15,940	20	12,690
Jicarilla schools.....	17	5	12	11,640	7	6,100	10	5,540
Jicarilla Agency.....	46	21	25	25,140	43	24,000	3	1,140
Mescalero School.....	11	3	8	7,440	3	3,060	8	4,380
Mescalero Agency.....	28	10	18	19,320	25	16,680	3	2,640
Pueblo Bonito School.....	21	6	15	13,480	5	5,200	16	8,280
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	16	9	7	10,940	15	10,580	1	360
Pueblo day schools.....	49	15	34	29,070	13	11,155	36	17,915
Pueblo day schools agency...	61	39	22	27,860	49	20,660	12	7,200
San Juan schools.....	26	10	16	17,730	11	8,910	15	8,820
San Juan Agency.....	42	30	12	20,888	42	20,888		
Santa Fe School.....	39	17	22	25,850	20	14,170	19	11,680
Zuni schools.....	21	5	16	13,210	8	5,860	13	7,350
Zuni Agency.....	11	4	7	8,020	9	6,580	2	1,440
New York Agency.....	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	35	12	23	23,810	23	16,430	12	7,380
Cherokee schools.....	27	9	18	17,010	16	10,350	11	6,660
Cherokee Agency.....	8	3	5	6,800	7	6,080	1	720
North Dakota.....	284	144	140	163,284	192	117,454	92	45,830
Bismarck School.....	12	6	6	6,900	5	3,320	7	3,580
Fort Berthold schools.....	17	2	15	9,845	8	6,125	9	3,720
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	20	12	17,548	30	16,288	2	1,260
Fort Totten schools.....	46	17	29	27,700	20	13,880	26	13,820
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,760	9	5,960	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools.....	47	17	30	29,080	22	17,370	25	11,710
Standing Rock Agency.....	65	50	15	31,868	60	29,008	5	2,860
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	19	12	7	10,028	19	10,028		
Wahpeton School.....	23	12	11	15,730	13	10,150	10	5,580
Oklahoma.....	909	266	643	733,889	577	526,360	332	207,529
Cantonment School.....	12	4	8	6,950	4	3,200	8	3,750
Cantonment Agency.....	14	4	10	10,020	13	9,720	1	300
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	20	9	11	13,400	9	7,080	11	6,320
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	19	8	11	14,440	16	12,220	3	2,220
Chilocco School.....	55	20	35	39,880	29	23,890	26	15,990
Kiowa schools.....	69	17	52	43,900	29	22,800	40	21,100
Kiowa Agency.....	61	33	28	39,600	48	32,520	13	7,080
Osage School.....	28	8	20	19,880	12	11,360	16	8,520
Osage Agency.....	32	9	23	34,680	29	31,580	3	3,100
Otoe School.....	12	2	10	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	1	6	4,920	6	4,200	1	720
Pawnee School.....	15	4	11	10,160	5	4,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	11	3	8	7,860	10	6,960	1	900
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,210	7	6,220	9	3,990
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,500	9	7,900	1	600
Red Moon School.....	4		4	2,890	2	1,790	2	1,100
Red Moon Agency.....	6		6	2,680	3	1,360	3	1,320
Sac and Fox School.....	13	5	8	8,330	6	5,010	7	3,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,700	9	6,420	3	2,280
Seger School.....	15	3	12	9,970	6	4,840	9	5,130
Seger Agency.....	12	7	5	7,840	11	7,000	1	840
Seneca School.....	16	7	9	11,190	7	5,940	9	5,250
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	10,930	10	6,200	9	4,730
Shawnee Agency.....	8	4	4	4,980	7	4,380	1	600
Total ¹	491	172	319	342,990	297	234,070	194	108,920

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	418	93	325	\$390,899	280	\$292,290	138	\$98,609
Office at Muskogee.....	129	26	103	144,240	93	107,520	36	36,720
Field employees.....	128	54	74	137,270	123	133,190	5	4,080
Schools—supervisor.....	14	4	10	15,630	11	12,390	3	3,240
Armstrong Academy.....	16	2	14	10,500	8	6,240	8	4,260
Cherokee Training.....	12	.....	12	8,185	5	4,045	7	4,140
Collins Institute.....	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	15	2	13	9,652	5	4,155	10	5,497
Eufaula Boarding.....	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	15	1	14	10,170	7	5,640	8	4,530
Mekusukay Academy.....	16	.....	16	9,862	6	4,275	10	5,587
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	1	14	9,480	6	4,635	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	16	1	15	9,900	4	3,120	12	6,780
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,870	3	1,500	13	8,370
Oregon.....	183	62	121	134,052	117	94,852	66	39,200
Klamath schools.....	24	5	19	15,710	11	9,750	13	5,960
Klamath Agency.....	29	11	18	24,460	24	20,700	5	3,760
Roseburg School.....	7	.....	7	8,500	6	8,200	1	300
Salem School.....	51	13	38	38,470	24	21,520	27	16,950
Siletz schools.....	3	1	2	3,050	1	1,550	2	1,500
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	3,980	7	3,980	.....	.....
Umatilla School.....	13	7	6	9,060	6	4,920	7	4,140
Umatilla Agency.....	10	5	5	5,744	8	4,004	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools.....	17	5	12	10,830	9	6,700	8	4,130
Warm Springs Agency.....	22	10	12	14,248	21	13,528	1	720
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School..	76	13	63	59,410	39	35,350	37	24,060
South Dakota.....	670	304	366	396,806	448	285,926	222	110,880
Canton Asylum.....	23	.....	23	14,280	11	8,960	12	5,320
Cheyenne River schools.....	22	6	16	15,110	10	9,170	12	5,940
Cheyenne River Agency.....	53	36	17	28,288	52	28,108	1	180
Crow Creek schools.....	13	4	9	9,230	6	5,280	7	3,950
Crow Creek Agency.....	26	16	10	15,428	24	13,988	2	1,440
Flandreau School.....	45	17	28	30,120	18	14,860	27	15,260
Lower Brule School.....	13	4	9	8,940	5	4,440	8	4,500
Lower Brule Agency.....	17	9	8	9,944	16	9,044	1	900
Pierre School.....	26	7	19	18,030	13	10,920	13	7,110
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	19	71	54,570	44	36,050	46	18,520
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	77	22	45,696	97	44,256	2	1,440
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	14	11,350	19	10,380
Rosebud schools.....	71	11	60	41,820	34	25,980	37	15,840
Rosebud Agency.....	71	51	20	38,660	63	33,380	8	5,280
Sisseton School.....	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	9	8	1	5,920	8	5,200	1	720
Springfield School.....	9	4	5	5,380	3	2,480	6	2,900
Yankton School.....	15	7	8	10,090	7	5,920	8	4,170
Yankton Agency.....	17	6	11	11,580	14	9,360	3	2,220
Utah.....	60	24	36	41,414	49	35,754	11	5,660
Goshute schools.....	5	.....	5	1,840	3	1,240	2	600
Shivwits School.....	3	.....	3	2,020	1	1,000	2	1,020
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,490	6	6,170	6	3,320
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	37	17	20	27,240	36	26,520	1	720
Washington.....	253	86	167	185,160	188	147,250	65	37,910
Colville schools.....	17	2	15	11,710	11	9,910	6	1,800
Colville Agency.....	42	13	29	36,228	38	32,708	4	3,520
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,290	20	18,040	16	9,250
Cushman Agency.....	8	4	4	5,720	7	4,520	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	5	3	2	2,340	4	1,740	1	600
Spokane schools.....	7	.....	7	4,650	4	3,750	3	900
Spokane Agency.....	18	8	10	11,260	16	10,100	2	1,160
Taholah schools.....	3	.....	3	3,280	3	3,280	.....	.....
Taholah Agency.....	12	5	7	8,164	12	8,164	.....	.....
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,730	13	11,300	16	9,430
Tulalip Agency.....	21	10	11	14,640	21	14,640	.....	.....
Yakima School.....	18	9	9	12,990	8	7,410	10	5,580
Yakima Agency.....	30	13	17	21,338	26	18,158	4	3,180

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Wisconsin.....	230	115	115	\$158,742	138	\$108,632	92	\$50,110
Grand Rapids Agency.....	5	1	4	4,680	5	4,680	.....	.....
Hayward schools.....	24	6	18	16,260	10	8,120	14	8,140
Hayward Agency.....	4	2	2	2,460	4	2,460	.....	.....
Keshena schools.....	22	9	13	17,325	9	10,160	13	7,165
Keshena Agency.....	38	27	11	21,898	31	18,138	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	8	10	12,370	8	6,880	10	5,490
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,404	6	3,744	1	660
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	4,220	4	4,220	.....	.....
La Pointe School.....	1	.....	1	2,750	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.....	22	7	15	20,960	22	20,960	.....	.....
Oneida School.....	25	16	9	13,900	10	6,560	15	7,340
Red Cliff School.....	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	5,040	7	4,320	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	19	11	19,190	11	8,640	19	10,550
Wittenberg School.....	19	10	9	10,910	9	5,600	10	5,310
Wyoming.....	63	24	39	47,165	49	39,645	14	7,520
Shoshone schools.....	19	3	16	14,440	8	8,780	11	5,660
Shoshone Agency.....	44	21	23	32,725	41	30,865	3	1,860

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	118	\$189,810	19	\$43,550	99	\$146,260
Inspection.....	6	16,000	1	3,500	5	12,500
Special supervisors.....	3	6,100	1	2,500	2	3,600
Liquor.....	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction.....	9	17,400	1	3,000	8	14,400
Health.....	25	37,200	1	3,000	24	34,200
Schools.....	8	16,700	1	3,000	7	13,700
Industries:						
Farming.....	2	4,400	1	3,000	1	1,400
Employment.....	2	2,800	1	2,000	1	800
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,750	1	2,250	6	11,500
Menominee.....	21	23,370	1	1,800	20	21,570
Special agents.....	9	17,000	7	14,000	2	3,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	269	300,730	14	27,500	255	273,230
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation.....	7	15,800	1	2,500	6	13,300
Total.....	8	19,800	2	6,500	6	13,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work..	25	35,170	1	2,000	24	33,170
Arizona.....	6	5,700	2	2,400	4	3,300
Pima.....	5	4,500	1	1,200	4	3,300
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	83	74,800	1	2,000	82	72,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	12,045	1	1,600	12	10,445

¹ Temporary, or for emergency.

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service—Continued.</i>						
Montana.....	15	\$14,705	2	\$3,000	13	\$11,705
Billings.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Crow.....	7	6,560	1	1,500	6	5,060
Fort Belknap.....	6	6,345	1	1,500	5	4,845
Tongue River.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
Oregon: Klamath.....	18	21,440	1	2,000	17	19,440
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Utah.....	43	49,190	2	3,800	41	45,390
Salt Lake.....	24	29,440	1	1,800	23	27,640
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	42	50,880	1	2,100	41	48,780
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	11	11,065	5	5,380	6	5,685
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500	.....	.....
Arizona: Pima.....	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	1,080	1	1,080	.....	.....
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
South Dakota.....	3	2,445	1	720	2	1,725
Pine Ridge.....	1	1,050	.....	.....	1	1,050
Rosebud.....	2	1,395	1	720	1	675
Washington: Colville.....	1	540	1	540	.....	.....
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	2	1,620	1	540	1	1,080
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	53	59,500	18	32,800	35	26,700
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	17	42,500	17	42,500	.....	.....
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	40	40,220	3	6,200	37	34,020
Chicago.....	28	26,870	1	2,200	27	24,670
St. Louis.....	7	7,180	1	2,000	6	5,180
San Francisco.....	5	6,170	1	2,000	4	4,170

TABLE 41.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,115	\$4,599,529
School.....	¹ 2,883	1,947,889
Agency.....	¹ 2,464	1,674,565
Field investigating and supervising force.....	118	189,810
Irrigation service.....	269	300,730
Allotment service.....	11	11,065
Heirship work.....	53	59,500
Probate work.....	17	42,500
Warehouses.....	40	40,220
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner....	260	333,250

¹ School and agency includes 2,115 Indians earning \$922,736. (Decrease from 1915 is due to failure of some superintendents in 1915 to separate Indians and non-Indians.)

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916. ¹
Total.....	\$638,240.12	\$9,383,714.50	\$8,577,841.65	\$1,444,112.97
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	384.75	1,615.25
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	82,987.48	17,012.52
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	5,811.12	4,188.88
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	124,393.45	10,606.55
Indian schools support.....		1,500,000.00	1,404,796.53	95,203.47
Indian school and agency buildings.....		430,000.00	322,053.16	107,946.84
Indian school, transportation.....		72,000.00	64,167.46	7,832.54
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	420,118.94	29,881.06
Industry among Indians.....		600,000.00	537,311.76	62,688.24
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	14,303.12	15,696.88
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	124,504.92	345,700.00	359,924.90	110,280.02
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	98,622.44	59,259.50	48,455.50	109,426.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	185,779.47	14,220.53
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,540.33	459.67
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	281,426.65	18,573.35
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		296,500.00	216,114.52	80,385.48
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,749.22	2,250.78
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	91,505.82	150,000.00	105,334.77	136,171.05
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		10,000.00	4,851.48	5,148.52
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	31,610.00	10,520.00	50.00	42,080.00
Crows, Montana.....		6,000.00	5,545.00	455.00
Navahos, schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	20,305.55	79,694.45
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,237.74	30,000.00	30,000.00	7,237.74
Senecas of New York.....	2,548.53	6,000.00	6,132.64	2,415.89
Six Nations of New York.....	1,221.35	4,500.00	4,817.12	9.04.23
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,631.00	369.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,111.90	4,888.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,757.35	242.65
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,438.35	561.65
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,920.63	79.37
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,087.49	652.51
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	22,406.17	7,593.83
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	1,582.32	8,417.68
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,220.81	779.19
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	317,340.40	12,659.60
California.....		42,000.00	41,267.19	732.81
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,836.31	663.69
Utah.....		10,000.00	8,142.46	1,857.54
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	14,615.23	384.77
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.....		13,000.00	12,486.47	513.53
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	11,158.63	841.37
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,379.33	620.67
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	14,748.41	251.59
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,233.97	766.03
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		30,000.00	29,843.18	156.82
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,837.22	162.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,506.85	493.15
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....		3,000.00	2,943.79	56.21
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,888.68	111.32
Yakima Agency, Wash.....		3,000.00	2,715.78	284.22

¹ A large part of the unexpended balances shown in this column will be expended on account of outstanding obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,409.37	\$90.63
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,918.18	81.82
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,262.41	737.59
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	70,901.65	14,098.35
Pawnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc.....		6,600.00	6,529.86	70.14
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	496.38	3.62
Schools.....		10,000.00	8,758.53	1,241.47
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	7,476.05	523.95
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,980.29	19.71
Quapaws, Education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	750.00	250.00
Quapaws, Employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	370.67	129.33
Quinaliets and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	444.24	555.76
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		10,000.00	9,384.96	615.04
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	10,724.84	4,275.16
Employees, etc.....		6,000.00	5,480.83	519.17
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	4,981.31	18.69
Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc.....		107,000.00	106,033.50	966.50
Subsistence and civilization.....		200,000.00	181,434.76	18,565.24
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	12,501.00	1,499.00
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00	850.67	149.33
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,955.14	44.86
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		68,600.00	67,746.95	853.05
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,996.87	3.13
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		18,200.00	18,054.61	145.39
Repairs and improvements.....		2,000.00	1,892.38	137.62
Carlisle, Pa.....		132,000.00	131,908.41	91.59
Repairs and improvements.....		20,000.00	19,903.66	96.34
Carson City, Nev.....		41,700.00	40,407.11	1,292.89
Repairs and improvements.....		8,000.00	7,220.82	779.18
Cherokee, N. C.....		30,000.00	29,109.77	890.23
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,591.90	408.10
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	18,737.89	16,262.11
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	6,900.61	99.39
Chilocco, Okla.....		86,250.00	84,228.37	2,021.63
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	5,470.97	1,529.03
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		275,000.00	273,936.80	1,063.20
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		61,500.00	61,236.41	263.59
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,574.34	425.66
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,500.00	18,462.84	2,037.16
Repairs and improvements.....		3,600.00	2,872.53	727.47
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		35,100.00	30,002.68	5,097.32
Repairs and improvements.....		3,800.00	1,580.31	2,219.69
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		68,500.00	67,999.91	500.09
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,659.97	340.03
Genoa, Nebr.....		60,000.00	59,307.22	692.78
Repairs and improvements.....		4,500.00	4,494.58	5.42
Greenville, Cal.....		18,400.00	18,057.72	342.28
Repairs and improvements.....		6,600.00	6,174.37	425.63
Hayward, Wis.....		36,670.00	34,898.08	1,771.92
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	2,725.65	2,274.35
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		14,860.00	14,586.15	273.85
Repairs and improvements.....		2,500.00	2,207.94	292.06
Lawrence, Kans.....		127,750.00	122,364.66	5,385.34
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	10,999.76	9.24
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		60,450.00	57,191.57	3,258.43
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,576.49	423.51
Phoenix, Ariz.....		119,400.00	114,844.14	4,555.86
Repairs and improvements.....		7,500.00	6,990.48	509.52
Pierre, S. Dak.....		43,750.00	42,519.26	1,230.74
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,111.68	888.32
Pipestone, Minn.....		39,175.00	38,159.51	1,015.49
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,069.18	930.82
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,500.00	46,532.54	1,967.46
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,984.83	15.17
Riverside, Cal.....		108,125.00	104,429.76	3,695.24
Repairs and improvements.....		10,000.00	8,188.21	1,811.79

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
Indian Schools—Continued.				
Salem, Oreg.....		\$102,000.00	\$98,479.03	\$3,520.97
Repairs and improvements.....		12,000.00	11,512.39	487.61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61,150.00	58,721.25	2,428.75
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,879.65	120.35
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		31,025.00	27,741.94	3,283.06
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	3,378.87	2,621.13
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	47,569.21	2,430.79
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		18,200.00	17,475.74	724.26
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,309.13	690.87
Tomah, Wis.....		43,450.00	43,164.45	285.55
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,592.14	407.86
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		35,200.00	32,581.30	2,618.70
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,634.11	365.89
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		175,000.00	171,980.23	3,019.77
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		37,500.00	29,351.08	8,148.92
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.....		2,000.00	1,700.00	300.00
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable).....		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	\$11,944.58	200,000.00	201,109.70	10,834.88
Irrigation, allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	40,000.00	
Irrigation system—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	2,505.83	15,000.00	16,293.62	1,212.21
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	766.99	50,000.00	26,370.21	24,396.78
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	174,980.76	200,000.00	209,063.97	165,916.79
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	10,534.66	50,000.00	40,495.43	20,039.23
Utah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).....	60,930.44	10,000.00	42,991.29	27,939.15
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	4,657.08	25,000.00	25,149.10	4,507.98
Line Riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.....		1,500.00	1,432.00	68.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian Lands, Arizona (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	8,443.97	1,556.03
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,528.31	471.69
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	19,926.73	73.27
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....		4,740.00	4,628.18	111.82
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	14,504.25	495.75
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		25,000.00	21,955.25	3,044.75
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.....		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		85,000.00	83,424.72	1,575.28
Purchase of land for landless Indians in California.....	12,182.62	10,000.00	4,585.50	17,597.12
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,385.61	614.39
Water supply—				
Navaho Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).....	2,486.36	25,000.00	20,740.53	6,745.83
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Papago Indian villages, Arizona.....		20,000.00	18,763.39	1,236.61

TABLE 43.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1915.....	\$92,570.12
Received:	
July, 1915.....	\$50.00
August, 1915.....	21.00
September, 1915.....	336.56
October, 1915.....	29,843.65
November, 1915.....	.91
December, 1915.....	2,332.90
January, 1916.....	
February, 1916.....	2,762.11
March, 1916.....	7,566.80
April, 1916.....	6,550.55
May, 1916.....	74.88
June, 1916.....	57.16
	<hr/>
	49,596.52
Total on hand and received.....	142,166.64
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1915.....	30,839.84
August, 1915.....	1.00
September, 1915.....	1,141.15
October, 1915.....	.34
November, 1915.....	85,001.16
December, 1915.....	
January, 1916.....	
February, 1916.....	7,363.87
March, 1916.....	4.50
April, 1916.....	9,959.05
May, 1916.....	165.08
June, 1916.....	26.23
	<hr/>
	134,502.22
Balance on hand June 30, 1916.....	7,664.42

TABLE 44.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	{Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 23, 1906 June 17, 1910 Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902 June 29, 1908 June 23, 1910 June 21, 1906 June 1, 1910 July 1, 1902 June 30, 1913 June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890 May 27, 1910 Mar. 3, 1893 May 30, 1910 Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891 July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888 May 29, 1908 Mar. 3, 1885 Mar. 4, 1913 Apr. 30, 1908 May 29, 1908 July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898 Apr. 27, 1904 do. Mar. 2, 1889 Apr. 23, 1904 May 30, 1908 Apr. 21, 1904	35 34 34 36 25 29 32 35 36 34 36 32 38 16 17 21 26 36 27 26 26 26 22 25 35 23 37 35 35 27 30 33 33 25 35 35 33	49 213 550 583 642 17 400 460 602 335 458 638 92 362 90 292 344 443 633 457 658 1006 149 455 460 343 934 92 447 63 593 352 319 25 872 305 564 224	\$2,665,978.12 138,096.04 6,108,399.64 740,536.20 146,292.29 614,147.32 105,390.34 45,238.74 5,409,821.05 103,881.90 103,177.85 373,540.73 523.10 7,381.83 319,401.69 143,810.08 3,158,224.62 20,946.85 8,091.22 82,834.08 636,378.91 2,401.27 2,747.13 206,081.89 60,881.38 10,728.22	\$22,721.76 22,698.25 394,654.92 161,755.22 42,221.42 253,304.58 9,063.17 23,578.38 10.09 11,072.49 38,501.74 831.70 40.00 192,156.81 2,092.05 102,496.93 224,427.97 6,777.42 252,179.56 3,621.19	\$115,590.86 2.06 225,466.60 159,921.93 824.20 1,002.10 17,158.28 326,593.78 42.06 10,709.11 2,856.43 200.00 219,772.05 5,786.12 331,732.59 20,762.03 2,317.01 79,235.82 163,479.91 4,605.22 2,747.13 6,469.75 8,870.63 13,575.95	\$2,573,109.02 160,792.23 6,277,587.96 742,369.49 187,689.51 866,449.80 96,327.17 51,658.84 5,083,237.36 114,912.33 92,468.74 411,186.04 1,354.80 7,221.83 251,786.44 140,116.01 2,928,988.96 184.82 6,374.21 3,698.26 697,326.97 4,573.47 2,747.13 263,430.84 303,890.31 773.46
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Umatilla general fund.....	Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.....	Proceeds of: Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands..... Colville Reservation, Wash..... Crow ceded lands, Montana..... Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak..... Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont..... Flathead Reservation, Mont..... Fort Peck Reservation, Mont..... Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....			

Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,685.45	217.04	7,059.59	7,842.90
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	150	9,506.74	3,859.28	452.95	12,913.07
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	429,159.02	29,485.17	111,620.28	347,023.91
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	901,363.61	157,190.48	350,617.54	707,936.55
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1220	12,433.63	.....	.....	12,433.63
Saltz Reservation, Oreg.....	June 10, 1896	29	360	3,481.75	5,515.83	109.62	10,917.96
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	Mar. 13, 1910	36	367	305,589.64	.....	120.00	305,589.64
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	146,715.54	5,409.29	.....	152,005.33
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	438	23,550.19	2,142.62	.....	25,692.81
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	Mar. 29, 1908	35	909	21,513.11	2,540.65	.....	23,595.98
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	1,193.00	2,006.75	487.78	1,696.75
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	11,394.88	2,102.56	1,503.00	13,497.44
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	9,220.99	240.00	.....	9,460.99
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	55,013.92	.....	.....	55,013.92
Utah and White River Ute lands.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	118,760.88	31,446.87	.....	150,207.75
Wichita ceded lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	10,265.70	213.56	43.02	10,436.24
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	2,070.64	21,179.34	157.88	23,032.10
Indian money, proceeds of labor:							
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	59,489.80	2,230.43	41,817.05	19,883.18
Cherokee town lots.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	14,195.01	.....	13,198.31	996.70
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	10,275.37	9,085.56	365.00	18,995.93
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	302,270.05	2,458,603.15	97,235.67	663,637.53
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	2,324,178.02	31,545,937.32	535,596.27	3,334,519.07
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	41,567.53	26,072.20	1,110.00	66,528.73
Choctaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	40,841.30	4,57,452.00	.....	98,293.30
Creek town lots.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	12,518.71	5,17,347.74	29,866.45	.....
Creek unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,103.49	5,124.60	5,000.00	2,228.09
Seminole unallotted lands.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	25,980,437.27	64,316,657.31	2,922,398.08	27,354,696.50
Total.....							

¹ Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

² \$64,549.95 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

³ \$361,315 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁴ \$57,452 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁵ \$16,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁶ Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$500,466.95.

TABLE 45.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1916.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapproved, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	{ Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000. { Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600. { Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.....	{ Vol. 7, p. 99. { Vol. 11, p. 614. { Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	{ Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820..... { Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.....	{ Vol. 7, p. 212. { Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.....	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi Crow.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.....	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.....	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	85,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	{ Iron, steel, and other articles for shops; 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith; 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	{ do..... { Estimated.....	{ do..... { do.....	{ 10,000 { 500
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	do.....	do.....	5,400
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.....	For education, \$1,000; for smith, etc., \$500.....	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	Vol. 7, p. 425.	1,500
Senecas of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1831.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock.....	Permanent annuities.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.	6,000
Do.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Bannock.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	do.....	1,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	do.....	5,000
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 46.	4,500
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,000
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	do.....	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.....	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.....	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

T'basquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....do.....	.....do.....	30,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	630,560

TABLE 46.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Received during fiscal year 1916.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1916.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
General provisions.....	\$980,680.58	\$2,673,574.99	\$3,654,264.57	\$2,686,259.07	\$968,005.50
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	107,776.21	630,560.00	1,038,336.21	678,401.13	359,935.08
Supports (gratuities).....	134,332.17	808,051.38	942,383.55	844,799.46	97,784.09
Schools and buildings.....	766,490.62	4,332,103.97	5,098,594.59	4,544,843.15	553,751.44
Trust funds and interest.....	36,869,722.64	3,561,707.88	40,431,430.52	5,387,006.54	35,044,423.98
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	4,427,199.35	5,982,962.60	10,410,162.55	12,659,640.70	7,750,521.85
Miscellaneous.....	4,397,718.09	2,689,339.21	7,087,057.30	2,795,183.40	24,291,873.90
Total.....	47,984,129.26	20,678,300.03	68,662,429.29	49,596,133.45	49,066,235.84

¹ The \$2,659,640.70 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$610,910.57 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1, 1058-70).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$13,028.85; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,279,705.86; irrigation funds, \$266,457.50; surveying and allotting, \$41,534.30; payments to Indians for lands, \$149,144.77; and other miscellaneous funds, \$542,002.62; total, \$4,291,873.90.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1916, includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1916 and former years.

TABLE 47.—*Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,406		\$710,433.54
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	5	\$1,079.57	5,397.85
Kansas.....		15		5,043.49
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	5	584.47	2,922.89
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	10	212.06	2,120.60
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	24	70.50	1,692.00
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	13	164.15	2,134.05
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	419	157.13	65,840.05
Oklahoma.....		378		424,325.84
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	12	323.50	29,762.28
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	43		
Red Moon.....	do.....	9		
Seger.....	do.....	28		
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	33	326.67	10,780.36
Do.....	do.....	38	849.74	32,290.27
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	21	511.18	10,734.98
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	19	72.10	1,369.98
Osage.....	Osage.....	162	3,819.76	326,213.77
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	1,013.40	13,174.20
Oregon.....		64		15,027.37
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	40	224.23	8,969.35
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	24	252.41	6,058.02
South Dakota.....		1,312		174,840.73
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	83	122.00	10,126.62
Crow Creek.....	do.....	69	170.97	11,797.26
Lower Brule.....	do.....	10	143.87	1,438.78
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	845	121.66	102,806.09
Rosebud.....	do.....	199	124.10	24,697.12
Yankton.....	do.....	106	226.17	23,974.86
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	176	91.66	16,132.16

TABLE 48.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1916.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$6,153,385.45	\$6,024,573.37	\$128,812.08	\$830,556.64	\$959,368.72
Choctaw.....	3,891,499.99	3,809,510.45	81,989.54	468,084.94	550,074.48
Chickasaw.....	1,158,202.11	1,134,521.38	23,680.73	161,097.50	184,778.23
Cherokee.....	53		53	31,896.75	31,897.28
Creek.....	1,063,645.04	1,041,291.54	22,353.50	164,339.67	186,693.17
Seminole.....	40,037.78	39,250.00	787.78	5,137.78	5,925.56

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 311 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to $\frac{5}{2}$ per cent.

TABLE 49.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	127,600	140,866,459	\$805,807.20	7	347	\$172.40
St. Louis.....	78,028	138,793,162	428,136.66	27	1,733	207.78
San Francisco.....	58,580	6,644,999	258,885.19	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York ³	5,689	617,596	158,340.33	3	147	236.25
Omaha ⁴	10,994	941,485	45,359.57	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total.....	280,891	87,863,701	1,696,528.95	37	2,227	616.43

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	5,261	34,348	\$19,159.54	24.4	30.9	36.0
St. Louis.....	2,104	11,580	5,524.94	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco.....	254	2,055	703.88	63.7	95.6	76.7
New York ³	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	⁵ 25.0	⁵ 30.0	⁵ 33.8
Omaha ⁴	228	1,865	417.49	⁶ 53.3	⁶ 67.3	⁶ 68.6
Total.....	10,798	61,680	36,099.69	22.6	19.8	26.9

Total number of shipments (packages).....	291,726
Total weight (pounds).....	87,927,608
Total value.....	\$1,733,245.07

¹ A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.

² Included with freight.

³ Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.

⁴ Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.

⁵ Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, and but 4½ months in 1916.

⁶ Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, and but 4 months in 1916.

TABLE 50.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Value of supplies handled.
						<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$149.40	\$23,649.15	\$1,712.23	² \$30,010.78	² 3.63
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	37.65	9,011.86	836.68	12,286.19	4.78
New York ³	900.00	41.31	⁴ 2,017.00	745.36	⁴ 3,703.67	⁴ 2.19
Omaha ⁶	(7)	(7)	938.09	85.09	1,023.18	2.23
Total.....	9,300.00	453.17	46,912.78	4,450.28	61,116.23	3.53
Total, 1915.....					64,415.10	4.72
Saving over 1915.....					3,298.97	1.19

¹ Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

² Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc. This expense is properly chargeable against all the warehouses jointly, instead of Chicago only, as shown here.

³ Temporary for 4½ months.

⁴ Does not include \$675, salary of clerk in charge, he being detailed from Indian Office.

⁵ Considerable preliminary work, in placing requisitions, etc., was done by the Chicago warehouse.

⁶ Temporary for 4 months.

⁷ None; courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

A.		E.	
	Page.		Page.
Able-bodied male adults.....	112	Employees in Indian Service:	
Account, commissioner's, 1916.....	201	female.....	192
Agency lands, how used.....	122	male.....	192
Agricultural lands.....	112	miscellaneous field.....	196
acreage.....	112	Office of Indian Affairs.....	73, 197
cultivated by Indians.....	112	recapitulation.....	197
irrigation.....	163	school and agency.....	192
Allotments:		Employment of Indians.....	127
acreage allotted.....	90, 93	wages earned.....	107, 127
acreage unallotted.....	90		
approved.....	168	F.	
by years.....	93	Farming by Indians.....	112
Indians without.....	82	crops raised.....	107
irrigation.....	163	<i>See also</i> Agricultural.	
leased.....	112, 117	Farms:	
number.....	90, 93	agency.....	122
number made.....	168	demonstration.....	158
patents in fee issued.....	170	experimentation.....	158
removal restrictions on sale.....	172	school.....	122
timber on.....	160	Federal supervision, Indians under.....	82
under ditch.....	166	Financial statement, 1916.....	205
used for grazing.....	117	<i>See also</i> Appropriations and Funds.	
when made.....	93	Five Civilized Tribes:	
Allottees:		incomes.....	110
living on reservations.....	82	population.....	73, 79
lands cultivated by.....	112	production, minerals and royalty.....	174
sale of inherited lands by.....	169	removal restrictions and disposal lands..	172
Appropriations and disbursements.....	198	Tribal funds in Oklahoma banks.....	206
<i>See also</i> Funds.		Forestry. <i>See</i> Timber.	
Area of Indian lands.....	90	Freedmen.....	73, 79, 172
B.		Full blood, population.....	74
Basketry.....	100	Funds:	
Beadwork.....	100	in bank, individual.....	188
Births.....	130	in treasury, tribal.....	188
Blanket weaving.....	100	Five Civilized Tribes, in banks.....	206
Buildings:		receipts and disbursements, 1916.....	205
erected.....	175	treaty liabilities, United States to Indian	
under construction.....	177	tribes.....	204
C.		trust, interest on.....	107
Cattle. <i>See</i> Stock.		payments made.....	107
Churches among Indians.....	85	tribal, pro rata shares paid.....	206
Church-going Indians.....	85	<i>See also</i> Appropriations and Moneys.	
Citizen Indians.....	85	G.	
Clothing, citizen Indians who wear.....	85	Grazing:	
Commissioner's account, 1916.....	201	acreage used by Indians.....	117
Competency certificates issued.....	173	lands, area.....	117
Crimes by Indians and whites.....	85	leased.....	117
Crops.....	107	H.	
<i>See also</i> Products.		Hospitals.....	134
D.		capacity.....	134
Deaths.....	130	patients treated.....	134
Disbursements.....	198, 202, 205	Housing of Indians.....	130
Disease.....	130	families living in houses.....	130
Indians examined for.....	130	families living in tents, tepees.....	130
Dress, citizen Indians who wear.....	85		

I.		N.	
	Page.		Page.
Implements belonging to Indians, value.....	188	Noncompetents, sale of lands of.....	169
Incomes of Indian tribes.....	107	O.	
Industries, native.....	100, 107	Office Indian Affairs:	
Inherited land:		employees.....	73, 197
patents issued.....	170	work and force since 1899 compared.....	73
sale.....	169	Oil, production.....	174
Irrigated lands:		P.	
cultivated by Indians.....	166	Patents in fee:	
leased.....	166	applications for.....	170
Irrigation:		Indians under Federal jurisdiction hold-	
areas irrigable.....	163	ing.....	82
expenditures.....	163	issued missionary organizations.....	99
miles of ditches on reservations.....	166	issued to Indians.....	170
projects, area under.....	163	Population.....	73, 107
Issues to Indians:		Pottery.....	100
miscellaneous supplies.....	107, 137	Poultry. <i>See</i> Stock.	
rations.....	107, 137	Products:	
L.		agency.....	122
Labor, Indian moneys, proceeds from.....	107	school.....	122
Lace making.....	100	Property:	
Lands:		individual.....	188
agency and school, how used.....	122	tribal.....	188
agricultural.....	112	Government, valuation.....	184
area.....	90	Q.	
assigned to mission organizations tempo-		Quapaw, removal restrictions from disposal	
rarily.....	99	lands.....	172
belonging to Indians, value.....	188	R.	
patented to missionary organizations.....	99	Rations:	
proceeds of sales.....	107, 202	Indians receiving.....	137
receipts and disbursements, 1916.....	202	value of those issued.....	137
removal of restrictions.....	172	Reservations:	
sales.....	169	areas unallotted.....	90
<i>See also</i> Grazing, Inherited, Irrigation,		<i>See also</i> Lands.	
Leases, Mineral, Reservations, Timber.		Restrictions on sale lands, removal.....	172
Leases:		S.	
allotted lands.....	112, 117	Sales of land:	
income from.....	107, 112, 117	noncompetent sales.....	169
irrigated lands.....	166	inherited-land sales.....	169
mining.....	174	Sanatoria.....	134
tribal lands.....	112, 117	Sawmills.....	160
Liabilities, treaty, of United States to Indian		School lands.....	122
tribes.....	107, 204	Schools:	
Liquor:		appropriations for, since 1876.....	158
sale to Indians; convictions and sentences	159	attendance, 1916.....	148
seizures made.....	159	attendance, 1877 to 1916.....	157
suppression.....	159	capacity and enrollment.....	148
Live stock. <i>See</i> Stock.		children eligible to attend.....	141
Logging. <i>See</i> Timber.		children ineligible to attend.....	141
M.		children in school.....	141
Marriages:		farms.....	122
legal.....	85	Indians of school age.....	141
plural.....	85	lands, how used.....	122
tribal custom.....	85	population.....	141
Mineral lands:		recapitulation.....	147
leased.....	174	Sheep raising.....	178
production and royalty.....	174	Stock:	
Missionaries among Indians, number.....	85	belonging to Indians.....	178
Missionary organizations:		milch cows, number of families using...	130
lands assigned, for temporary use.....	99	purchased.....	178
lands patented to.....	99	slaughtered.....	178
Moneys, individual Indian.....	188		
<i>See also</i> Appropriation and Funds.			

	Page.		Page.
Stock—Continued.		Trachoma.....	130
sold.....	178	Treaties, obligations arising from.....	107, 204
tribal.....	178, 179	Trust fund. <i>See</i> Funds.	
Stock-raising industry.....	117	Tuberculosis.....	130
T.		V.	
Timber:		Valuation of property. <i>See</i> Property.	
acreage.....	160	Vital statistics.....	130
belonging to Indians, value.....	188	Voting Indians.....	85
cut, value.....	107, 160	W.	
cut, quantity and value.....	160	Wagons belonging to Indians, value.....	188
on allotments.....	160	Warehouses, Indian:	
on unallotted lands.....	160	volume of business.....	207
quantity and stumpage value.....	160	expense.....	207
Tents, tepees.....	130		
<i>See</i> Housing.			

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917



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1917

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1900

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1900



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
A declaration of policy.....	3
The Indian and the war.....	6
Liberty loan bonds.....	7
Education.....	9
Farming.....	25
Stock raising.....	32
Rocky Boy Indians.....	64
Reimbursable funds.....	37
Native industries.....	38
Road and bridge work.....	39
Motion pictures.....	40
Indian traders.....	40
Debts of Indians.....	40
Exhibition Indians.....	40
Annuity and per capita payments.....	41
Destitute Indians.....	41
Sioux allotment benefits.....	42
Tribal trust funds.....	42
Individual Indian moneys.....	42
Indian employment.....	43
Health.....	16
Suppression of intoxicants.....	21
Allotments.....	45
Classification and appraisement of surplus Indian lands.....	46
Land purchases.....	46
Extension of trust period.....	47
Osage oil and gas leases.....	47
Oil and gas industry outside the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation.....	48
Fee patents to Indians.....	49
Competency commission.....	49
Five Civilized Tribes.....	49
Probate work in Oklahoma.....	50
Sale of remaining unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands.....	52
Estates of deceased Indians.....	53
New system of bookkeeping.....	54
Forestry.....	54
Irrigation.....	34
Court decisions.....	56
Legislation.....	58
Seminole Indians in Florida.....	63
Alabama Indians of Texas.....	65
Conclusions.....	66

Statistical tables for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, unless otherwise noted.

	Page.
TABLE 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	69
2. Indian population of the United States, 1917.....	69
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	78
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors.....	81
5. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	86
6. Reservations, authority for establishing.....	89
7. Lands set aside temporarily for mission organizations.....	108
8. Patents in fee issued to mission organizations.....	108
9. Industries other than farming or stock raising.....	109
10. Incomes of Indians.....	116
11. Use of agricultural lands, farming, leasing.....	121
12. Use of grazing lands, stock raising, leasing.....	126
13. Employment of Indians.....	130
14. Vital statistics, housing and disease.....	133
15. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	138
16. Indians, self-supporting, and those receiving rations and miscel- laneous supplies issued.....	141
17. School population, number in school, capacity.....	145
18. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	152
19. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	161, 162
20. Demonstration farms.....	162
21. Experimentation farms.....	163
22. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	164
23. Timber on reservations, sawmills, timber cut.....	165
24. Areas irrigable and under projects, expenditures.....	168
25. Miles of ditches, use of irrigated areas.....	171
26. Allotments approved and made.....	174
27. Sales of allotted lands.....	175
28. Patents in fee issued.....	176
29. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land.....	179
30. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910.....	179
31. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.....	179
32. Lands leased for mining, production of minerals, and royalty.....	180
33. Buildings erected.....	181
34. Buildings under construction.....	182
35. Live stock belonging to Indians, sold and slaughtered.....	184
36. Government property valuations classified.....	190
37. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value.....	194
38. Employees in Indian School and agency service.....	199
39. Employees, miscellaneous, field.....	203
40. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation.....	205
41. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	205
42. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements.....	206
43. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	208
44. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled.....	210
45. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks.....	210
46. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	211
47. Expense at warehouses.....	211
Index to statistical tables.....	213

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the eighty-second annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

A careful study of the practical effects of governmental policies for determining the wardship of the Indians of this country is convincing that the solution is individual and not collective. Each individual must be considered in the light of his own environment and capacity for larger responsibilities and privileges.

While ethnologically a preponderance of white blood has not heretofore been a criterion of competency, nor even now is it always a safe standard, it is almost an axiom that an Indian who has a larger proportion of white blood than Indian partakes more of the characteristics of the former than of the latter. In thought and action, so far as the business world is concerned, he approximates more closely to the white blood ancestry.

On April 17, 1917, there was announced a declaration of policy for Indian affairs, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents in fee.*—To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. *Sale of lands.*—A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of competency.*—The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian moneys.*—Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro-rata shares—trust funds.*—As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of ineligible pupils from the Government Indian schools.*—In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

The cardinal principle of this declaration revolves around this central thought—that an Indian who is as competent as an ordinary white man to transact the ordinary affairs of life should be given untrammelled control of his property and assured his personal rights in every

particular so that he may have the opportunity of working out his own destiny. The practical application of this principle will relieve from the guardianship of the Government a very large number of Indians who are qualified to mingle on a plane of business equality with the white people. It will also begin the reduction of expenditures, and afford a better opportunity for closer attention to those who will need our protecting care for some years longer.

A vitally important result also will be obtained in placing a true ideal before those Indians remaining under guardianship. It will be a strong motive for endeavoring to reach the goal of competency, and prove a material incentive to a sincere effort for that end.

This new declaration of policy is calculated to release practically all Indians who have one-half or more white blood, although there will be exceptions in the case of those who are manifestly incompetent. It will also give like freedom from guardianship to those having more than one-half Indian blood when, after careful investigation, it is determined that they are capable of handling their own affairs. This latter class, however, will be much more limited since only about 40 per cent of the Indians of the country speak the English language and the large majority of this latter class still greatly need the protecting arm of the Government.

As an additional safeguard for those Indians of half or less white blood, a homestead commensurate with the value of the property to be patented may be retained by the allottee and made inalienable except by approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In other cases of manifest incompetency, the trust period on their land will be extended whenever it is deemed beneficial and in the interest of the Indians themselves.

As a corollary of this central idea of the declaration, a more liberal policy has been adopted in the sale of inherited lands and Indian allotments, and the Indians are urged to sell that portion of their land which is not available or adaptable for their own uses and utilize the proceeds for the improvement of their remaining land or increasing their facilities for its fuller development by purchasing stock, machinery, etc.

A liberal policy is now being pursued in allowing the use of the proceeds of the sale of the lands of old and indigent Indians, and following the general line of procedure of State laws, in all sales of allotted lands where circumstances warrant it, a part of the allotment may be retained as a homestead so that the Indian may not be deprived of a home. Especially is this desirable where an Indian and his wife need such place during their declining years.

THE INDIAN AND THE WAR.

The peculiar conditions applicable to each separate band or tribe of Indians caused their registering for the military census under the act of May 18, 1917, to be assigned to this bureau. There were instances where the registration could be handled by the State authorities more expeditiously and with less expense than by this bureau and the highest degree of cooperation existed in order that the work would be a success. The Secretary of War placed the Indian Service upon the same plane with the States and it had control of this branch of the work. All of our employees were required to serve as registrars and as members of the registration board without compensation, and but little expense was incurred in carrying on this work. The draft of those Indians who are citizens was handled by the local boards appointed by the President and in order that the claims of the Indians to exemption might be given consideration and presented in proper form, superintendents were instructed to appear on their behalf and assist them in every way possible.

The growing attitude of the Indian toward the world war is a credit to his race. A well-nigh limitless devastation and conflict is bringing to him its profound lesson that the highest authority and best social welfare must spring from a free and self-governing people. This awakening is especially noticeable among the younger generation, largely the product of our Indian schools, who are quick to catch the spirit of a new era. Reports on file indicate that a large number of voluntary enlistments have been made in the Army, Navy, and National Guard, or in some branch of the Military Establishment, by Indian students and ex-students alone. Many of the schools report 20 to 30, some from 40 to 50 enlistments. Among them is represented practically every tribe. Several enlisted for the aviation service and some were admitted to officers' training camps. A former student at the Carlisle School, Ernest Kick, was among the early accessions to the Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada and gave his life in the trenches of France. Sylvester Long Lance, a graduate of that school, is a lieutenant in the same regiment and received wounds in valorous action. Requests were repeatedly made for permission to form exclusively Indian organizations which, under the regulations of the War Department, could not be encouraged as proposed, but were significant of the loyal and active interest among the Indians.

I am deeply impressed by all that has come from the Indian's serious heart and mind in this time of incomprehensible strife and am sure that among the compensations that must follow will be his clearer vision of what constitutes well-organized society.

I hope and confidently believe that the native American soldiers will equip themselves with credit to the noble ancestry of their race.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

With your approval, the matter of purchasing bonds of the first issue of the liberty loan was brought to the attention of the Indians and all employees of the Indian Service. Official information, with suitable subscription blanks, was sent to all superintendents and encouragement extended to them to participate in a movement offering investments both prudent and patriotic.

Considering the brief time allowed for fully presenting this important subject before the date fixed for closing subscriptions, the results impress me as a distinct and gratifying triumph. It is quite certain that many subscriptions were made by Indians, and some by service employees, which were not specifically reported, but the following are definitely known: Subscriptions by 1,147 employees, \$178,750; by 525 adult Indians \$3,273,450, by 851 Indians minors and students in Indian schools \$1,334,400; making a total of 2,623 subscriptions for \$4,786,600 in liberty loan bonds.

Of the foregoing, the employees and pupils of one of the leading schools subscribed \$15,000; employees in the Indian Office at Washington subscribed \$23,900; employees in the office of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes subscribed \$16,300.

Probably the most noteworthy showing was the subscription of 67 Indians, including incompetents and minors, aggregating \$3,919,650. The individual amounts ranged from \$50 to \$640,000, but 20 of them being less than \$10,000 each. The largest subscription was by Jackson Barnett, through his guardian, a full blood, and one of the wealthiest of the Creek Indians. He also desired to donate \$50,000 to the Red Cross fund, but owing to legal objections it was deemed inadvisable to authorize such a gift. The individual moneys invested by these and many other Indian subscribers, it should be stated, were very largely either noninterest bearing or drawing less than the interest rate of the bonds. But while the Indians were readily attracted by the investment feature, they were willing and eager to contribute patriotic support to the Government. Many applications were made too late for acceptance under the regulation and many who were unable to purchase declared an intention to subscribe when the next issue is offered. Among the Apache subscribers of New Mexico, one wears a medal presented by the President for special service as a scout in the capture of the Geronimo band in 1882. Several other war scouts were liberal purchasers, and the only remaining strife with the old warrior line seems to be the friendly rivalry for owning bonds, for both the widow and son of Geronimo were subscribers, as was also the son of old Chief Victoria, long an enemy of the Government.

In view of the limited resources of great numbers of the Indians, ranging from near destitution to such conditions as yield a fair support but admit of no savings, the subscriptions reported and the expressions of attachment to the principles and institutions of the Government coming to me from every reservation eloquently attest the growth of Indian thought and sentiment along lines pertaining to the general welfare.

I regard the subscriptions by employees throughout the Indian Service as worthy of a special word: When it is known that the average annual salary of all employees is approximately \$750, or, on a per diem basis, about one-half that received by many groups of factory and mechanical trade workers, their response to the first call in the Nation's defensive need forms a very creditable record. The average per capita purchase of those subscribing for bonds was nearly double the highest increase of salary provided by the 5 and 10 per cent advance under legislation effective on July 1, 1917, and can be understood only as showing a willingness to sacrifice the immediate use of much more than the merited benefits of such legislation.

I venture here to digress for the expression of a conviction that has been with me since boyhood to emphasize another feature of the Liberty Loan Bond purchase, which I am persuaded will be of lasting benefit not only to the Indians but the entire population of our country.

It is the business side, the money saving habit. To my mind, the best barometer of a young man's future may be found in his disposition to accumulate. The Indian or white youth who has established a savings-bank account is apt to have a good character. Ordinarily he will be anxious to increase his deposit, and if so will make an effort to create and sustain such a reputation as will invite promotion. He will save rather than spend his earnings foolishly. The manliness of his attitudes and the inspiration from accomplishment will insure his advancement. As a boy, this is apparent; as a man it becomes an inheritance which stays with him throughout life.

Generally speaking Americans have become so rapidly rich and are so powerful as a Nation that we are in danger of being overfat and contented. The war has necessitated the conservation of our food supply; but we have yet to learn the lesson of universal saving, economy in conduct. Man has no stronger element, when developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society. It stabilizes his life and makes him a better citizen, provided always that he is neither miserly nor a worshiper of the almighty dollar.

Thousands of men and women, boys and girls, have invested in Liberty Bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a basic revolution which will immeasurably benefit present and future generations.

EDUCATION.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.—In my annual report for the fiscal year 1916, a somewhat extended description was given of a new and uniform course of study which had been prepared for use in all the Indian schools. During the current year a strong effort has been made to develop and perfect the operation of this course.

Supervising officials have visited, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all the schools of their respective districts, giving counsel and aid in such ways as have led to a better understanding of the course of study and a more thorough compliance with its requirements.

During the year all of the schools were supplied with a diagrammatic representation of the course showing upon one page an epitome, or picture, of its scope for boarding schools, illustrating the two principal divisions above the primary grades and the academic and industrial subjects for each group under headings suggestive of appropriate organization and supervision. This was done to secure a more uniform understanding of the structural principles involved in comprehensive outlines of some 300 pages, and has been found to be helpful. It seems to me that this condensed diagram, with a few brief notes accompanying it, will be of sufficient public interest, particularly among educational people, to justify its inclusion here.

Diagrammatic Representation
of the
Course of Study

Superintendent

Academic Principal

Vocational Committee including
Superintendent and the Academic
Principal

Prevocational Division

Boys

General Exercises
English
Arithmetic
Geography
Physiology and Hygiene
Writing
Drawing
History
Physical Training

Girls

Home Training	10 Wks.
Cooking	40 Wks.
Poultry Raising	5 Wks.
Sewing	30 Wks.
Laundrying	15 Wks.
Nursing	5 Wks.
Unassigned	15 Wks.

Gardening	10 Wks.
Dairying and Poultry Raising	10 Wks.
Farming and Stock Raising	10 Wks.
Plant Production	30 Wks.
Farm Carpentry	15 Wks.
Farm Blacksmithing	10 Wks.
Farm Engineering	10 Wks.
Farm Masonry	5 Wks.
Farm Painting	5 Wks.
Shoe and Harness Repairing	5 Wks.
Unassigned	10 Wks.

Vocational Division

English
Vocational Arithmetic
Industrial Geography
Agricultural Botany
History of the United States
Farm and Household Accounts
Soil and Soil Fertility
Farm and Household Physics and Chemistry
Rural Economics
Insects and Insecticides
Field Crops and Plant Diseases
Child Study

Course in Home Economics
Course in Nursing
Course in Agriculture
Course in Carpentry
Course in Blacksmithing
Course in Engineering
Course in Painting
Course in Masonry
Course in Printing.

UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS.—A further step has been the preparation of uniform final examinations to be given in all schools to the pupils completing each academic or industrial course. These examinations were given in nearly all schools during the week beginning June 4.

Unfortunately, however, a few boarding schools had been compelled to close prior to the usual date of closing because of inability to comply with the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 741), which limited expenditures for school support or maintenance to \$200 per pupil per annum. While under favorable circumstances it might be and was found possible to properly operate vocational schools within this limitation, yet in some cases greatly increased costs of all supplies coupled with the reduced enrollment of pupils necessitated the closing of schools.

This could not be avoided in some 17 instances without exceeding the per capita cost fixed by law and at these schools it became necessary to furlough some of the employees. Examinations prepared at the schools were given instead of the uniform examinations.

Much importance is attached to the new course and results thus far are encouraging for a high standard of school work and attainment for the Indian pupils. The aim of the course is to fit thoroughly the student to become an efficient wage earner and citizen, qualified to make his way successfully and with credit to himself and his race.

The introduction of a course of study more comprehensive and systematic than that adopted by many, perhaps most, of the public schools was not attempted without facing the possibility of disappointments; but these, I am glad to state, have been few. The results of the first full year have been in a promising degree successful as regards better classification of pupils, better organization of school employees, more definite educational aims, more clearly defined outlines for preparation, instruction, and study; in general, a knitting together of loose and variant methods and theories of educational work into something more uniform, practical, and withal focal as to the essential needs of the Indians. I am greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished in the introduction of an effort to make the system of Indian education thoroughly applicable to racial conditions and prospects.

Upon the recognized truism that there can be no lasting civilization without schools for all, without a democracy of education, I hope by such provision more than by any other to guarantee the perpetuation and progress of the red race. I see in this molding process the certain development of a body of young men and women

who will become the leaders and transformers of their people as the generations come and go.

ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLES.—There are not Government schools sufficient for all Indians and in order that these schools might serve those who depend upon them alone for an education, I considered it wise to eliminate children who were not properly entitled to an education at the expense of the Federal Government. So in my declaration of policy I said:

In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public-school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

The superintendents of several schools are now receiving instructions to carefully examine and limit their enrollment in accordance with the principle involved. There is also a considerable number of Indian children who are citizens of the United States and not wards remaining under partial control of the Government, as this term "wards" has been used and applied by the courts. These children receive the citizenship status of a citizen father, and, moreover, many of them have a large degree of white blood. This class should, as Indians, no longer receive Federal educational assistance. Their elimination will lead to two important results, namely, their place in the schools will be taken by others for whom there are not other school opportunities, and the eventual entrance of the citizen class into the public district schools of the States will be brought about. In certain localities this policy will allow some schools to be closed, thus effecting an economy in use of public funds and doing this without injustice to any real Indian children. I do not intend, however, to carry the general principle so far as to deprive of school facilities children for whom no school but a Government institution is available.

SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED.—It has already been found practicable and wise to close the Sac and Fox boarding school, Oklahoma, where public schools abound in an advanced community, and the Wittenberg boarding school, Wisconsin, where other facilities will be available for all children not belonging to the class of nonwards to whom reference has been made.

GRADUATES OF DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY.—Another important provision in the declaration of policy aims at educational evidence of competency. This will be best presented, perhaps, by reproducing a portion of my letter dated April 28, 1917, addressed to the superintendents of all the nonreservation boarding schools which are equipped and authorized to conduct full courses of study, including a four-year period of vocational training.

The letter in part follows:

I ask your special attention to the following paragraph of the declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs issued on April 17, 1917.

"Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared."

This declaration is founded upon the right and the desire of all progressive-minded Indians to become full citizens in the land of their nativity and to be classed with other free men who enjoy the privilege of owning and controlling property, who participate in the councils of the community and the larger welfare of the State, and who exercise that personal initiative which is the beginning of high destinies whether of individuals, of nations, or of races.

You are in charge of one of the large and well equipped Government schools for Indian youth. Its commencement exercises will soon close the school year and the members of its graduating class will have reached a very significant period in their lives. The transition from the theory and training of the classroom to the practice and achievements of real life, from school work to world work, applies the acid test to the pure gold of every student's character and attainments.

The Indian boys and girls have been at some natural disadvantage but have enjoyed some unusual opportunities. They have had, and now more than ever have, educational privileges superior to those in many of the schools for white children: They have been provided not only with good academic training but with excellent vocational courses calculated to fit them for successful home-making, for healthful and prudent domestic life, and for the efficient pursuit of agriculture, of many of the mechanical trades and some of the skilled manual arts and crafts.

There must, therefore, be in every Indian school giving the full courses a very considerable number of graduates this year who have improved their opportunities and have acquired such a practical education as will reasonably enable them to enter some remunerative occupation and make their way successfully with those engaged in the pursuits of our modern life. To every such capable young man and woman should be given a certificate of competency or a patent in fee, as authorized by law and the new "Declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs," attesting the faith of the United States in their ability and determination to prove worthy of this recognition.

It is not intended to declare every graduating student competent to handle his own affairs, but to select those who are 21 years of age and who by their conduct through the years of instruction have profited by wise discipline and shown that they possess the qualities of scholarship and character that fit them for responsibility and competition. To these graduates you will have the happy privilege on the day you hand them diplomas to give them also this declaration of their independence. It should be to them the Magna Charta of their freedom from the restraints not imposed upon other citizens of our country, and in thus granting it I know you will fully represent me with yourself in the hope that no recipient will ever strive for less than the most honorable and loyal fulfillment of American citizenship. I am sure that you thoroughly appreciate the importance of this emancipating movement and that upon all appropriate occasions you will impress its significance upon your student body as the bright goal of their school training, to the end that all pupils shall not only resolve to complete a full course but that graduation for them will be incomplete unless it earns such a certificate of competency.

The uniform course of study was not introduced until February 1, 1916. Hence, there was not time for all of the schools giving the full courses to cover the required work and prepare students for

graduation by the close of the school year 1917. However, several of these schools in which comprehensive courses had been previously given were able to meet the new requirements. A considerable number of young men and women who thus received diplomas were recommended for certificates of competency and found to be worthy of the same from the standpoint of general character, habits, and educational attainments. Some of these graduates were not 21 years of age and their diplomas will be considered at a later time in determining the question of their competency.

I expect that hereafter each succeeding year will show from the full-course schools a larger number of graduates who will have proved themselves to be reasonably capable of managing their own affairs. I believe that graduation as the gateway to citizenship should become in some real sense a gathering call for pupils, inspiring many more to complete their education, as well as a maxim for the schools arousing them to the fullest efficiency.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.—For the fiscal year 1916 there was appropriated \$20,000 for payment of tuition of Indian children in State public schools. This amount was insufficient, and by the Indian appropriation act for the year 1917 more money was rendered available for this purpose, not to exceed, however, the sum of \$200,000.

During 1916 contracts were made with 45 public schools (excluding eastern Oklahoma, occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes) for education of 853 Indian pupils, and calling for a maximum expenditure of \$24,984, of which amount about \$14,000 was actually earned and paid to the schools.

During 1917 contracts were made with 194 public schools (exclusive also of eastern Oklahoma) for 2,194 pupils and for the total of \$57,126.

This represents an actual increase of 157 per cent over the number of children provided for in public schools during 1916.

The cooperative arrangement for enrollment of Indian children in public schools has been made in California, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. In nearly all school districts in these States attendance of Indian children has been acceptable to the white patrons and these school authorities and devoid of any injurious results so far as my information indicates. If, in due course of time, the States are to assume charge of the Indian and receive him as a citizen entitled to the benefits and subject to the liabilities of their laws, it seems equally for the interests of the States to assist in this manner in his education and training. There seems an evident willingness to do so, provided the Federal Government will assist and share the financial obligations, especially in those districts which have limited

sources of school revenue by reason of nontaxable Indian lands or otherwise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.—In aid of the public district schools in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, there was appropriated \$275,000, and all of this money has been applied in accordance with the intent of the law to assist financially 2,285 school districts. In the schools so assisted have been enrolled 18,185 Indian pupils.

In this connection, the following editorial, from the Washington (D. C.) Star, may be of interest.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Probably no branch of the Government service contains a more united and faithful body of workers than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Among the signal and characteristic movements is the drive along the lines of practical and systematic education. The educational idea, probably more than all other things combined, it is held, will effectually solve the Indian problem.

Two things stand out prominently in the policy of the bureau regarding Indian schools: First. To make them producers as nearly self-supporting as possible not only as object lessons to the Indians, but as a simple business proposition, resulting in the lowest per capita cost and the consequent reduction of appropriations necessary for their support. This, it is urged, is rationally and concretely both effective education and such economy as any great private or corporate interest should observe. Therefore, the farm, the garden, the orchard, the dairy and, where the area of the land would justify, the production of live stock has been pushed intensively and, as far as possible in accordance with scientific methods and practice approved by the Department of Agriculture, which, under existing arrangement, supplies all superintendents of Indian schools with bulletins upon the latest dependable research. Statistical data indicate amazing accomplishments along these productive lines.

Second. There has been a clear perception of the need of a well-balanced course of study essentially parallel with the academic work of the public school, but including thorough industrial training in agriculture, with its allied pursuits and the ordinary trades, together with domestic arts and science adequate for practical and healthful housekeeping.

To prepare such a course, having special adaptation to the social and economic status of the Indians as well as to their scattered geographical locations, was no small task.

Experts of the bureau who had charge of this work were quick to see the need of a definitely planned curriculum that would enable the schools, through efficient service, to take the raw material, the Indian boys and girls, from a largely uncivilized state, at a very young age, when they can not speak English, and make them over, as it were, a condition and undertaking which the world elsewhere does not furnish, and after a few years turn them out a finished product, capable of entering the competitive activities of their community or State and becoming independent self-supporters and citizens of average intelligence and progressiveness. In this more, perhaps, than in all other factors, it is admitted, lies the solution of the Indian problem.

This new course of study that has been laid out has now been tried for more than a year and seems to have been so well prepared that but slight revision will be advisable. It has been scrutinized by educators of prominence throughout the country and has elicited from many sources hearty indorsement. It is now followed to the fullest possible extent in every Indian school under the aid and guidance of 21 supervising officials who cover a like number of territorial districts and whose special duties are

to see that the course is understood and complied with and to report any unavoidable conditions that seem to call for modification of its requirements. Its academical features are such as will enable pupils readily to enter the public schools without retarding their progress and are designed to subserve the general policy of the bureau of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in the State schools. There are now upward of 30,000 Indian children in the public schools and under the provisions of law for paying their tuition, equal to the per capita cost for white pupils, and providing the Indian parents pay no taxes, the number is rapidly increasing and objection to such attendance by white patrons is also diminishing.

HEALTH.

The health problems in the Indian Service are concerned with tuberculosis, trachoma, infant welfare, and epidemics of contagious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The conditions which are met in the solving of the tuberculosis problem are the tendency of many of the Indians to neglect seeking the physician's aid until the appearance of warning symptoms, such as hemoptysis, the disinclination of many of the Indians to accept the white man's methods, failure to continue treatment long enough in many instances to effect a cure, and the neglect in some instances of observing the principles of modified quarantine with respect to young children. Strenuous efforts have been made to improve the sanitary conditions bearing on this question, and throughout the year all health employees have endeavored to improve conditions in the Indian homes, institute measures looking to the separation of open cases from others, especially where there are young children, and the treatment in sanatoria of all cases which may reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment. A stay of considerable duration in a sanatorium has been found to be of great educational value and the Indian reacts very well to this form of treatment. The sanatoria are certainly a success, and the demand for enlarging the institutions now in existence and the establishment of further sanatoria far exceeds the supply of available funds. The Indians are realizing more and more the value of the sanatoria and many of them now have waiting lists. This fact indicates the value of the educational campaign which has been waged consistently during the past few years.

TRACHOMA.—The difficulties met with in the campaign against trachoma are the foci of the disease among the older Indians, which results in the constant stream of new cases entering the Indian schools, the disinclination on the part of many of the older Indians to submit to treatment for a long enough time to effect a cure, and the painful nature and long duration of the treatment.

The corps of special physicians have accomplished a great deal not only in the education of the members of the medical fraternity who have recently entered the Indian Service, but in the operation

and placing under treatment of many of these older Indians. The returned students, who have experienced the beneficent results of trachoma treatment, have been a large factor in the dissemination of information concerning this disease among the old Indians.

The pupils in the day schools and the boarding schools all receive compulsory treatment for trachoma, and it is now a common occurrence to receive reports from the eye specialists that the disease in the schools they visit is under control.

EPIDEMICS.—There have been rather numerous epidemics during the last fiscal year of smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, measles, and whooping cough. The handling of these epidemics presents greater difficulties among the Indian population than occurs among white people, owing to the fact that many of the Indians do not understand the need for quarantine. Some of the diseases cause a much higher mortality among Indians than among whites, more especially measles, in the epidemics of which there has followed a high percentage of pneumonia. Smallpox early in the year broke out among the Navajos, of whom there are in the neighborhood of 25,000 in northern Arizona, and before the cases were discovered there had been a rather wide exposure. This was due to the unfortunate shortage of physicians, partly due to the demand of the War Department. However, a medical supervisor was immediately sent to take charge of the situation, and wholesale vaccination was started and detention camps established. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is believed the disease is under control. The Navajos have learned the value of vaccination, but like many white people they are likely to wait until danger is present before protecting themselves. Sanitary preparedness is in order, and Indians are becoming more and more amenable in this respect.

"SAVE THE BABIES."—Continued and vigorous effort has been the watchword in the campaign for better health conditions among children, especially the young infants, among whom the mortality has been so great. Results in this direction have been surprisingly gratifying, and much has been accomplished. At the Indian fairs last fall a "Baby contest" formed a prominent part in the program, and great interest was manifested by the Indian mothers. They were so successful that it is planned to conduct them on even a more elaborate scale this year, and to this end standard score cards have been secured upon which the children contesting will be registered. They will be carefully graded by the physicians, and the cards of the babies having the highest scores will be sent to Washington, where suitable certificates will be issued to the parents.

One of the most important factors bearing on the health problem among the children is the education of the mother in the proper care

of her offspring. To this end emphasis has been laid upon the necessity of bringing every possible case of confinement to the agency hospitals for the lying-in period. This policy has resulted not only in giving the mother requisite instruction in the care of herself and her child but has given to many Indian children a start in life that would have been impossible had their birth been consummated under the old unhygienic environments.

Herewith find my letter to a superintendent of one of the Indian reservations in response to his report on an Indian fair in which the baby show was emphasized:

I have your letter reporting the Indian fair, in which you make particular reference to your baby show, inclosing photographs of the very interesting Indian babies exhibited.

It is gratifying to learn that the baby show was the most attractive feature of your fair and that the Indians were greatly interested, not only in the contest between babies, but especially as you say:

"I believe the physical examination of these babies, which was closely watched by the mothers, was as much an item of education to them as anything that has happened in many a day. * * * The examinations were far more than a superficial observation of the general appearance of the children. Notes were taken of irregularities and deficiencies. It gave the physician, nurse, and field matron an excellent chance for some very good advice to these mothers in a way they will remember as long as they live."

This is fine and indicates intelligent and commendable activity on the part of yourself, the physician, field matron, and nurse, which I greatly appreciate. However, a baby show is apt to be regarded as a display of babies and not taken as seriously by the Indians and employees as I desire. It is my purpose in our health campaign to utilize the baby show as an object lesson that may be the means of helpfulness in extending our work into every home of the reservation. I am determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the best results obtainable, and this requires a vigorous campaign. It is not sufficient to talk about these things at the agency, but it is incumbent upon us all to see that employees properly associated with this work make unceasing effort to improve health conditions not only in saving the baby but quite as much to restore the constitution and improve the health of the adult Indian.

It involves sanitation and ventilation of the homes; cleanliness not only of houses and surroundings but of the person and proper food for the child. It requires the instilling of respect for the physician, the nurse, the field matron, and the hospital, and with it the elimination of the medicine man.

I am particularly anxious that our hospitals shall be used for mothers in childbirth. It is my great desire that every Indian mother not otherwise well provided for shall find a place and proper care at this critical period in her life in a hospital. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by those suffering from acute disease or serious injury should be available for mothers in childbirth.

All of these things can be brought about only through organized, aggressive, and continuous activity.

Perhaps the most pressing feature of our campaign is sanitation. The first thing to be done is to see that every Indian home and its immediate surroundings are thoroughly cleaned up and kept in a sanitary condition. This is an absolutely necessary accomplishment. In effecting sanitation, do not assume that conditions are satisfactory because you find a tidy appearance. While there is apt to be such harmony,

it is not necessarily so, either with the Indian or the white man. Many times, when the outward appearance is good, there can be found unsanitary conditions.

Infant children should not be fed the food of an adult, but rather and always the nourishing foods suitable for infants. Too much food is sometimes quite as harmful as too little. The important thing is that an infant or growing child shall always have the proper food for his age. It is essential, too, that the mother shall be well cared for before, at the time of, and following childbirth, at home or in a hospital.

As you know, our health campaign has been vigorously pursued for nearly three years. I have regarded it as the thing about which all other administrative activities should revolve. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

Our whole field force has earnestly joined the office in a determined campaign to rebuild the constitution of the Indian as rapidly as possible, reduce tuberculosis, eliminate trachoma, and speedily stop the appalling percentage of deaths among Indian children. For many years it has been truthfully announced that the Indian was a vanishing race. Many conditions conspired to make it so. It was a crime to permit it to exist long after discovery, but it has continued until the world looks upon the Indian as a dying race. Under such conditions it would seem almost indefensible that Congress should appropriate large sums of money for the education and the general administration of their affairs. It is out of harmony with the whole program that we should make the fight now in progress for the advancement of a dying race.

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer, for the first time in 50 years there were in 1915-16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. The Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us—saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

Together with the other things mentioned in this letter, I wish again to impress most earnestly upon you the tremendous importance of improving sanitary conditions in every Indian home. Let sanitation be our watchword. In our nation-wide Indian health campaign, let us make sanitation the first consideration.

CHOCTAW AND CHEROKEE HEALTH DRIVES.

Some time since it came to my attention that health conditions were especially bad among the Choctaws and Cherokees of Oklahoma, accordingly as soon thereafter as funds could be secured, I arranged for health drives among these two tribes; set aside the necessary funds, organized an experienced and competent force consisting of a special medical supervisor and a woman supervisor, with six field matrons for each, under the immediate direction of Supt. Parker. This work contemplated a campaign of three or four months' house to house canvass, to effect immediate results by way of prevention as well as cure, improving sanitary, health, and home conditions, with special reference to tuberculosis, the segregation of open cases and

advice to Indians concerning appropriate treatment, hygienic, dietetic, medical, or otherwise, the improvement of Indian homes and their outside surroundings, including sanitation and personal hygiene, with emphasis on sanitation. After their initiation I went to Muskogee and held a conference with all of the people engaged in these two drives, finding them deeply interested in their work and their accomplishments gratifying. While there I discovered opportunity to intensify this health work, and among other things addressed a letter to the chief of the Ke-doo-wah Society, consisting of Cherokee Indians, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Shortly after assuming the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs it came to my attention that the Indians throughout the United States were fast becoming a dying race and that it was largely the result of tuberculosis and other diseases. I found this condition so universal and serious that I was appalled. It appeared to me as almost beyond belief that a race of people, with such a splendid ancestry and because of their historical grandeur and nobility, should be permitted to diminish and be eliminated as a substantial factor among those who are to live for all time.

It occurred to me that the first obligation of the Government to the Indians is to exert itself to the uttermost to save the race—to perpetuate its life. With this end in view, more than three years ago the Indian Bureau commenced a systematic and widespread campaign to improve home and health conditions among the Indians throughout the country—to give the Indian baby an equal chance with the white child to live and to the Indian father and mother an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of life in a manner equal to that of their white neighbors. During these three years we have made a vigorous effort through physicians, nurses, and field matrons to reestablish their health, with the result that last year, for the first time in more than 50 years, there were more Indians born than died from every cause. This means that the Indian is no longer a dying race, and yet it is a fact that in spots here and there throughout the Indian country health conditions are still so bad that the Indians are dying faster than they are being born.

To remedy this situation, we have recently made a special effort to find funds to pay the expenses of an organized health drive that is now being carried on in your community. If we are to be successful it must come about as the result of cooperation, and leading Indians like yourself should join the officers and others who are making this effort in behalf of your people. It is essentially important that you and others like you who have influence shall lead in this campaign, not only because of the work that you may do, but more especially on account of the influence you will have upon others.

At this time these campaigns are still on, consequently I am not prepared to make a final statement of the results. However, I have assurance that the expenditure and effort have been more than justified. Details must necessarily await another report.

THE MEDICINE MAN.—I have great satisfaction in announcing the fact that the influence of the medicine man is fast being eliminated. He has everywhere been a destructive element. To the extent that he has flourished his tribesmen have been nonprogressive, never reaching their possibilities, suffering for want of the hospital, physician, nurse, and field matron. He has been a constant menace to the progress, prosperity, morals, and health of the Indian race.

The medicine man is no longer dominant, neither is he now a large factor in the life of many tribes, although he is still found here and there in decreasing numbers.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS.

The fiscal year just brought to a successful close has been one of remarkable changes in so far as the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians is concerned.

The increase in prohibition sentiment throughout the country, and especially in those States where Indians reside, has materially aided our work. The addition of these States to the "dry column," and the drastic laws relating to the importation of liquor into them has proved their effective aid.

As evidence of the effect among the Indians of prohibition, the superintendent of the Umatilla School in Oregon has submitted some interesting figures. During the calendar year 1915 the police records of the city of Pendleton show that there were 1,440 arrests, of which number 270 were Indians, or about 19 per cent. During the calendar year 1916 there were only 385 arrests, of which number 69 were Indians. The saloons closed on January 1, 1916, and the number of Indian offenders fell off as above stated.

A posseman shot a bootlegger on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho, which raised the interesting question of the authority of his appointment, but the Federal court in granting a writ of habeas corpus ruled favorably to the Government.

Several officers operated in the State of New York during the course of the year in order to bring about an improvement in the liquor situation among the Indians in that State. This has resulted in improving the situation.

As the States near the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations in Nebraska have gone dry, the Indians have found the difficulty in obtaining intoxicants so great that it is having a markedly deterrent effect on them.

By reason of prohibition in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, the bootlegger and others engaged in the liquor traffic have been forced to seek new fields of operation. Consequently Montana, with its large Indian population, has experienced an increase in the liquor traffic among the Indians. This will entail much heavy work on this service.

The conviction and sentence to the penitentiary of W. J. Creekmore was a distinct victory for the liquor-suppression service in Oklahoma. Creekmore was known as the king bootlegger and is reputed to have made more than \$1,000,000 in this traffic. He was the head of a ring which is said to have practically controlled the liquor business of that State. He was frequently in the clutches

of the law but managed to evade punishment until his recent conviction. Following this conviction he was fined in the amount of \$2,200 with a three years' sentence in the several cases against him. This hard fought and splendid victory, together with that obtained in the cases of other notorious bootleggers in Oklahoma, is a stern warning of the campaign being waged for the protection of the Indians against the liquor menace everywhere and has effectively destroyed the organized illegal traffic in Oklahoma.

An interesting ruling was handed down by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma wherein an Osage Indian who had received a certificate of competency was held to be still a ward of the Government and that it was a Federal offense to furnish him with liquor, thus establishing an additional safeguard.

The distribution of large amounts of money to the Osage Indians from time to time has heretofore brought about a condition resulting in their being debauched and defrauded. The application, however, of the law prohibiting the payment of moneys to Indians who are intoxicated has largely diminished this evil, although it has not been completely eradicated.

The declaration by Congress that Osage County is Indian country for the purpose of the enforcement of liquor laws has proven exceedingly helpful, and during the quarterly payments our enforcement officers have been very active.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorized the payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes of an amount of approximately \$9,000,000. This vast sum of money, as well as \$2,000,000 to the Osages, has called for the most strenuous efforts of the officers of the liquor service to prevent the use of liquor and the consequent debauchment of the Indians. Our service was thoroughly mobilized and on guard, while the governor of the State, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other officers were enlisted in the campaign for protection. The governor addressed letters to county officials, and their active cooperation solicited for the enforcement of law and order in the earnest effort to prevent payments being made to Indians who were habitual users of intoxicants. The Indian Office liquor suppression service made a thorough canvass of the State, as a result of which it has found necessary to withhold payments in Pushmataha and Choctaw Counties because of conditions prevailing there. In Choctaw County, the county attorney and a prominent business man were apprehended for introducing liquor. These men were prosecuted and convicted, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear in their favor due to their prominence in the State. These prosecutions will have a

salutary effect and indicate a disposition to treat all men who violate the liquor laws as equal criminals in the eye of the law.

Reports indicate that the payment was generally a marked success; that many of the Indians deposited their shares in the bank and checked against them for the purchase of the necessities of life and other beneficial purposes.

Illustrative of the activity of this thoroughgoing canvass, the following excerpt from a report will show certain conditions which were remedied:

In my former report covering this situation I make mention of the fact that the district court was in session in McCurtain County and that at the time of my leaving there on that occasion 22 persons had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes. On arriving at Idabel on this occasion I learned that the district court had adjourned, that during its session of five weeks 34 convictions had been had and 34 persons taken to the penitentiary and as said in my former report this seems to be the healthiest indication I have found in McCurtain County and can only mean that the citizenship has begun to waken up to the condition in that country and are intending to see that the same is bettered.

Another payment has been authorized and there is every reason to believe that the active campaign which has been made for good government and for the elimination of the disastrous effects of liquor on such occasions will be as successfully carried out as previously.

Stringent and active measures are also thrown around similar payments in lesser amount elsewhere throughout the Indian country.

In view of conflicting decisions by the courts as to the meaning of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which provides not only for the seizure and forfeiture of liquor but for the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying same, Congress cleared up the situation by enacting that:

Automobiles or any other vehicles or conveyances used in introducing or attempting to introduce intoxicants into the Indian country or where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statutes, whether used by the owner thereof or other person shall be subject to the seizure, libel, and forfeiture provided in section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The enactment of this specific legislation will be an effective bar to the collusion of parties who would endeavor by claiming a mortgage or other lien on the automobiles thus confiscated to defeat the purposes of the Government.

The question whether it is an offense to transport liquor from a point outside to another point beyond a reservation and whether the liquor while in transit across the reservation was subject to seizure and destruction under section 2140, has been and is now before the courts.

This has created an unfortunate condition and may cause considerable trouble to reservation officers. However the Reed amendment

to the post office bill will to some extent remedy it. Congress is now being asked to close up this gap in our otherwise effective liquor laws.

Owing to the advancement to the Chippewa Indians of one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to the Indians under a pro rata distribution of their permanent fund under the treaty of February 22, 1855, a troublesome condition has been created. There is a large element within this area which has been accustomed to obtain liquor freely, which, coupled with the desire on the part of others to reap large profits from the illegal introduction and sale of liquor, has caused the liquor suppression officers a great deal of trouble, although their work has mainly been very satisfactory.

The difficulties experienced by all who are engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been great and have been carried on with many legal battles. The legality of these operations and the actions of the officers have frequently been called into question into the courts, but in the face of all obstructive measures substantial progress has been recorded. Instances are known where liquors under the titles of "near beers" have been shipped into treaty territory and a market established. Afterwards the percentage of alcohol would be increased until in some instances real beer was going in the place of the "near beer" and under its guise and label. To minimize this, an order was issued prohibiting the introduction of malt liquor, which immediately brought the question into the courts for restraining orders to prohibit our officers from interfering with these shipments. It is gratifying, however, that the action taken in the State courts was to promptly dispose of the case by refusing to grant the restraining orders. Many prosecutions were instituted and are now pending in the Minnesota judicial district.

An interesting case arising out of the enforcement of treaty provisions is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. seeks to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept a shipment of beer and other fermented malt liquors to persons residing within the treaty territory where purchased for and intended to be used personally and for the private consumption of the consignees. Because of the importance of this question in connection with this work in Minnesota the Government has intervened and the outcome of the case is being awaited with interest.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of denying the authority of Federal courts to suspend sentences, etc. This decision will prove of inestimable value to our service. Many reports have been received from the officers of the liquor service in which attention was invited to cases where a minimum sentence of 60 days in jail and the payment of a fine of \$1,000 was suspended upon the payment of a fine of \$25.

This appears to have proven an incentive for the vendor immediately to reengage in the traffic to recoup his loss. The imposition of penitentiary sentences in a few aggravated cases in each jurisdiction will have a great influence upon the violators of the law and show that the Indian Office is in earnest in waging uncompromising warfare upon all persons who carry intoxicants of any kind to the Indians.

Position or influence should not be a factor in the enforcement of the law against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians or in Indian country. It is an axiomatic and good principle that all men should stand equal before the law. In fact the institutions of our country are in no way better reflected than when this idea is faithfully executed.

More than four years' experience in an effort to minimize the use of liquor among Indians has persuaded me that they advance more rapidly and prosper more certainly when they are sober. It has been my observation that merchants and those who trade with Indians have enjoyed prosperity in proportion as the liquor traffic among them has been suppressed; that crime and disorder have been reduced to a minimum when we have been successful in eliminating the bootlegger; that health conditions have been improved, social standards raised, and betterments generally effected not otherwise obtainable where the sale of liquor prevails.

I sincerely believe that no appropriation of \$150,000 made by Congress will be fraught with more lasting and beneficial results.

FARMING.

FOOD CAMPAIGN.—Following the practice of the present administration, I issued on January 4, 1917, a letter to every superintendent regarding the necessity for early and thorough preparation by all Indians desiring to farm this year. This letter outlined the essential steps to be taken in the selection of seeds and implements, indicated the proper methods and funds respecting the purchase thereof, the need for careful cleaning and testing of seed, the conditions under which the reimbursable plan would apply, the importance of larger gardening operations, etc.

On April 9, 1917, less than a week after the passage of the congressional resolution recognizing a state of war between the United States and Germany, I sent the following telegram to 137 Indian Service superintendents throughout the country:

War situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands, particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat. Call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for organized, united efforts under your continuous supervision. This is the highest importance and requires aggressive action. There must be no delay in anything necessary to insure results. Wire what may be expected and report progress by letter.

Similar telegrams were sent to the supervisors, inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, and others, urging organization and cooperation. The purpose of this telegram was amplified in a letter to all superintendents dated April 12, 1917, incorporating the President's appeal to the farmers of the country, in which I said in part:

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians.

With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be overestimated. We must sacrifice every nonessential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the cooperation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employee and Indian on the reservation, through the farmers and other industrial employees. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show them how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

On April 21, 1917, the following telegram was sent to the superintendents:

What are you doing and what can be done in raising corn, milo, sorghum, potatoes, and other suitable crops in your jurisdiction? It is highly important that everything possible be done in this connection immediately. Wire program showing estimated acreage various crops and total increased acreage over last year.

And on May 12, 1917, the following letter was mailed:

Telegraphic and letter responses to my follow-up telegram of April 21 indicate most commendable and gratifying activities on practically every reservation, as well as at the schools, in the prosecution of our campaign for increased production of foodstuffs. It is now apparent that the acreage of Indian land cultivated or to be cultivated this season will be from 25 to 50 per cent greater than last year, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater. I now wish to emphasize certain features of the campaign for your careful attention.

In the enthusiasm for an increased acreage do not overlook the necessity of proper and intensive methods to obtain the maximum yield from each cultivated acre. This will require very aggressive and systematic follow-up work and continuous supervision by the service farmers, that there may be no let-up when the "first big drive" is over.

Increased production is only one feature of the campaign, conservation being the other. The Indian women and girls should play an important part in this phase of the campaign by the production of vegetables and fruits to be eaten fresh, or canned for winter use, and by more careful and economical methods in preparation and disposition of foodstuffs for the table. The field matrons should be very helpful in these respects.

My attention has been called to the value of dried corn as an article of food. The corn ears, either sweet corn or field corn, are pulled when in the roasting-ear stage, scalded slightly, and the grains cut from the cob and dried in the sun. A circular will be issued later giving the best methods of drying and caring for corn. I call it to your attention now so that you may have your farmers and field matrons take up the sub-

ject with the Indians and urge them to increase planting to meet the demand along this line. It is probable that corn can be successfully grown for this purpose in a climate where it will not mature for the ordinary uses. Push this suggestion.

The figures given in the telegraphic replies to my message of April 21 were no doubt largely estimates, but you should now be in position to report with reasonable accuracy the acreage of the different crops planted or to be planted this year. In this connection there is attached a blank form on which to show the acreage devoted to the different crops on the agency and school farms, by the Indians, by lessees, and the increased acreage over last year. Each column should be carefully filled in with as accurate information as it is possible to obtain.

The showing thus far made by the Indians must be still further augmented. On many of the reservations large numbers of Indians will not bring under cultivation nearly all the available land on their own allotments, and by that I mean their home allotments, lands which ought not to be leased but which the Indian could cultivate if he had the will to work and the means to provide himself with the necessary equipment. Here is where your most urgent task lies, and where the most lasting results may be obtained. Thinking men believe the results of the present and projected agricultural activities should be far-reaching; that they will extend beyond the present emergency, and especially is this true in the Indian Service. The immediate aim is of supreme importance but the ultimate result may be and should be very effective in solving the Indian problem of self-support. Spare no effort to get the Indians fully aroused to the great need for continued and increased activity as a patriotic duty. The present campaign has been wonderfully well launched, but with the experience gained much greater things may be reasonably expected for the next year or crop season.

There is attached hereto a form upon which to show the land which will remain uncultivated this year. You should supplement the statistical table with a written report, taking up the figures, item by item, and carefully analyzing them, showing the character of the land; to what crops it is adapted; whether tribal or allotted; whether irrigation is necessary, and if so whether the land is now under ditch with water available; if irrigation is necessary and the land is not now under ditch, the feasibility, cost, and time required to provide irrigation facilities; whether the agricultural land lies in one large body, if tribal, or in different tracts (show the acreage of each); whether tractors can be used to advantage, and if so whether it would be practicable to develop the land on a large scale by leasing.

In short, I want such a description of the land still unused as will enable me to make definite answer to inquiries from individuals, corporations, or governmental sources, as to the location and possibilities of land suitable for their various purposes. Of course, in all the statistics and information herein requested I realize that no actual measurements can be taken; that the ability of the superintendent to estimate accurately the acreage and soil possibilities will determine the real value of this report; and for these reasons I ask that you give sufficient time and attention to the subject to insure that the report will represent your very best judgment. However, to be of most value, the information should be in my hands not later than June 15. When completed both reports should be returned to me with the other information requested above.

It will be seen that a tremendous amount of work was involved along two distinct but related lines; (1) Awakening employees and Indians to a full realization of the emergency with the consequent determination to do their part to meet it, and (2) providing the physical equipment, seed, etc., necessary to handle the largely increased cultivated acreage to follow. The first was accomplished

in part by means of the telegrams and letters mentioned above, through the visits of supervisory officials especially detailed for this work, and the meetings of employees and Indians called pursuant to my instructions, at which the greatest enthusiasm was shown, and the second by the immediate emergency purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of additional implements, seeds, etc., beyond estimates previously made to meet the normal demands of the service. As one example typical of many other reservations, the superintendent at Shoshone had estimated for 15,000 pounds of seed wheat but actually issued to Indians 69,000 pounds, all of which was produced on the school farm.

As a further step in this direction, I detailed several of the most experienced field men to visit a number of the reservations where the need seemed most urgent, to assist in the organization and prosecution of the campaign.

The response was gratifying on the part of both Indians and employees indicating a patriotic realization of the situation and a determination to do everything possible to contribute to the success of the campaign.

Detailed figures received from most of the reservations and schools indicate that the acreage of Indian land cultivated this season is from 25 to 50 per cent greater than ever before, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater, showing that the Indian will be a substantial factor in increasing the country's food supply during the present emergency. However, as intimated in my letter of May 12, 1917, the opportunity is at hand in this situation for a great and permanent impetus to Indian progress, which will set the race ahead many years along industrial lines, if the high standard of activity and accomplishment established this year is maintained. This will materially hasten the final solution of the Indian problem, in keeping with the new declaration of policy in Indian affairs, for the obvious reason that the Indians gradually achieve self-support and become independent by means of their increased industrial activity and the better business judgment employed in handling and disposing of their surplus products.

Reports thus far received show that the Indians on 73 reservations are cultivating this season 472,156 acres of land, as compared with 358,796 acres last year, which represents an increase of 113,360 acres or 31.6 per cent. Practically every reservation showed an increase, the highest being 100 per cent.

This result shows hitherto untapped supplies of energy and capacity, indicative of the possibilities of the race and its partial readiness, at least for the responsibilities of modern civilization. These need only to be fully developed by the gradual processes of education and industrial activity, to accomplish the final solution of the

Indian problem. We may now say with certainty, as demonstrated in this campaign, that the Indian is an asset and not a liability.

An incident worthy of mention happened at Lower Brule during the year. An Indian, after starting his crop, was taken ill and had to go to the hospital, when seven of his neighbors voluntarily gathered at his place and put in five acres of oats, besides breaking ten acres of new land, on which they planted corn, entirely without suggestion from the superintendent or anyone else. This is a spirit of initiative and community responsibility, which is an indication of Indian competency to shoulder the duties of citizenship and stand on their own feet as independent members of society.

Evidence of substantial progress was found on the recently established Papago Reservation in Arizona, where an inspector found comfortable homes at remote Papago villages, with adobe walls, glass windows, chimneys, shingle roofs, and floors, about which he states in part as follows:

So far as my information goes, this advance in home building among the Papagos does not proceed from any definite tangible plan of concerted action emanating from the employees, but is rather the mere material expression of the spirit of progress dominating this tribe of Indians, which spirit among them is doubtless greatly stimulated by the good work of practical education that has been done by superintendent and subordinate employees."

LEASING.—Realizing that with our utmost efforts it is beyond the physical capacity of the Indians to bring under cultivation all the surplus land on the different reservations, aggressive steps have been taken with the view of leasing as much of this surplus land as possible, on liberal terms, special regulations having been promulgated for this purpose which will permit of long term leases. Although final arrangements have not yet been made, it is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of additional land have been or will be leased by the next crop season, thus insuring a further addition to the country's food supply by the utilization of land which would otherwise remain uncultivated. Special efforts are being made to lease hitherto unused irrigable land on the large projects in the west, including Crow, Blackfeet, Flathead, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Gila River, Colorado River and others.

FAIRS.—The spirit of rivalry and competition is a strong incentive to success among the Indians as well as the whites, and the agricultural fair has proved one of the most effective means of stimulating the enthusiasm of the Indians along industrial lines. At these fairs the Indians display their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other. Suitable prizes are awarded on the best exhibits. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until in 1916, fifty-seven such fairs were held, most of which

were entirely supported by means of gate receipts, the sale of concessions, advertising in programs, voluntary contributions by the Indians, etc. Many of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, who have regular associations organized for the purpose, with Indian officers, which gives them training in business administration and organization, thus contributing to their education and competency along the lines of modern activities.

The next logical step in this direction is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as the whites, their products being shown in competition with those of other exhibitors. This plan is encouraged wherever practicable, and this year the Indians have continued their good record of winning numerous prizes, which increases their sense of civic responsibility and interest in local affairs, tends to make them feel that they are a part of the civilized community, and thereby contributes to their progress and final emancipation from Government control.

Indian exhibits were also shown at State fairs in nearly every State where Indian reservations are located, and likewise with good results many premiums being won by the Indians in open competition, including first prize on wheat in South Dakota, which was awarded to a full-blood Indian of the Lower Brule Reservation.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.—Agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, has been conducted during the year with very gratifying results. This work is carried on in three ways: (1) by means of county agents who instruct the farmers in the most approved methods of intensive agriculture; (2) stereopticon lectures, field demonstrations, etc., by Federal and State experts, and (3) the organization of girls and boys into clubs of various kinds along agricultural and related lines. Wherever practicable this work in all its branches is conducted with excellent results in behalf of the Indians and will play a part in bringing about their absorption into the body politic of the Nation.

EXPERIMENTATION.—In keeping with the policy set forth in my last annual report of emphasizing demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, the special activities of this nature during the year have been principally confined to the cooperative experimental and demonstration farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, operated jointly by this service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This farm was considerably enlarged during the year with the view of increasing its usefulness. Results have been accomplished, the most significant being with Egyptian cotton, which is now produced by both Indians and whites all over that section. The Indians also

earn considerable money each year by picking cotton for white farmers.

This cotton has become a principal crop in the Salt River Valley, about 35,000 acres being grown there this season, of which the Indians near Sacaton had 100 acres, realizing approximately \$10,000 therefrom. A new variety of this cotton has been developed at the Sacaton farm, named "Pima," which yields approximately 1 bale per acre and sells for as much as 75 cents per pound.

Successful experiments have also been made at this farm with Bermuda onions, soy beans, Peruvian alfalfa, pecans, pomegranates, date palms, pistachio nuts, grapes, etc.

Besides the farm at Sacaton preliminary work has been carried on at several other places in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, including the culture of dates at Martinez and Palm Springs, Egyptian cotton at Colorado River, Salt River, and Fort Mojave, and Chinese vegetables at San Juan.

The following appeared in the Christian Science Monitor shortly after my return from a tour of the desert countries in Arizona and southern California:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to Washington from a two months' tour of the deserts in Arizona and Southern California. During his trip Commissioner Sells traveled hundreds of miles in automobiles, and many miles on horseback, frequently climbing mountains on foot and wading rivers. He inspected the watersheds of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of locating possible reservoir and dam sites, and traversed the entire Salt River Valley. He closely followed the Colorado River from Needles, Ariz., to Yuma, Cal., inspected the Parker and Yuma Reservation irrigation possibilities, and studied conditions in the Imperial Valley, his definite purpose being to thoroughly familiarize himself with the water conditions and productive possibilities of the desert countries of the Southwest. Among other things accomplished during his trip, the commissioner effected preliminary arrangements for power to be used in pumping and for clearing, leveling and putting into cultivation 50,000 acres in one tract of desert land on the Pima Reservation, southwest of Phoenix.

Commissioner Sells says that with water these desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production; that Egyptian long-staple cotton is fast becoming a chief crop, making approximately one bale to the acre, and now selling for 70 cents a pound; that alfalfa grows in great quantities, being cut seven or eight times each season, and that milo maize produces abundantly; that there are more cattle and hogs fed in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial Valleys than in any other equal territory in the world. The commissioner visited one ranch in the Yuma Valley where 7,000 hogs were being fed.

It is his purpose, within the next 18 months, to develop not only the 50,000 acres on the Pima Reservation, but in like manner thousands of acres on the Parker and Yuma Reservations. With the first-hand information Commissioner Sells obtained on this trip, he is able to rapidly and effectively transform portions of the great deserts of the Southwest into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's immediate necessities.

STOCK RAISING.

For four years we have been stocking the Indian reservations with cattle, horses, and sheep, and assisting the Indians to become acquainted with the proper method of handling these interests.

The number of stock on the various reservations has been increased during the year 1916-17, in addition to the natural increase, by the purchase and distribution in 20 reservations of 610 bulls, 3,127 heifers, 522 cows and calves, 376 mares, and many rams.

More satisfactory results were obtained this year under a new plan of purchase, whereby representatives of the Indian Service visited the ranches where the stock offered could be inspected. A better grade of stock was procured and at a price which represented a saving of \$20,000 on the entire amount.

The improvement of dairy herds maintained at the various schools and agencies along the lines of work conducted by the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been successful. Definite instructions were sent to superintendents and others in charge of dairying interests on October 16, 1916, suggestive paragraphs of which follow:

From personal observation and reports received from time to time it is apparent that the dairy herds belonging to the various schools and reservations in the Indian Service are not as a general rule being handled in the best manner, and are not receiving the care and attention necessary to get satisfactory results. I am convinced that there is urgent need of improvement in all phases of the work involved in the production of milk and also in the methods of handling the dairy herds.

In order to determine what should be done to accomplish this, it is necessary that the person in charge of the herd should make a careful study of each animal so as to become familiar with the characteristics of every animal in the herd. This can not be done without keeping a correct record which will show the peculiarities of temperament and susceptibility to surroundings and conditions. A special study should be made of the dairy capacity and the feed consumption of each animal in order that the "star boarders" of the herd which do not produce enough milk to pay for their feed may be eliminated. A periodical culling of the herd to eliminate unworthy members is necessary to bring the dairy herd up to the standard, and I want every employee in charge of such work to install immediately a system of records to provide for carrying on this work intelligently and effectively.

In the management of the dairy herd at your school it is desirable wherever possible to utilize the male calves and the cows which have reached an age when they are no longer profitable for milking purposes for beef where such policy can be followed profitably. In order to do this it is necessary to have a sufficient amount of feed or pasture available to produce this beef at a satisfactory cost. All animals used for that purposes should be run in a separate herd and under no circumstances should they be handled as a part of the dairy herd.

It is our desire to have each school know what its dairy herd is doing in comparison with the dairy herds at other schools in the Indian Service.

Success in handling this industry is entirely dependent upon the type, quality, and development of the animals in the herd, the general conditions under which they are maintained, and the interest of the superintendent and the employee in direct charge of this work.

I am of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian breed is best-suited for the needs of most of the schools in the Indian Service, and that this type of animal will give the most satisfactory results under the conditions prevailing at the various schools and reservations. Therefore, in considering changes in your present herd you should plan to purchase animals of this breed and thus gradually improve the dairy herd until it is composed of animals of only one breed.

You should have a first-class bull to head your herd. It is generally recognized that "the bull is half the herd." This will enable you to rapidly improve the class of stock, retaining only such calves as prove to be superior animals.

All animals should be tuberculin tested at the time of purchase and at least once a year thereafter. These tests will be made upon request to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of the district in which your reservation is located, who will detail a veterinarian for that purpose.

Every school should have at least one farm paper, with a department in it relating to this class of work, available for the use of all employees, especially those supervising or handling such matters.

Cleanliness is of vital importance and there is no excuse for the buildings and the adjoining inclosures in which the dairy herds are maintained being in a dirty and insanitary condition.

I shall expect every cow to pay her way and yield a reasonable profit on the investment. I do not want you to feel that you should make radical changes immediately to effect this—in fact the records which you are expected to keep will largely determine what action shall be taken.

In general, I shall expect every dairy herd in the Indian Service to be handled on a business basis and the records kept in such manner that the various inspecting officials visiting your school can readily determine whether satisfactory results are being produced.

The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has a number of slides which are used in giving stereoptican lectures in regard to these matters, and I will endeavor to arrange to have sets of these slides circulated among the various schools of the Indian Service with pamphlets giving a full description of the subjects illustrated by them.

The suppression of contagious diseases prevalent among the live stock of the Indians has been carried on energetically during the past year. Work done in connection with the eradication of dourine has practically eradicated that disease from among the horses in the States of Montana and North and South Dakota. Representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry have discovered the existence of this disease among the horses of the whites and the Indians in various parts of the Southwest, and efforts to effectually stamp it out are being carried on there in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. Much credit is due to representatives of that bureau for their cooperation in work along these and other lines.

On some of the reservations there are many worthless wild horses running on the range, which seriously interfere with the live-stock industry. On the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, where the number of this class of animals running on the range is reported to be 5,000 or more, an organized effort is being made to round up and dispose of them, retaining only such as are valuable to the Indians

for breeding or other purposes. Should this plan be successful, it is proposed to adopt it on other reservations in order that the range heretofore grazed by them may be available for stock that has a marketable value.

The tribal herds on practically all of the reservations have been profitable and individual Indians generally have been successful in the management of their live stock. The Indians have shown a remarkable adaptability for stock raising and they are coming to understand that it is desirable to own well-bred stock rather than the inferior animals raised by them in former years. While the tribal herds are high grade, the cattle, horses, and sheep owned by the individual Indians are fast approaching the same standards. There are practically no long-horned cattle on Indian reservations. Pony stallions are being castrated and replaced with Percherons or other equally good breeds. The flocks of sheep that have for years been permitted to inbreed are being rapidly improved by the introduction of the best rams, with the result that already the wool from Indian sheep is a much higher class than heretofore—almost if not quite as high grade as the wool from the sheep owned by white men. Many Indians have demonstrated themselves to be the equal of their white neighbors as stock raisers. Their recent advancement in this respect has been remarkable. Furthermore, it has intensified their interest in doing things since they have come to realize the profits involved in personal effort.

While endeavoring to put the Indian into business for himself, because it means self-support and a corresponding reduction in appropriations, we have at the same time sought to so develop conditions as to increase the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. This we have accomplished largely by developing and increasing the water supply, with the result that the Indian reservations are now capable of supporting many more thousand head of stock than formerly. For the better protection and care of the stock of the Indians and the lessees much fencing has been done and increased efforts made to avoid depredations from wild animals.

Altogether the Indians have been great gainers from this procedure, and the white stockmen have found grazing privileges on Indian reservations much more desirable than ever before.

IRRIGATION.

Commensurate with available appropriations and the steadily rising prices of labor and material the irrigation work has progressed during the year. When it is borne in mind that the estimates for many of the projects were made several years ago and with an increase of anywhere from 25 to over 100 per cent in the cost of labor

and material the difficulty of carrying some of the projects to completion with available funds will be realized.

Early in the spring instructions were issued to field men to stimulate crop production wherever possible; to confine activities to increasing areas under cultivation and to bringing additional lands under ditch at the earliest date, where such could be done without serious detriment to the project as a whole. This met with a hearty response, and in many localities the area actually cultivated increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The Wapato dam across Union Gap on the Yakima River was completed during the year at an aggregate expenditure of something over \$144,000. This dam consists of two dikes and two spillways, the combined length of which is 1,960 feet. When the distributing system is completed it is estimated that this project will irrigate about 120,000 acres, of which over 57,000 acres are now in actual cultivation. The total crop production during the present calendar year from this project is estimated to reach over \$6,000,000.

One of the most interesting and by no means unimportant features of the irrigation work is the development of underground water in the arid southwest for stock-watering purposes. This is done by means of wells and springs, and while each unit in itself is exceedingly small and the development of water for irrigation purposes in most localities out of the question owing to the limited supply, yet these units are of great value, especially to the Navajo Indians. These wells are frequently 25 or 30 miles apart, scattered over a territory 150 miles long (north and south) by 250 miles broad (east and west). With a reservation embracing over 12,000,000 acres, in many parts of which range is available for stock provided water can be found, the Navajo problem is not one of grass but of water for their stock. In many places one of these small wells will supply a range of 40 square miles and for a number of years past every effort has been made to increase the supply of water, especially in those localities where the available range could not be used on account of the lack of water. One of the field men reports that with the additional water developed the Navajos' stock has increased more in the past five years than it did in the preceding 50. That our efforts in their behalf are not unappreciated the following excerpt taken from a field report will show:

Proud and thankful owners are they (the Navajos), to know that "The Great White Father" at Washington has at last come to their rescue, by sending men and machinery with which to develop their water resources.

As early as 1910 Congress directed the construction of a pumping plant on the Colorado River Reservation with a view of ultimately securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land. The funds actually made available for this

work, however, have been so limited that the capacity of the pumping plant installed will not exceed 5,000 acres. The only logical system for the irrigation of such large areas is by gravity. The valley at this point on the Colorado River is fertile and the climatic conditions favorable. A dam across the Colorado River and the attendant distributing system to supply these lands, would cost several million dollars and Congress has not yet made even an initial appropriation for beginning the construction of a gravity system. These lands are capable of wonderful production and the area should be fully developed.

I regard this as one of the best undeveloped irrigation opportunities remaining in this country and one on which the necessary appropriations by Congress would be entirely justified.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year directs the Secretary of the Interior to furnish in perpetuity water for the irrigation of 631 allotments on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., and steps have been taken to secure this water from the storage provided by the Roosevelt Dam. Heretofore the Indians of this reservation have attempted to cultivate more land than the available supply of water would irrigate, and this additional supply of assured water will come to them as a great blessing.

A diversion dam across the Truckee River for the purpose of supplying water to land within the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was completed during the year at a total cost of \$26,296.24. The construction of the distributing system is being pushed as rapidly as possible and when completed will irrigate over 3,000 acres. The Indians of this reservation are very industrious and much time and labor has heretofore been lost annually in the construction of brush dams and headings which were periodically destroyed during every flood. A permanent diversion will stimulate the Indians to greater effort and come to them as a reward for merit shown.

A sharp controversy having arisen in the Uintah Valley, Utah, over the use of water for irrigation purposes by Indians and whites, the matter finally reached that stage where the Indians were getting practically no water. The Department of Justice was requested to institute proceedings and during the early part of the fiscal year the United States District Court for Utah issued a restraining order and appointed a water commissioner to distribute the water pending a hearing and the issuance of a final decree in the case. It is expected that this will result in a substantial acknowledgment of the prior rights of the Indians. During the year the value of the crops raised in the Uintah Basin by both Indians and whites exceeded \$400,000.

On the Crow Reservation, Mont., something over \$1,000,000 has been expended in the construction of various irrigation projects with an aggregate irrigable area of about 73,000 acres, of which over

69,000 acres can be supplied from the systems now constructed. The larger project diverts water from the Big Horn River and will supply slightly over 33,000 acres. On this river, above the Indian heading, will be found quite a valuable power site capable of a maximum development of over 90,000 horsepower. The site is isolated, however, as far as railroad facilities are concerned, being some 68 miles from the nearest available station. Construction at this time with the present prices of labor and material, renders the project somewhat dubious. To assure a maximum development would necessitate a dam 430 feet high and the quantity of material required would be enormous. Logically, therefore, the construction of a railroad to the site of the proposed dam would be a preliminary step to undertaking the project itself. It has been estimated that the cost of the project, including the railroad, would exceed \$20,000,000.

The irrigable area on the Wind River Reservation under our existing systems approximates 80,777 acres, of which 70,594 acres fall within the diminished reservation and 10,183 acres on "the ceded lands." Something over \$800,000 has been expended in irrigation works on this reservation. During the past year the value of the crops grown amounted to \$264,700, of which the Indians raised \$148,270 and the whites \$116,430.

Strenuous efforts are being made, with every reasonable prospect of success, to greatly increase the area of irrigable land for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation by the installation of pumps to develop underground water. Electric power from the Roosevelt Dam is available, at a low rate, for pumping purposes, and it is expected that about 50,000 acres of additional land will be thus irrigated. This will be of great benefit to the Pima Indians who are deserving, and who have been greatly handicapped in the past on account of their uncertain water supply.

A recent personal inspection of the reservations in the southwest has impressed me with the unusual opportunities for development there, especially in the raising of long-staple cotton, for which there is such an urgent demand and for the growing of which these reservations are peculiarly adapted where water for irrigation purposes can be made available.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The Indians residing on approximately 85 reservations have participated in the use of reimbursable funds available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment and supplies, and for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians. It has opened a way to them to obtain the means for active participation in various industrial pursuits. Under the plan in operation, the money is not given to the Indians for expenditure by them; rather, it is expended

through the regular governmental channels in buying the stock and supplies required after competitive proposals are received. Experience has demonstrated this procedure to be preferable to one which would permit the Indians to buy individually in small quantities. The purchases made by the Government have been usually in large quantities, representing the combined needs of a number of Indians, and much lower prices have been obtained. As an indication of what has been accomplished in buying equipment for the Indians at the minimum cost, reports before me show that wagons which the Government bought and sold to the Indians at one of the southwestern reservations, at a cost of \$90 on the reimbursable plan, were selling locally for \$180.

The tribal herds of cattle established from funds of this character in previous fiscal years have proven profitable, and when the time arrives for turning the stock over to the Indians they will then have an excellent means for attaining self-support. The increases from these herds will eventually be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury of the amounts expended in the establishment and maintenance of the various herds, and it may be said that the Government is therefore certain of reimbursement.

Where property has been bought and sold to individuals, they have been required to sign contracts providing for repayment of the amount of money expended in buying the property delivered to them, and it has been found that they, as a rule, have conscientiously endeavored to live up to their agreements and utilize the property bought to the best advantage. There have been cases where the Indians were unable to make payments upon their accounts on the specific dates agreed upon, and in all cases where such failure was found due to causes beyond the control of the debtors, the delinquent Indians were given further time in which to pay the amounts due. The Indians generally appreciate the benefits which may be derived through participation in the use of reimbursable funds.

Altogether, the reimbursable fund has been wonderfully helpful. It has been our purpose to permit the use of these funds only by those who have demonstrated or given evidence of their willingness and ability to make good use of them, character, industry, and desire to do things looking toward self-support being chief elements in selecting the Indians upon whom this opportunity is conferred. Unquestionably many deserving Indians have through this means been given a substantial start who would not otherwise have been able to utilize their allotments to the best advantage.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Navajo Indians continued to make blankets, but in less quantities than in previous years, primarily because the price of wool was so much better than in previous years, and they found it more profitable to sell the wool in its raw state than to weave it into blankets. Unfortunately the plan of tagging blankets, heretofore inaugurated for the purpose of guaranteeing their genuineness to the public, has not proven as successful as was hoped. Tags were placed upon blankets, for which the Indians received 75 cents or more per pound from the majority of the licensed traders on the various Navajo Reservations, but it developed that those traders, quite largely, sold the blankets bought from the Indians to wholesale dealers in nearby towns, and the wholesale dealers removed the tags, apparently for commercial reasons.

Notwithstanding the existing war conditions, advantage was taken of every opportunity to encourage the Indians engaged in native handicraft work to make more and better articles than heretofore, so that the products of their industry might be worth more to the buying public, and consequently bring them larger returns. From present indications it does not appear that the supply of the various articles made by the Indians is equal to the demand, and hence no steps have been taken to open up new markets.

LACE MAKING.—The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City has continued its cooperation with the Government in the advancement of the lace industry among the Indians. I believe that the foundation has been laid at a number of reservations in California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from which this important industry will later become a wonderful help to the Indian women in the profitable use of all, or a part, of their spare time in a remunerative occupation.

At all places where it has been possible to give instruction in this art the Indian women have manifested much enthusiasm, resulting in better homes and better methods of living through incomes derived from lace making.

ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on the various reservations has proceeded as rapidly as available funds would permit. Excellent progress has been made on the construction of the Mesa-Verde-Gallup highway across the Navajo Reservation, for which an appropriation of \$15,000 to commence the work was made by the last Congress. This work will be continued during the ensuing year under an additional appropriation.

A road is being constructed across the Kiabab Reservation which will form a part of an international automobile highway extending

from Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming has been brought nearer to completion by the expenditure of \$25,000 for the purpose. An appropriation of \$10,000 for similar work on the Yuma Reservation, Cal., has been expended toward the completion of a system of roads on that reservation. A fine bridge is being constructed across the Little Colorado River near the town of Winslow, Ariz., in cooperation with the authorities of Navajo County.

MOTION PICTURES.

Numerous applications have been acted upon during the past year from persons desiring to take moving pictures of Indian life on the reservations. The established policy has been followed of granting such applications with the understanding that the pictures so taken will be of present-day scenes only, and that the Indians will not be induced to give "made-up" exhibitions of their old-time customs and dances, such exhibitions having been found to exert an influence against the efforts of the Government to have the Indians adopt methods of living more conducive to their general welfare and industrial advancement. In certain cases, where it is satisfactorily shown that the pictures will be used for educational purposes only, permission has been granted for taking motion pictures of such old-time ceremonies as the "snake dance" of the Moqui Indians, but the usual practice is to prohibit the taking of such pictures where it is intended that they will be used for "commercial" purposes.

INDIAN TRADERS.

The number of traders on Indian reservations operating under license from this bureau is being gradually diminished. Many of them are going out of business voluntarily; others have purchased lots in Government town sites and moved their stores to such locations and are no longer under governmental supervision. As a whole the traders have exhibited willingness to comply with the regulations in respect to trading with the Indians and there have been few cases of complaint.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims incurred subsequent to departmental order of December 17, 1909, has been strictly adhered to. The number of complaints regarding nonpayment of debts by Indians is gradually diminishing, which would seem to indicate that this policy is having the desired effect. The trader who tries to increase the sale of his merchandise by giving the Indian unauthorized credit is evidently beginning to realize that it is not profitable.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

Very few instances where the employment of Indians for exhibition purposes was desired came before me during the past year. In every case such employment was discouraged, and only those allowed to go who were not needed at home for farming and other industrial pursuits on the ground that participation in such exhibitions is not conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift which I am endeavoring to inculcate among the Indians.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Under the new declaration of policy referred to elsewhere in this report, it has been my endeavor to make all the activities of the service contribute to the gradual emancipation of the Indians from Government control, so far as practicable. Perhaps the most important and vital feature of this policy involves the placing of their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure without supervision. The payment of annuities to certain of the Indian tribes is made mandatory by law, and in cases of this kind it had been the custom to make the payment at such times of the year as the money would be of most benefit to the Indians in connection with their industrial activities.

For several years, however, the policy has been to discourage optional cash payments, as the Indians in many cases did not make good use of the money. Under the new policy I have thought it advisable to be more liberal in this respect, even at the risk of some of the money being squandered, in order to give the Indians actual business experience in handling their funds themselves, so that they might "learn to do by doing."

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

The demands for funds for the relief of distress among Indians during the past year has been augmented by the high cost of food supplies. The funds allotted for this work are small in the aggregate, and it is necessary to spread them over the entire jurisdiction, no one territory receiving a large amount. The greatest demand for assistance has naturally come from the Indians in the Northern States, where climatic conditions make it necessary for people to be clothed warmer and fed better than in the South or Southwest.

Under the new declaration of policy I have had in mind the gradual withdrawal of governmental supervision and care of destitute Indians who are living, not on Indian reservations but in white communities. The various white communities are beginning to realize that the Indians living among them are entitled to the same rights and privi-

leges as the whites, including the right to be cared for as indigents, if their condition warrants. Recent court decisions in the State of California have emphasized these rights in the Indians and have made the work much easier for this bureau.

SIoux ALLOTMENT BENEFITS.

The majority of the Indians of the various Sioux Reservations, entitled to allotment benefits provided by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888-894), with the subsequent amendments thereto, have received issues of implements, stock, or the cash value thereof. A very satisfactory standard of implements has been supplied, attested by the fact that no complaint or request for any changes have been made on any reservation. A high grade of stock has been purchased for issue, and by careful supervision the loss in such stock has been reduced to a minimum. Excellent results have been obtained in stock breeding with the animals issued on Sioux benefit applications. Practically all applications now being submitted are made by the younger generation of Sioux Indians, for the most part just out of school, who derive the maximum benefit of the issues made in establishing themselves on their allotments as farmers or stock breeders.

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

Rapid progress has been made in prorating tribal trust funds in order to assist the Indians to embrace the varied opportunities offered them at this time. An important step forward was made in securing the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-128), which permits the withdrawal of shares of noncompetent, able-bodied Indians for expenditure under supervision for their benefit. This law makes it possible to establish noncompetents on their allotments and purchase the equipment and supplies necessary to start them toward self-support. Thousands of Indians are being encouraged to greater effort through the benefits afforded by this new law. Under the new policy, much greater liberality is being exercised in prorating the shares of trust funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the various tribes, so far as consistent with present legislation on the subject.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The problem of handling the moneys belonging to individual Indians so as to yield them the greatest possible advantage consistent with the preservation and development of their self-respect is pressing as vigorously for attention as at any time in the past.

This task, of necessity, must be disposed of slowly because of its great proportions and because it relates to each individual rather than a race or even a tribe.

During the year special effort has been made to induce and assist adult Indians to establish permanent and substantial homes upon land. The results have been gratifying, though there yet remains many who need the stimulating influence of a permanent home to spur them on to higher and more consistent endeavor.

Under amended rules it has been possible to reduce formal applications from Indians, through their several superintendents for individual Indian moneys, from about 27,000 per annum to about 9,000 per annum without any disadvantage whatever to the Indians so far as can be observed.

There has been an increasing demand for individual Indian money from all quarters, due principally to the high cost of living, but it is noted that most of these requests involve the use of minors' funds by parents or guardians, who have exhausted their own funds and now hope to have the use of their children's money. This money, however, is being held in bank at interest to the credit of the Indians until they become of age, or until some very unusual circumstance should arise fully justifying withdrawal of their money. This is not a hard-and-fast rule, but is deviated from only in the interest of the minor whose funds are involved. It is held to be more important that the children's money shall be kept intact for them, so that they shall some day receive its full benefit, rather than permit parents to use this money for ordinary current expenses, though circumstances sometimes arise in which it appears to be necessary that a small part of these funds be so used.

It is believed that the interests of the Indians have been furthered materially by the present method of handling their funds, and that the full operation of the new declaration of policy will soon register a long advance in their interests.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of improving industrial conditions for Indians and stabilizing the employment offered them has given a marked impetus to Indian employment generally, and on some reservations a compelling desire to get to work leaves none idle excepting the aged or physically unfit. Recently when employment at a good wage was offered to about 100 Indians of different reservations, 7 of the number accepted; the others were employed.

The field of work giving employment to Indians of mechanical ability in the large automobile factories of the Middle West was greatly widened during the year. They are under the supervision of an overseer, usually an Indian, who sees to it that their work is sped up and looks after their welfare sympathetically. The boys agree to refrain from the use of intoxicants, pay their debts, and save a portion of their earnings for a bank account, that they may start in

business in a small way when they have become expert mechanics. A few Indians occupy clerical positions in the factories. Indians of mechanical qualifications are to be placed in tractor factories to learn the construction and handling of tractors, that they may become important wage earners in the agricultural operations of the West.

One nonreservation school alone at the close of the year entered a class of 18 in one of the leading motor factories, bringing its enrolled number there up to 36.

These young men on reaching the factory go into the "student corps," and besides working eight hours a day spend four nights a week on a factory course in mechanical drafting and technical automobile engineering.

Most of these Indian boys have made good. One of them upon completing his factory work had saved \$750 in wages and was placed in charge of a local branch. Another beat all records in assembling a car and was given a western branch where his earnings approximate \$3,000 per year. Others have taken positions as branch managers and skilled laborers at excellent wages. A student from this school is in charge of a monotype on a New York paper.

The Indian factory boys have furnished their full quota for military and naval service. A number of them are petty officers, one of this class receiving \$71 a month on a United States torpedo-boat destroyer.

Boys attending Indian schools of the Southwest, not needed at home to assist their parents during vacation, are provided with out-of-door work in the Arkansas Valley, from Rocky Ford, Colo., to Garden City, Kans., during the summer. Food, shelter, instruction, the gratuities of school life, must be paid for at Rocky Ford, where Indians gain their first practical demonstration of the monetary value of service.

The work is rapidly becoming self-supporting. The earning capacity of the boys has increased in such measure that the majority now pay transportation to and from school, and board while working. Results have abundantly justified the effort put forth in carrying on the work.

The earnings for 1916 by pupils from a group of five southwestern schools were approximately \$23,000.

Superintendents write that they have only a few Indians to recommend for employment off the reservations, as there is abundant work available.

Fifty-six associations of returned students have sent in reports, showing them to be working for better babies, better homes, better farms, and many phases of social service.

The mere enumeration of a few of the activities of the returned students gives but little idea of the importance of the work of Indians

who have gone from the tepee, hogan, or wigwam to Government, or mission schools, and thence to different fields of labor, where their work is merged into that of the citizenry. Throughout the year, the office has enjoyed calls from many returned students, who, to quote their own words, "came to pay their respects," or to express gratitude for the help given by the Government in sending them to school, and giving them "a start." Among students who have visions for civic usefulness and well defined plans for work, may be listed aviators, soldiers and sailors, professional musicians, nurses, some now in France, many boys and girls in industrial, literary, and professional work, and numbers working their way through college. Because of their narrowed environment at home and lack of diversity in occupations, the schools, this year, have placed a larger number of pupils than formerly in families. The vacation work amplifies the school instruction and gives another perspective to life's opportunities.

The number of returned students who are prosperous and independent on their allotments over last year is of important economic significance as showing a year of constructive work upon which to build for competency.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work was continued on the various Sioux reservations during the year under authority of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444-451). The act of 1908, *supra*, authorizes allotments to any living children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations, and who have not heretofore been allotted, as long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands.

Allotment work was also continued on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., under a special allotting agent. Due to the intense heat in that part of the country a cessation of field operations is necessary during the summer months.

Under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), 456 allotments, covering an area of 132,315.72 acres, were made to the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, and the schedule of selections is being checked up with a view to its ultimate approval and the issuance of trust patents.

During the year 120 allotments on the public domain were approved to Turtle Mountain Indians under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-194), and cover an area of 15,030.40 acres.

On the Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., additional lands were allotted to Indians having rights thereon, more especially Indians who formerly resided at Fort Mojave.

Allotment work under an item contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (Public 369), has been authorized on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., and a special agent was recently detailed to that reservation for the purpose of making allotments. It is expected that allotment work on other mission reservations will be taken up soon.

A large number of reallocations were made on various reservations during the year, notably on the Blackfeet Reservation, under authority found in the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611-612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-784). Changes are encouraged where the Indians will be benefited, and especially where a better character of land is obtainable.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table 26.

CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS INDIAN LAND.

Under authority found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125), a large amount of reclassification and appraisal work was undertaken. This reexamination work is done in specific cases upon a formal application by the homestead applicant that an error was made in the original classification or appraisal of the land covered by his entry. These applications have covered mainly surplus Flathead lands.

A commission was recently appointed under the act of February 27, 1917 (Public 358), to examine, classify and appraise as to their surface values the surplus coal lands on the Fort Peck Reservation consisting of approximately 120,000 acres. The commission is now at work in the field and it is estimated that the work will be completed by the 1st of November, 1917.

LAND PURCHASES.

A special agent is still engaged in purchasing land for homeless California Indians, and up to the present time purchases have been consummated covering 8,019.51 acres for approximately 4,100 Indians.

Purchases have also been made for the benefit of numerous bands of homeless nonreservation Indians in Nevada, from appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat., 123-143). Provision has also been made for these Indians through lease and the withdrawal of certain areas, and it is estimated that approximately 500 Indians will be provided with homes.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, the number so extended, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribes.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Ex-tended.
				<i>Years.</i>
Modoc, Oklahoma.....	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	519	504	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	1,588	1,503	1917	10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	3,331	3,164	1917	10
Ottawa, Oklahoma.....	158	87	1917	10
Seneca, Oklahoma.....	435	357	1917	10
Wyandotte, Oklahoma.....	244	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska.....	122	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	548	496	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma.....	108	105	1916	10
Oneida, Wisconsin.....	1,524	1,501	1917	1

In addition, the trust period on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1917 has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On May 31, 1917, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 9,120 acres, for a bonus consideration of \$1,997,600, an average of \$219 per acre. These lands consisted of scattering tracts on the east side of the reservation, which were being drained by reason of development on adjacent property and certain tracts included in gas leases on which oil wells were brought in. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of 16½ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day the royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation, under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which one block on the east side was leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 900,000 acres for gas and about 227,000 for oil. The oil leases, aggregating about 227,000 are included in the 900,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1917, there were 1,234 dry and abandoned wells on the Osage Reservation, 3,244 producing oil wells, and 333 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917,

amounted to 9,943,919.45 barrels, of which the Osage Tribe received as royalty 1,643,223.68 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage Tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1916, until June 30, 1917, amounted to approximately \$5,000,000.

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

Prior to the fiscal year 1912 comparatively little interest was shown in the oil and gas industry outside the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation. Subsequent to that time, however, the industry has shown a steady increase, until at the present time oil fields are in operation not only on the Indian lands in Oklahoma but in the States of Wyoming and Washington as well, and recently on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

The greatest development has been made on the Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Kiowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations in Oklahoma, on allotted lands, Shoshone, Wyo., showing the greatest development on tribal lands.

Owing to the steady increase in the price of oil during the fiscal year 1917, it has been a banner year in the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes. The regulations approved September 3, 1912, governing the leasing of restricted allotted Indian lands for mining purposes fix the amount of rentals and royalties, making it obligatory on the lessee to pay the amounts thus specified.

In addition to the rentals and royalties prescribed by the regulations, bonuses are paid directly to the Indian lessors, varying in amount from a few dollars to several thousands of dollars, owing to the geological indications of the presence of oil or gas and the proximity of the land to developed territory.

The following statement shows the approximate number of acres on which leases for oil and gas mining purposes are approved or pending at the various agencies outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation up to and including June 30, 1917:

Agency.	Acreage.	
	Pending.	Approved.
ALLOTTED LANDS.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,982.94	20,228.00
Kiowa.....	2,724.62	36,287.00
Otoe.....	8,328.58	62,946.00
Pawnee.....	2,391.35	63,600.00
Ponca.....	6,439.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	1,200.00	19,640.00
Shawnee.....	840.00	6,625.00
Shoshone.....	281.05	7,869.00
Spokane.....	363.27	1,380.00
Total.....	27,550.93	219,615.00
TRIBAL LANDS.		
Shoshone.....		24,080.00
Total.....		24,080.00

FEE PATENTS TO INDIANS.

During the fiscal year 2,500 applications for fee patents have been received, of which 297 were denied and 2,203 approved, involving an area of 275,553 acres, valued at approximately \$5,000,000. Of the fee patent applications approved, 576 were full blood Indian allottees and 1,627 mixed bloods. Under the new policy and a broadening of its application to requests for fee patents it is estimated that several thousand fee patents will be issued to competent Indians.

COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

During the fiscal year competency commissions have investigated the qualifications of Indian allottees to manage their own affairs on the following Indian reservations: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Crow, Crow Creek, Devils Lake, Kickapoo, Lower Brule, Oneida, Sac and Fox, Seneca, Shawnee, and Sisseton. These commissions are composed of men who are well qualified for the work and who have had long experience in the Indian Service. Numerous fee patents, involving an area of about 50,000 acres of land, have been issued on the recommendation of these commissions.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes was 19,525,966 acres of unallotted lands, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted to enrolled members, 3,130,129 acres not needed for allotment, have been sold as surplus unallotted lands at public auction to the highest bidder for over \$17,000,000, while 139,284 acres were reserved from sale and set aside for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, courthouses, schools, cemeteries, etc., leaving remaining unsold 458,937 acres in Choctaw Nation, 721 acres in Chickasaw Nation, none in Cherokee Nation, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 162 acres in Seminole Nation. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal unsold lands will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder from October 15 to 31, 1917, to be followed on November 19 by a sale of the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands.

In volume of business transacted by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, the fiscal year 1917 surpasses all previous years. One million pieces of mail and \$42,000,000 were handled. One hundred and eighty houses and barns were erected at a cost of \$126,492.11; 2,042.25 acres of land were bought for homes costing \$52,437.10; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for \$2,190,293.13; \$1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty loan bonds; \$7,500 were invested in other loans and pur-

chases; \$7,429,066.10 were disbursed on account of per capita payments to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2,328 leases for various purposes were approved, and 1,252 canceled; the restriction against alienation of land was removed from 155,428.39 acres and \$4,407,909.62 were collected on account of royalties arising from leases, not to mention 16,000 separate accounts, maintenance payments, thousands of investigations, reports and miscellaneous matters.

The Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma now number 101,506 enrolled members, tabulated as to tribes as follows:

Nation.	Restricted class.				Unrestricted class.			
	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.	Less than one-half, including inter-married whites.	Freed-men.	Total.	Grand total.
Chickasaw	1,515	258	708	2,481	3,823	4,662	8,485	10,966
Choctaw	7,087	709	1,644	9,440	9,699	6,029	15,728	25,168
Mississippi Choctaw	1,357	90	30	1,477	183		183	1,660
Cherokee	8,703	1,803	2,975	13,481	23,424	4,919	28,343	41,824
Creek	6,858	541	1,157	8,556	3,396	6,809	10,205	18,761
Seminole	1,254	133	345	1,732	409	986	1,395	3,127
Total	26,774	3,534	6,859	37,167	40,934	23,405	64,339	101,506

¹ This indicates the total number of citizens of the restricted class whose names appear on the approved roll. It is estimated that during the year the restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 2,286 persons by the Secretary of the Interior or by death. The approximate number of restricted citizens who have had the restrictions removed from their entire allotments by the Secretary of the Interior and by death is 12,000, leaving 25,167 restricted Indians June 30, 1917.

² This total is 13 less than shown by the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, it having been found that this number of persons whose names appear on the approved Creek rolls were not entitled to enrollment and notations to that effect have been placed on the roll opposite their names by departmental authority.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The volume and importance of the work accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by the corps of probate attorneys, stationed in that part of Oklahoma comprising the former Five Civilized Tribes, can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with conditions obtaining there; and this year, as in the past, these men have demonstrated, in no uncertain manner, the value of their work and have justified, by actual results, the establishment of this arm of the Indian Service.

The establishment of such a force followed as a necessary corollary the allotment of the lands and other property of these Indians among the one hundred and one thousand persons who were enrolled as members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, for it was inevitable that the personnel of that body of persons should be entirely changed, within a few short years, by the passing of the old and the substitution of a new generation. With this change, which is now being rapidly accomplished, has come a host of per-

sons who have succeeded to the original Indian estates, but who, although owners thereof, are not protected by the safeguards that were thrown about their predecessors in interest.

It therefore became necessary to protect this new class of Indian property holders in an entirely new way and to invoke a new machinery of law and a different forum, to wit, the probate court, as a means of continuing the fostering care of the Government over those members of the Indian race who are still dependent. The United States could appear in this forum only by its attorneys, and hence the establishment of the corps of legal representatives which uniformly and systematically operates, for the benefit of Indian citizens, by the authority of the United States and the cooperation of the State of Oklahoma, in the 40 counties embracing the great domain formerly known as the Indian Territory.

It is impossible to state in a brief space all things actually accomplished by the probate attorneys, but the fact that there are nearly 45,000 probate cases now on the dockets of the county courts of eastern Oklahoma affords some measure of the volume of the work.

The work during the last fiscal year shows the determined efforts of the probate attorneys to put each on a sound basis and to correct abuses generally. In doing so they have, within the past year, participated in numerous criminal actions and civil suits on behalf of Indian citizens, the civil suits involving property valued at upward of \$474,000.

During the year a total of 4,470 citations were issued by the probate attorneys to delinquent guardians, which resulted in the removal or discharge of 1,762 of such guardians and the filing of 2,935 new bonds, amounting to \$3,331,693.

Of the tangible results, most readily appreciable, are the accomplishment of preventing losses in the amount of \$1,514,314 during the last fiscal year that would have befallen Indians but for the efforts of the probate attorneys, which is exceeded, however, by the amounts conserved for them through bank deposits and investments aggregating, for the same period, \$3,424,226.

The scope of the year's work of these attorneys, and the character and quantity thereof, may be comprehended at a glance from the following summary of results:

Cases pending first day of year.....	47, 148
Cases pending last day of year.....	44, 766
Regular cases in which attorney appeared.....	18, 965
Civil actions instituted.....	261
Amount involved in such civil actions.....	\$474, 162
Civil actions finally determined.....	231
Criminal actions instituted.....	15
Criminal actions finally determined.....	25
New bonds filed.....	2, 935

Amount covered by such new bonds.....	\$3, 331, 693
Guardians removed or discharged.....	1, 762
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits.....	\$973, 123
(b) Investments.....	\$2, 451, 103
Amounts saved to minors and others.....	\$1, 514, 314
Inherited land sales.....	1, 004
Minor allotment sales.....	471
Citations issued.....	4, 470
Quit-claim deeds obtained.....	79
Official letters and reports.....	41, 818
Conferences with allottees and others (approximate).....	41, 565
Leases drafted by probate attorneys.....	449
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys.....	387
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers.....	975

SALE OF REMAINING UNALLOTTED CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBAL LANDS.

Under the regulations governing the next sale of unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including the timber land and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, including townsites established on said surface, a sale of these lands at public auction to the highest bidder will commence at Hugo, Okla., on October 15, and concluding at Ardmore, Okla., on October 31, 1917. The timber lands and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands classified as suitable for townsite purposes will be sold on the deferred payment plan as heretofore, but the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area classified as agricultural and grazing will be sold for cash in accordance with Section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (authorizing the sale of such surface), without regard to the appraised value thereof, two years having expired since the lands were first offered for sale from November 16 to December 2, 1914.

The most valuable agricultural lands, consisting of 25,910 acres, to be sold are practically all located in Haskell County, while the timber lands are located in McCurtain, Pushmataha, Le Flore, and Latimer Counties, there being 141,126 acres in McCurtain County, 107,083 acres in Pushmataha County, 119,450 acres in Le Flore, and 51,500 acres in Latimer County yet to be sold. These timber lands averaged at the last sale held from October 4 to 31, 1916, \$3.36 per acre, and the agricultural lands averaged \$9.15 per acre.

Steps will be taken as soon as practicable to sell the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands consisting of a little over 2,000 acres, and Creek town lots in Muskogee and Tulsa, recovered as a result of Creek town-lot suits, and the old Creek capitol building site at Okmulgee, Okla., which occupies a square in the center of that city, for the disposal of which several propositions have been advanced, as the

preservation of the old Creek capitol building which was the Creek council house, as a Creek National Museum, to be purchased by the United States for the Creek Tribe for that purpose, to give Okmulgee County preferential right to purchase the old capitol building site with improvements for a courthouse, at the appraised value (about \$60,000), or to have Congress purchase the site for a post-office building for Federal purposes.

ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Not only does the United States follow the Indian with watchful care during his life, but after his death distributes his estate, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Department of the Interior in pursuance of these laws.

In former days, before the present really hopeful spirit of understanding and sympathy existed between the white man and the Indian, it used to be commonly and flippantly remarked that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The Indian Office can see no distinction as to goodness between living Indians and those who have passed on; it does note, however, in a very large proportion of the cases in which it undertakes the distribution of the estate of a deceased Indian, that he has during his lifetime undertaken and generously fulfilled heavy responsibilities toward relatives, adopted children, or other dependents, who may or may not be claimants to his estate after his death.

In the determination of heirs to Indian estates, the department occupies the position of a probate court, and operates under regulations as to notice and hearing, etc., very much as would such a court. In the consideration of wills made by Indians, however, the department acts also as a guardian of the Indian and his estate, the law making the approval of the Secretary a condition precedent to the validity of such wills, and providing that such approval (or disapproval) may be given either during the life or after the death of the testator. The circumstances of many individual cases have made this method of procedure appear to be the only adequate one.

The fact that during the past year a considerable number of wills (49, or 28.5 per cent of the entire number acted upon) was disapproved, shows the importance of the discretionary power in this respect vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of wills approved was 123, exclusive of Osage wills, which receive consideration under a law applicable to them alone and for the approval of which no fee is collected.

The total number of estates which were the subject of final determination during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 2,851. On 2,608, or 91.4 per cent of these, a \$15 fee for such determination was collected, the total amount of such fees being \$39,120. Of the 172

wills considered, 123, or 71.5 per cent, received approval and 49, or 28.5 per cent, were disapproved.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 103), required a new system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Office of Indian Affairs which would afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work, or activity, the expenditures for salaries and wages of employees, etc.

In order to comply with this law a new system of bookkeeping, devised by the Indian Office, was installed throughout the service July 1, 1916. However, the act of May 18, 1916, directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prepare and submit a system to the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1916. This was done, and the system recommended by the Bureau of Efficiency has been adopted.

The new system is divided into two parts denominated, respectively, "Fund accounting" and "General accounting." It was ordered that the fund accounting feature should be installed by the disbursing officer for each unit of the service July 1, 1917, in accordance with printed instructions. The general accounting feature is to be installed at the various units as soon as practicable after the first of July under the personal direction of representatives of the Bureau of Efficiency and such employees of the Indian Service as may be available for the purpose.

The new system differs materially from the one heretofore in use, being designed to show the actual cost of the various activities by expenditures of money and property, rather than by cash disbursements alone.

FORESTRY.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Efforts to improve the administrative force met with much success during the first half of the year; but during the last two months of the fiscal year the force was weakened by the withdrawal of four technical men to serve in the American military forces.

The Regulations and Instructions for Officers in Charge of Forests on Indian Reservations, approved June 29, 1911, were amended on March 17, 1917, to embody changes found desirable for the more efficient administration of Indian timber. In this connection changes were made in the allotment and tribal timber contract forms, and a new timber contract form introduced for the sale of logs, etc., cut by Indians from their allotments or from tribal lands. Several forest survey report forms were adopted during the year.

New regulations for the more efficient sale of the products of the Menominee Indian mills were approved and put into effect October 1, 1916.

APPRAISAL OF TIMBER RESOURCES.—The work of estimating the timber, classifying the land, and gathering data for a contour map of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation was completed in the summer of 1917. Several townships of the Klamath were covered by strip valuation surveys in accordance with a plan for the gradual examination of the whole timbered area upon the reservation. A general reconnaissance of the forested area of the Crow Indian Reservation indicated a stand of about 30,000,000 feet. Estimates on a comparatively small scale were made on a large number of reservations and allotments upon the public land to meet the requirements of small timber sales and of sales of land bearing timber.

As a basis for the administration of the Red Lake Indian Forest, created by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123, 137), an examination was made of the lands south of Lower Red Lake. This examination showed that the greater part of the white and Norway pine was mature or decadent and should be immediately removed. The burning over of more than three-fourths of this area during the very severe drought in May, 1917, made an early timber operation imperative. Accordingly all mature timber on a large part of the area south of Lower Red Lake has been offered for sale.

TIMBER SALES.—Two large sales of timber comprising approximately 430,000,000 feet were made from the Klamath Reservation in June, 1917. Upon the larger unit a price of \$3.57 per thousand feet, board measure, was received for yellow pine, with a provision in the contract for increased prices at successive three-year periods in accordance with future advances in lumber values. In addition to these large sales about 15,000,000 feet were sold from allotments.

Two large sales of timber, comprising about 60,000,000 feet, board measure, were made from the southern portion of the Flathead Reservation in June, 1917. Under one of these sales western yellow pine brought \$3.65 and under the other \$4 per thousand feet. A unit of 57,000,000 feet in the Ronan district has been advertised for sale under sealed bids to be received September 11, 1917.

About 18,000,000 feet of mixed species was sold from the L'Anse Indian Reservation in northern Michigan, and comparatively small sales were made from allotments on the Coeur d'Alene, Leech Lake, and Muckleshoot Reservations.

Under sales previously made extensive timber operations were conducted during the year on the Bad River, Fond du Lac, Jicarilla, Klamath, Lac Courte Oreille, Leech Lake, and Tulalip reservations, and minor operations on the Chehalis, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Mackinac, and Muckleshoot. The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the Statistical Appendix accompanying this report.

At the Menominee Indian mill, where 17,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured under Governmental management, Indians earned

more than \$80,000 in wages during the year. On January 1, 1917, the Menominee log fund, from which all expenditures connected with logging operations at Neopit have been paid, was fully reimbursed for all expenditures therefrom. In addition to the excess funds which were then deposited in the 4 per cent fund, provided for by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), and over 30,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber on hand, the Neopit operation had up to January 1, 1917, increased the assets of the Menominee Indians to the extent of the value of the whole manufacturing plant, inventoried at more than \$1,000,000.

FOREST FIRES.—No serious fire loss was suffered during the summer and autumn of 1916. While human efforts are almost unavailing in the prevention and suppression of forest fires during an unfavorable season, there is no doubt that the efficient lookout and patrol system now inaugurated on the Indian reservations having large timber areas contributes materially to the prevention of large annual fire losses. The timber burned upon the Red Lake and Bad River Reservations during May, 1917, will undoubtedly be cut during the coming winter season.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases affecting Indians were decided during the last year:

Williams, Chief, et al. v. City of Chicago et al. (242 U. S., 434).—This was an action brought by eight Pottawatomie Indians, members of the Pokagon band and residents of Michigan, against the city of Chicago and certain corporations now occupying valuable lands within the geographical limits of Illinois, which have been reclaimed from Lake Michigan. The Indians claimed ownership of the lands in question under the treaty of Greenville of August 3, 1795 (7 Stat. L., 49). It was held in this case that the treaty, *supra*, under which the Indians claimed did not convey a fee-simple title to the Indians; that under it no tribe could claim more than the right of continued occupancy; and that when this was abandoned, all legal right or interest which both tribe and its members had in the territory came to an end.

Hill, a minor, et al. v. Reynolds, a minor (242 U. S., 361).—A decision of the Secretary of the Interior adjudicating a contest over certain Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, and awarding a patent under the agreement in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 505), and the supplemental agreement in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), was upheld by the court in this case.

Dickson v. Luck Land Company (242 U. S., 371).—It was held in this case that the issuance of a fee-simple patent to a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian of the White Earth Indian Reservation, under the

provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), providing for the removal of restrictions from allotments held by *adult* mixed-blood Indians, was not decisive of the allottee's age for any purpose other than that of fixing his right to receive the full title freed from all the restrictions upon its disposal which Congress had imposed, and that after the issuance of the fee-simple patent the allottee became subject to and entitled to the benefits of the laws of the State, among which were those laws governing the transfer of real property, fixing the age of majority, and declaring the disability of minors.

Harnage et al. v. Martin et al. (242 U. S., 386).—It was held in this case that a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that one of two contesting claimants to an allotment under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), was the owner of improvements on the land, is conclusive, unless made without evidence to support it or otherwise the result of an error of law, and that of two applicants under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement, *supra*, the owner of the improvements on the tract in question is entitled to the allotment to the exclusion of the applicant having no such ownership in such improvements.

G. E. Gannon, plaintiff in error, v. D. R. Johnson and Wilburn Wolfe (decided by United States Supreme Court Mar. 6, 1917).—It was held in this case that the restrictions imposed by sections 15 and 16 of the supplemental agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), were intended by Congress to bind the surplus lands during the restrictive periods, whether in the hands of the original allottee during his lifetime or of his heirs after the decease of the original allottee; and that the restriction was upon the alienation of the lands as such, and not merely personal as to the allottee.

United States v. Lucky S. Waller and Mamie S. Waller (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 9, 1917).—In this case it was held that where conveyances by adult mixed-blood Chippewa Indians of their patented allotments were made after the adoption of the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), which removed restrictions from sale or encumbrance, that the United States was without capacity to bring suit on behalf of the Indian grantors to set the sale aside because of fraud of the grantees and the incapacity of the grantors.

United States, plaintiff in error, v. James F. Rowell et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court Apr. 9, 1917).—It was held in this case that the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to a quarter section in an Indian school reserve in Comanche County, Okla., to James F. Rowell, who was an adopted

member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, in lieu of all claims to any allotment of land or money settlement in lieu of an allotment did not give any right which could not be divested by a repealing act, and that the act of December 19, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 887), repealing the act of June 17, 1910, *supra*, was valid.

United States v. Bessie Wildcat et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court May 21, 1917).—This action was begun by the United States in behalf of the Creek Tribe of Indians against Bessie Wildcat and others, heirs of Barney Thlocco, a full-blood Creek Indian, to obtain cancellation of the allotment certificate and deeds for his allotment of 160 acres. It was held by the court that a decision by the Dawes Commission, where it proceeded in good faith to determine the matter and to act upon information before it, not arbitrarily, but according to its best judgment, that a person was entitled to enrollment under the provisions of section 28 of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861, 870), upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior should be finally concluded and the rights of the parties forever settled, subject to such attacks as could successfully be made upon judgments of this character for fraud or mistake. The court stated that the district court rightly ruled that the Government had not offered evidence competent to impeach the validity of the commission's action and thus to invalidate the title subsequently conveyed by the patent to Thlocco with the approval of the Interior Department.

United States v. Joyce (240 Fed., 610) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where an Indian entered public lands as a homestead under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76, 96), which provided that the patents issued thereunder should be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of 25 years, in trust, etc., the mere absence of the required declaration from the patent does not change the legal effect of the patent, and that the various vendees of the land in question were all charged with notice of the restrictions.

Hopkins et al. v. United States (325 Fed., 95) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that the surplus allotment of a three-quarter blood Creek Indian, who was a minor when the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), became effective, was subject to the restrictions against alienation and encumbrance prescribed by that act, after she had reached her majority.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917, carried appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Service aggregating

approximately \$11,365,000. The important items of legislation contained in the Indian act are as follows:

An appropriation of \$75,000 was made to reimburse Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases and for expenses in connection with the eradication and prevention of such diseases.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold to the highest bidder any tract or part of a tract of land purchased by the United States for day school or other administrative uses, not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, when said land is no longer needed for the original purpose.

Amending the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., L., p. 65), so that the Secretary of the Interior may now grant temporary permits for rights of way for the conveyance of oil and gas before maps of definite location have been approved by him.

Appropriating \$42,500, reimbursable, for the construction of two bridges over the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers, near the Leupp Indian Agency, Ariz.

Amending section 3 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L. 712), so as to authorize the President to extend the trust period for such time as may be advisable on the lands held in trust for the use and benefit of the Mission Bands or villages of Indians in California.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to Indians of the Mission Indian Reservations in California, in areas as provided in section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 859), instead of as provided in section 4 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 713).

Amending the act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 52), so that the proceeds arising from the sale of lands of the Klamath River Indian Reservation, Cal., may now be used for the pro rata improvement of individual Indian allotments, maintenance and education of the Indians and their children, and for the construction of roads, trails, and other improvements for their benefit.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the enrolled members of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Tribe of Indians of the State of Iowa, entitled under existing law to share in the funds of the tribe, or to their heirs, the sum of \$10,334.96, together with interest, from the sum of \$42,893.25 transferred to the credit of those Indians under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 331).

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the assessments, together with maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage ditches, made under the laws of the State of Minnesota upon the tribal and allotted lands of the Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, and to pay the amounts assessed against said tribal and allotted lands, on account of benefits accruing

to said lands by reason of the construction of a drainage ditch or ditches under the State laws. An appropriation of \$60,000, reimbursable, was made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this legislation.

Authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota as part of the cost of a bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River on the Cass Lake Reservation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay from the funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the amount or amounts due any person whose name or names were erroneously stricken from the rolls and reinstated prior to the passage of the Indian act.

Appropriating \$3,791.17 for payment to certain enrolled members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, of shares which they failed to receive in the per capita distribution made to the band under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 989).

Providing that all of Osage County, Okla., shall hereafter be deemed to be Indian country within the meaning of the acts of Congress making it unlawful to introduce intoxicating liquors into the Indian country.

Authorizing an appraisalment to be made of all lands of Osage County, Okla., owned by Osage Indians as allottees or as heirs of tribal members, and providing that the appraisalment so made might be taken as a basis for the adjustment and settlement of any exception or claim made by any such Indian or in his behalf with respect to any assessment made prior to July 1, 1917, and appropriating \$5,000 from the funds of the Osage Tribe to defray the expenses of such appraisalment.

Authorizing the use of \$50,000 of the Chickasaw funds for constructing and equipping dormitories at the Murray State School of Agriculture at Tishomingo, Okla., for the accommodation of Chickasaw children.

Authorizing per capita payments of \$100 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and not to exceed \$200 to the Seminole Indians, Oklahoma.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use not exceeding \$5,000 from Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for building a road to and improving the grounds of the Choctaw Sanatorium, near Tahlequah, Okla.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use \$10,000 of the Cherokee tribal funds for building a road to the Cherokee Orphan Training School from Tahlequah, Okla.

Providing that hereafter no allotments of land shall be made to members of the Creek Nation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments on the Umatilla Reservation.

Appropriating \$1,000 bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian School by the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., to assist needy students from the Carlisle School in extending their education to become trained nurses.

Appropriating \$300,000 for school buildings on the Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Yankton, Sisseton, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River Reservations. Following this appropriation is a provision that it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever out of the Treasury of the United States for education of Indian children in any sectarian school.

Ratifying and confirming as of the dates of issuance certain patents to lands in the State of Washington heretofore issued as fee-simple patents under the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 392).

Appropriating \$100,000 for the support and civilization of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$387,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be expended in aiding these Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable these Indians to become self-supporting. This provision also authorized an apportionment of these funds, together with the \$300,000 appropriated last year, on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, and a per capita payment of \$50 to each member of the tribe was authorized to be made immediately after the passage of the act.

Appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make additional surveys and examinations for the purpose of preparing and submitting an estimate for the beginning of construction of a project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The article just below, which appeared in the New York Herald, emphasizes in an interesting way our disposition to be substantially helpful to the small and heretofore neglected tribes of Indians throughout the country.

FORGOTTEN INDIAN TRIBES AT LAST REMEMBERED.

The Federal Government has long made provisions for the welfare of the "big" Indians—the Apache, the Cheyenne, the Five Civilized Tribes, and others—but only very recently has the paternal hand of Uncle Sam been extended toward the lesser groups of red men, none the less deserving because they have no particular hold on the popular imagination.

Small tribes are now claiming a share of the attention of Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. The Papago, of Arizona, one of the most industrious of the Indian peoples,

at last have been insured against further encroachments. In Montana Rocky Boy's Band, a branch of the Chippewa, which for 60 years were nothing more than wandering mendicants, have received a permanent home, and Commissioner Sells is enabling them to work out a system for their self-support. Even more recently have steps been taken to establish the status of the Florida Seminoles, a task long neglected because of the peculiar conditions existing in the peninsula.

The story of the Papago is one of the most inspiring in the annals of the original American. The tribe, which now numbers about 6,000, has lived for hundreds of years in what is now southern Arizona, one of the most uninhabitable regions of the United States. They have made a substantial contribution to the agriculture of the world by originating and developing the Papago bean, also known as the tepary bean, a vegetable of no little food value that is almost as hardy as cactus. This bean, through the Department of Agriculture, has been sent to almost every arid region in the world.

So desperate was their fight with nature that the Papago had no time for hostilities against the whites and thus escaped the notoriety that was first a hindrance and later a material help to the more warlike tribes. Living on Government land, with no definite reservation, they were crowded farther and farther into the desert until their last stand was made in a barren tract through which there was not a single permanent running stream. It was while they were being still further pressed that Commissioner Sells took up the cudgel in their behalf.

"There were 6,000 of these people living in a land where a white man would have starved to death in a season," he said in describing his first trip to the Papago country. There was not a stream anywhere, but they were the original irrigationists and had learned to run lateral ditches, sometimes covering 2,000 acres to a single pond, where they impounded the water of infrequent rains and used it for their stock and to cultivate a few acres.

"They fenced these water holes with withes and poles, without the use of nails or any metal. They dug wells in some places, drilling now and then through the solid rock with nothing but stone implements."

When it was first proposed to set aside a tract of land for the Papago there was great opposition in the Southwest, which culminated in a hearing before the Secretary of the Interior. Attorneys for the white men were well fortified with precedents and arguments, but they had never slept in the Papago villages nor ridden over the trackless miles in the Indian country as Cato Sells had done. So facts won, and President Wilson issued an Executive order providing a permanent home for these deserving desert people.

In the meantime, through the aid of the Indian Office, the Papago had dug deeper wells and installed pumps. Tanks are replacing the wasteful water holes, and the breed and value of their live-stock herds are improving. The Government has also established schools which are well attended.

The story of Rocky Boy's Band, now numbering about 350, may be more sordid but it promises to end just as happily. More than 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo in Montana, then a very wild country. Years passed and the Chippewa in Minnesota and Wisconsin received land, but this band continued to wander, its hunting grounds becoming more and more restricted, until they became little better than nomads, seeking odd tasks and depending largely on the bounty of the whites.

In time one of their number named Rocky Boy developed qualities of leadership and the Indians became known as Rocky Boy's Band. Congress usually has made small annual appropriations for them, but nothing was done to make them self-supporting and self-respecting until the last three years.

Mr. Sells at last prevailed on Congress to give them three townships in the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, and there they are now establishing themselves.

The sad feature of their history is that Rocky Boy, after leading his people through the wilderness for many years, died just before they entered the promised land.

Their new home is a wild country that would appeal but little to white settlers, but they are making rapid progress. From reimbursable funds Commissioner Sells has provided breeding stock, and a Government farmer is directing their efforts at stock raising and agriculture.

The problem of the Florida Seminoles, of whom there are less than 600, is now claiming the personal attention of the commissioner. He is the first Government official to obtain their consent to place their children in school, and a small Government institution with an Indian teacher will be opened at Indian Town, Fla., this year. Many things are now in prospect for the heretofore neglected Seminoles.

Commissioner Sells has recently arranged to send an inspector to investigate and report conditions among the Alabama Indians of Polk County, Tex., and has expressed his intention of aiding these long overlooked but worthy people. The forgotten fellow is for the first time receiving the attention of the Government.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

As a result of the earnest and untiring efforts of friends of the Indians, the Legislature of Florida, on May 9, 1917, created a reservation of approximately 100,000 acres for the Seminoles of this State. The act provided that the trustees of the International Improvement Fund should convey to the board of commissioners of State institutions the title to this land in trust for their perpetual use and benefit. As late as October 8, according to advice from Gov. Catts, this conveyance had not been made; however such action doubtless will be taken in due time.

This provision for the native Americans of Florida probably marks the passing of a crisis with which these Indians have for many years been confronted. Their hunting grounds are now apparently safe from further encroachments and will helpfully serve them until they can be induced to take up agriculture as a permanent means of self-support. During the period from 1895 to 1900 some 23,063 acres of land in southern Florida were purchased for the benefit of these Indians, with money appropriated by Congress, and by Executive order of June 28, 1911, 3,680 acres of public land, adjacent to the Everglades in southern Florida, were withdrawn for their benefit, making a total of 126,743 acres now available for the use of the Seminoles.

Hunting, particularly catching alligators, is the present source of the greater part of the Indians' income. It has lately developed that the hide of an alligator is approximately ten times more valuable after being tanned than when green. This fact has moved me to consider the establishment of a tannery at which the Indians could have hides of all kinds prepared for market. Investigation shows that with the prevailing high prices such an industry would require the expenditure of approximately \$4,500, and in addition to insuring proper prices for hides would be an important factor in bringing

them into that relation with the Government which will hasten their earlier acceptance of civilization.

Schools are always an important element in the transition of the Indians from their native state, and accordingly provision is being made for educational facilities. In the past there has been great difficulty in inducing these Indians to attend any kind of a school. Recently a few of the Seminoles have entered the public schools of Fort Lauderdale and Indiantown. One Seminole boy has attended the Carlisle School.

The Florida Seminoles have been reluctant in accepting assistance from the Government; they have retained a deep-seated suspicion of the white man's civilization, largely because of historical grievances. The prosecution of John Ashley, convicted for killing a Seminole Indian, has modified their attitude, and other recent administrative acts of the Indian Bureau have developed a better feeling among them, so that now there is reason to believe that they are responsive to the friendly disposition of the Indian Office and that much greater progress may hereafter be expected than has heretofore been accomplished.

I am deeply interested in the welfare of the Seminoles and other similarly forgotten small tribes of Indians and shall do everything in my power to better their condition.

ROCKY BOY INDIANS.

As mentioned in my last annual report, a reserve has been set aside by Congress for the Rocky Boy Indians, consisting of several fractional townships in the southern part of the old Assiniboine military reserve, in Montana. In appreciation of this action, most of them have given up their former nomadic habits and settled upon the reservation, where they are endeavoring to achieve self-support. They have built houses for themselves from the timber available on the reservation, and constructed a barn, storehouse, and other buildings, besides cultivating several hundred acres of land during the past year.

As the Indians have not sufficient stock at this time to utilize fully the grazing land on the reservation, a lease has been negotiated with a white stockman for 1,600 head of cattle, at \$5.25 per head per annum, which is the highest price ever paid for grazing land in that part of the country. This will produce a substantial revenue for the Indians each year until their own stock has increased sufficiently to utilize the entire grazing reserve, when the lease will be discontinued.

A census of all Indians claiming to be members of the band has been made, which comprises 657 names, and compiled the complete family history of each group. After careful consideration of the

records in each case, 206 names were eliminated, so that the approved roll now contains 451 Indians. This includes a number of the Rocky Boy Indians tentatively allotted on the Blackfeet Reservation, most of whom will no doubt eventually remove to their own reservation, where they will have much better opportunities for self-support.

The notable change brought about among the Rocky Boy Band since they have been permanently located presents in contrast a demonstration and emphasizes the importance not only of a fixed habitation for Indians but the probability of self-support when given opportunity and encouragement. For years a wandering band, they necessarily relied upon odd jobs and charity for subsistence, frequently a burden upon the white citizens of the localities in Montana where they roamed. The industry displayed and their accomplishments within the last two years present an object lesson and a warning of the conditions invited when Indians are relieved of their lands and no longer have means of support. These Indians are now doing things worth while, showing initiative and purpose not heretofore apparent. It must be remembered, however, that complete support can not be accomplished in a brief period, but they are making progress and the outlook is promising.

Their long-time and faithful friends in Montana have reason to feel that loyalty to the Rocky Boys has been justified.

ALABAMA INDIANS OF TEXAS.

The almost unknown band of Alabama Indians located about 18 miles east of the town of Livingston in southeastern Texas and numbering approximately 206 persons, which has been eking out a bare existence for the past several decades, has been brought to my attention, and I sent a special representative to visit this band and make an investigation of their needs.

These Indians are occupying 1,110 acres of land granted to them by the State of Texas more than a half century ago. The land, originally timbered but now partly cleared, can scarcely be called agricultural, and the crude methods employed by the Indians in attempting to raise crops has deteriorated it until it is now practically unproductive.

It is reported that these Indians need more and better land, training in agricultural pursuits, instruction in domestic science, and some attention to their health condition. My plans for relieving this situation and providing the means whereby this neglected band may be made self-supporting will be embodied in a report to Congress at its next session.

These Indians enjoy the good will of the white citizens residing thereabouts. They have been law-abiding, industrious, and are worthy of more consideration and attention than have heretofore been given them.

COOPERATION OF MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

I wish to express earnest appreciation for the cooperation and helpful assistance rendered by the missionaries at large and in the field. While ardent in the propagation of their respective religions or denominations, they have, almost without exception, been generous rather than critical of myself or of those representing religious ideas other than their own. Their accomplishments have been constructive and effective, not only in the advancement of the Indians spiritually, but industrially, morally, and otherwise.

I gratefully acknowledge the unselfish service of philanthropic organizations and individuals who have shown their devotion to and genuine interest in the native American.

CONCLUSION.

The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at \$1,951,000, sold stock valued at \$900,000, realized from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., \$847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at \$5,293,719, sold \$4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to \$1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3,204, and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6,902, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from \$17,971,209, in 1911, to \$28,824,439 last year.

The Indian is discovering himself. He is coming to a realization of his own possibilities; putting the past behind him and looking to the future; beginning to understand and appreciate the accomplishments resulting from industry; to see the profit in individual effort and comprehend the ultimate difference between a cultivated and uncultivated field; the fact that it requires no more labor or expense to raise a well bred, profitable animal than it does to produce a long-horn steer, an inbred sheep, or an old-time Indian pony.

Vital statistics for the same period are not available, but the strenuous efforts being made for a betterment of the purely human side of the Indians is illustrated in the fact that 42,110 families, or at

least 200,000 Indians, have forsaken the teepee and live in houses built largely in a sanitary manner.

Evidences of material and humanitarian advancement are everywhere apparent. Industrially and socially the Indians are making unparalleled strides toward self-support and civilization. I have discovered that with sympathetic cooperation and intelligent encouragement their response is almost universal.

I have been exceedingly gratified with the very general approval given our new declaration of policy by the Indians and white citizens of the country. There is every indication that it will speedily bring about a revolution in the administration of Indian affairs, greatly benefitting the Indians, with a corresponding reduction in appropriations.

The Indian problem can not be solved in a day, it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of the Indian should guard against precipitate and ill-advised action.

All this has been made possible by your sincere cooperation and the loyal confidence and support of those engaged with me in this work.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES. ¹

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	— .75
1904.....	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	— 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.31
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	— 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,195	— 4.70	260	
1917.....	281,618	— .91	262	+ .77

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Increase in work, 1917, over 1899.....	371.67
Increase in force, 1917, over 1899.....	159.41

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	335,998
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,492

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Illinois.....	188
Arizona.....	44,617	Indiana.....	279
Arkansas.....	460	Iowa.....	360
California.....	15,362	Kansas.....	1,421
Colorado.....	898	Kentucky.....	234
Connecticut.....	152	Louisiana.....	780
Delaware.....	5	Maine.....	892
District of Columbia.....	68	Maryland.....	55
Florida.....	586	Massachusetts.....	688
Georgia.....	95	Michigan.....	7,514
Idaho.....	4,168	Minnesota.....	11,777

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Mississippi.....	1, 253	Oregon.....	6, 612
Missouri.....	313	Rhode Island.....	284
Montana.....	11, 525	South Carolina.....	331
Nebraska.....	3, 955	South Dakota.....	21, 246
Nevada.....	7, 944	Tennessee.....	216
New Hampshire.....	34	Texas.....	702
New Jersey.....	168	Utah.....	2, 854
New Mexico.....	20, 853	Vermont.....	26
New York.....	6, 272	Virginia.....	539
North Carolina.....	8, 118	Washington.....	11, 181
North Dakota.....	8, 903	West Virginia.....	36
Ohio.....	127	Wisconsin.....	10, 216
Oklahoma.....	119, 108	Wyoming.....	1, 674

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population ²	335, 998	106, 114	105, 672	95, 869	115, 917	171, 688	47, 728	68, 373
Alabama: Not under agent.....	³ 909							
Arizona.....	44, 617	22, 115	22, 502	20, 601	24, 016	44, 251	281	85
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache.....	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehuevi.....	1, 207	671	536	474	733	1, 128	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2, 609	1, 331	1, 278	1, 251	1, 358	2, 501	108	
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	173	90	83	48	125	173		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab—Paiute.....	85	55	40	40	55	95		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1, 536	750	786	893	643	1, 536		
Moqui School.....	4, 200	2, 171	2, 029	2, 009	2, 191	4, 200		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2, 260	1, 186	1, 074	1, 059	1, 201	2, 260		
Navaho.....	1, 940	985	955	950	990	1, 940		
Navajo School—Navaho ³	12, 080	5, 830	6, 250	7, 068	5, 012	11, 991	88	1
Pima School ⁴	6, 253	3, 164	3, 089	2, 830	3, 423	6, 243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River).....	3, 984	2, 034	1, 950	1, 703	2, 281	3, 974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	2, 000		
Salt River School.....	1, 232	645	587	567	665	1, 230	2	
Maricopa.....	82	45	37	31	51	82		
Mohave—Apache.....	237	127	110	95	142	235	2	
Pima.....	913	473	440	441	472	913		
San Carlos School.....	2, 659	1, 384	1, 275	1, 195	1, 464	2, 630	20	9
Apache.....	2, 585	1, 347	1, 238	1, 162	1, 423	2, 556	20	9
Mohave.....	74	37	37	33	41	74		
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5, 112	2, 556	2, 556	1, 000	4, 112	5, 089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	457	233	224	182	275	448	9	
Western Navajo School.....	6, 565	3, 010	3, 555	2, 861	3, 704	6, 565		
Moqui (Hopi).....	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho.....	6, 087	2, 782	3, 305	2, 620	3, 467	6, 087		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	⁵ 460							

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.² Correct as reported by superintendents.³ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.⁴ 1916 report.⁵ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,362	7,786	7,576	5,783	9,579	9,884	3,931	1,547
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,600	773	827	562	1,038	1,305	187	108
Campo School.....	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo.....	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapaipa.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	72	31	41	31	41	60	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	150	149	97	202	47	231	21
Fort Bidwell School.....	756	364	392	264	492	726	21	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Palute.....	209	124	85	89	120	198	11	.....
Pit River.....	533	233	300	173	360	525	8	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	833	441	392	335	498	799	31	3
Green ile School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	445	118
Hupa.....	464	230	234	198	266	198	144	22
Klamath.....	575	289	286	237	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath.....	260	111	149	106	154	141	92	27
Malki School.....	629	351	278	226	403	555	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	19	11	8	5	14	19	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	29	17	12	8	21	29	.....	.....
Martinez.....	125	76	49	37	88	123	1	1
Mission Creek.....	14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	.....
Marongo.....	249	137	112	105	144	177	32	40
Palm Springs.....	50	27	23	14	36	50	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	56	28	28	17	39	56	.....	.....
Torres.....	87	47	40	35	52	87	.....	.....
Pala School.....	1,023	521	502	376	647	896	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	203	98	105	83	120	155	46	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	59	81	123	17	.....
La Jolla.....	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	.....
Pauma.....	57	25	32	23	34	56	1	.....
Pechanga.....	196	93	103	51	145	196	.....	.....
Rincon.....	143	78	65	51	92	91	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumli, Kawia, Pet River, and others in northern California.	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,875	625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	645	440
Soboba School.....	921	521	400	328	593	753	153	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	132	73	59	34	98	117	15	.....
Cahuilla.....	131	73	58	43	88	124	7	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	117	70	47	48	69	117	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	115	85	78	122	97	89	14
Santa Rosa.....	62	38	24	8	54	62	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	70	38	32	29	41	70	.....	.....
Volcan.....	174	96	78	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River School.....	440	232	208	199	241	428	12	.....
Tule River.....	151	91	60	199	241	428	12	.....
Auberry.....	152	71	81					
Burrough.....	137	70	67					

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	898	466	432	453	445	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	372	181	191	166	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	526	285	241	287	239	526	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	¹ 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	¹ 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	¹ 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	586	337	249	255	331	570	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	¹ 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,168	2,068	2,100	1,599	2,569	3,300	520	348
Coeur d'Alene School.....	826	411	415	327	499	633	111	82
Coeur d'Alene.....	609	304	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kalispel.....	89	49	40	31	58	89	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	128	58	70	46	82	114	14	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1,769	892	877	651	1,118	1,505	210	54
Bannock.....	354	193	161	629	1,090	1,455	210	54
Shoshoni.....	1,365	677	688					
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28	22	28	50	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,573	765	808	621	952	1,162	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	¹ 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	¹ 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	360	189	171	158	202	360	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,421	750	671	768	653	733	338	350
Kickapoo School.....	640	332	308	336	304	211	204	225
Iowa.....	317	160	157	162	155	13	79	225
Kickapoo.....	224	125	99	126	98	187	37	.....
Sac and Fox.....	99	47	52	48	51	11	88	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	418	363	432	349	522	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	¹ 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	¹ 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	¹ 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	¹ 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	¹ 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa *.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,886	5,891	5,755	6,022	3,198	4,285	2,802
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1,056	549	507	530	526	85	551	420
Grand Portage School—Chippewa..	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	992	708	70
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	223	248	211	260	307	156	8
Leech Lake.....	805	407	398	347	458	456	332	17
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	494	267	227	184	310	229	220	45

¹ 1910 census.² 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	607	279	328	266	341	388	162	57
Pipestone (Birch Cooler) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton....	160	75	85	76	84	60	86	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,492	745	747	747	745	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,371	3,203	3,168	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,459	1,250	1,209	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,188	575	613					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	830	421	409					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	433	219	220					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	286	134	152					
Pembina—Pillager.....	423	232	191					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	277	130	147					
White Oak Point (removal).....	290	138	152					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	117	69	48					
Cass and Winitigoshish.....	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	¹ 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	² 313							
Montana.....	11,525	5,835	5,690	5,342	6,183	6,363	3,007	2,125
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,752	1,415	1,337	1,513	1,239	1,223	1,155	374
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,710	856	854	733	977	1,246	258	206
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,357	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School.....	1,206	628	578	507	699	861	248	97
Assiniboin.....	639	331	308	245	394	409	100	70
Grosventre.....	567	297	270	262	305	392	148	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,986	1,008	978	952	1,034	1,074	529	383
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,461	706	755	584	877	1,349	71	41
Nebraska.....	3,955	1,998	1,957	1,979	1,976	2,534	678	743
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,318	684	634	682	636	1,010	124	184
Santee School.....	1,532	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca ¹	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee.....	1,194	589	605	601	593	517	313	364
Winnebago School—Winnebago....	1,105	572	533	482	623	913	103	89
Nevada.....	7,944	3,943	4,001	2,719	5,225	7,225	519	200
Fallon School.....	429	214	215	127	302	408	21	.....
Palute at Fallon.....	314	161	153	87	227	305	9	.....
Lovelocks.....	115	53	62	40	75	103	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Palute....	350	174	176	141	209	336	14	.....
Moapa River School—Palute.....	120	57	63	43	77	116	4	.....
Nevada School—Palute.....	614	279	335	211	403	610	4	.....
Walker River School.....	706	351	355	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute.....	548	274	274	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute (Mason Valley).....	158	77	81					
Western Shoshone School.....	625	338	287	291	334	625	.....	.....
Hopi.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Palute.....	285	161	124	141	144	285	.....	.....
Shoshoni.....	339	177	162	150	189	339	.....	.....

¹ Unknown.

² 1910 census.

³ 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,530	2,570	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500					
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent...	¹ 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	¹ 168							
New Mexico.....	20,853	10,445	10,408	10,243	10,610	20,394	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache...	645	343	302	277	368	645		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	² 627	304	323	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho ³	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo day schools,.....	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,055	4,645	8,266	359	75
Navaho.....	371	176	195	190	181	371		
Pueblo.....	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,865	4,464	7,895	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,354	3,190	3,164	⁴ 3,500	⁴ 2,854	6,354		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,803	981	822	774	1,029	1,803		
New York.....	6,272	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
New York Agency.....	5,912	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
Cayuga.....	174	80	94	59	115			174
Oneida.....	256	126	130	90	166			256
Onondaga.....	549	269	280	174	375			549
Seneca (Allegany).....	953	497	456	415	538			953
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,328	669	659	473	855			1,328
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	505	281	224	202	303			505
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	359	192	167	112	247			359
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	⁶ 360							
North Carolina.....	8,118	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,903	4,442	4,461	4,310	4,593	4,647	4,195	61
Fort Berthold School ³	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre.....	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	1,002	518	484	476	526	1,002	(⁶)	(⁶)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,455	1,705	1,750	1,424	2,031	2,640	783	32
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,264	1,629	1,635	1,851	1,413	158	3,106	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	¹ 127							
Oklahoma.....	119,108	8,812	8,790	8,608	8,994	34,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School.....	785	422	363	331	454	737	32	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	108	130	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	547	290	257	223	324	509	22	16

¹ 1910 census.² Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.³ 1916 report.⁴ Estimated.⁵ 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.⁶ Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,252	630	622	537	715	913	280	59
Arapaho.....	517	259	258	537	715	913	280	59
Cheyenne.....	735	371	364					
Kiowa School.....	4,554	2,233	2,321	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Apache.....	183	87	96	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Comanche.....	1,596	783	813					
Kiowa.....	1,564	753	811					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,124	560	564					
Apache Prisoners.....	87	50	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,009	1,171	795	1,385	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	518	263	255	294	224	443	56	19
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	714	345	369	353	361	556	124	34
Ponca School.....	1,045	530	515	648	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas).....	357	187	170	275	82	98	32	227
Ponca.....	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	.....
Tonkawa.....	49	24	25	23	26	41	8	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	682	333	349	369	313	394	146	142
Iowa.....	84	35	49	33	51	45	39	.....
Sac and Fox.....	598	298	300	336	262	349	107	142
Seger School.....	758	368	390	293	465	693	23	42
Arapaho.....	150	66	84	68	82	132	8	10
Cheyenne.....	608	302	306	225	383	561	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,061	1,017	1,044	1,086	975	116	477	1,468
Eastern Shawnee.....	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quanaw.....	337	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	435	213	222	236	199	13	279	143
Wyandot.....	468	245	223	178	290	.....	27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen) ¹	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,053	1,550	1,503	1,445	1,608	643	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee.....	545	285	260	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,296	1,155	1,140	1,085	1,211	.....	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo.....	212	109	103	86	126	204	8	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432	}	}	}	}	8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659	}	}	}	}	1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488	}	}	}	}	8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952	}	}	}	}	6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							

¹ 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation.....	3, 127					1, 254	478	409
By blood.....	2, 141					1, 254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6, 612	3, 192	3, 420	2, 635	3, 977	3, 909	1, 681	1, 022
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1, 160	545	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain ¹	3, 000	1, 500	1, 500	1, 080	1, 920	1, 500	1, 125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Umpqua, etc.....	437	226	211	184	253	214	207	16
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1, 197	551	646	534	663	591	52	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute.....	818	370	448	319	499	786	32	
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	² 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	² 331							
South Dakota.....	21, 246	10, 588	10, 658	9, 743	11, 503	12, 377	5, 475	3, 394
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2, 752	1, 384	1, 368	1, 235	1, 517	1, 616	574	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	964	452	512	407	557	708	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	231	154	137	107	184	225	66	
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	504	252	252	246	258	231	230	43
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7, 247	3, 640	3, 607	3, 310	3, 937	4, 667	1, 326	1, 254
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5, 636	2, 821	2, 815	2, 533	3, 103	3, 186	1, 640	810
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1, 954	997	957	968	986	838	797	319
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1, 898	888	1, 010	937	961	906	632	360
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	² 216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	³ 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	² 510							
Utah.....	2, 854	728	710	640	798	1, 338	79	21
Goshute—Paiute and others.....	⁴ 153	80	73	82	71	153		
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	150	62	68	56	74	130		
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	1, 155	586	569	502	653	1, 055	79	21
Uinta Ute.....	437	206	231	502	653	1, 055	79	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	438	220	218					
White River Ute.....	280	160	120					
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	² 1, 416							
Vermont: Not under agent.....	² 26							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	² 539							
Washington.....	11, 181	5, 489	5, 599	4, 831	6, 257	7, 135	2, 551	1, 402
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2, 529	1, 251	1, 278	1, 149	1, 380	1, 467	455	607

¹ Estimated.² 1910 census.³ Special agent's report 1910.⁴ Does not include 305 Indians of scattered bands.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Cushman School.....	2, 132	1, 085	1, 047	978	1, 154	1, 330	597	205
Chehalis.....	111	64	47	50	61	68	43	.....
Muckleshoot.....	172	75	97	71	101	137	34	1
Nisqualli.....	83	46	37	25	58	53	20	10
Skokomish (Clallam).....	212	104	108	97	115	134	70	8
Squaxon Island.....	74	41	33	35	39	38	30	6
Unattached.....	1, 480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	} 700	} 780	} 900	} 400	} 180
Clallam.....	534	288	246					
Puyallup.....	152	75	77					
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School.....	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	.....
Hoh.....	52	28	24	16	36	52	.....	.....
Makah.....	413	210	203	193	220	365	48	.....
Ozette.....	13	5	8	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Quileute.....	219	116	103	97	122	217	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan.....	603	268	335	246	357	327	70	206
Taholah School.....	768	371	397	327	441	459	259	50
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	.....
Quileute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	.....
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	13	20	33	.....	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	50
Tulalip School.....	1, 359	680	679	639	720	905	420	34
Lummi.....	504	251	253	} 639	} 720	} 905	} 420	} 34
Susquamish.....	197	99	98					
Swinomish.....	222	111	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	436	219	217					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.	3, 000	1, 475	1, 525	1, 186	1, 814	2, 000	700	300
Not under agent.....	* 93							
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	* 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10, 216	5, 223	4, 993	4, 442	5, 774	5, 423	2, 696	1, 491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1, 372	679	693	545	827	1, 358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1, 277	622	655	499	778	223	881	173
Keshena School.....	2, 351	1, 256	1, 095	1, 087	1, 264	420	884	441
Menominee.....	1, 745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(¹)	(²)	(³)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	335	188	147	147	188	335	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1, 046	527	519	439	607	50	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2, 575	1, 323	1, 247	1, 208	1, 367	2, 575	.....	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	511	272	239	237	274	2	394	115
Wyoming.....	1, 674	861	813	778	896	1, 199	261	214
Shoshone.....	1, 674	861	813	778	896	1, 199	261	214
Arapaho.....	840	432	408	415	425	714	116	10
Shoshoni.....	834	429	405	363	471	485	145	204

¹ Overestimated previous years. ² Estimated. ³ 1910 census. ⁴ Now citizens. ⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Total, 1917.....	303,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	130,035
1916.....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	303,911	182,289	68,480	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,831	180,605	64,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901 ²	247,522	64,853				
1890 ²	230,437	15,166				
Arizona.....	44,617	5,233	5,233			39,384
Camp Verde.....	439					439
Colorado River.....	1,207	1,207	1,207			
Fort Apache.....	2,609					2,609
Havasupai.....	173					173
Kaibab.....	95					95
Leupp.....	1,536					1,536
Moqui.....	4,200					4,200
Navajo.....	12,080					12,080
Pima ³	6,253	3,243	3,243			3,010
Salt River.....	1,232	687	687			545
San Carlos.....	2,659					2,659
San Xavier.....	5,112	96	96			5,016
Truxton Canon.....	457					457
Western Navajo.....	6,565					6,565
California.....	10,362	2,949	2,934		15	7,413
Bishop.....	1,600	236	234		2	1,364
Campo.....	233					233
Digger.....	299					299
Fort Bidwell.....	756	168	198			558
Fort Yuma.....	833	728	728			105
Green Isle.....	629	210	210			419
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	835	824		11	464
Malki.....	629					629
Pala.....	1,023	186	186			837
Round Valley.....	1,700	496	494		2	1,204
Soboba.....	921					921
Tule River.....	440	60	60			380
Colorado.....	898	211	211			687
Southern Ute.....	372	211	211			161
Ute Mountain.....	526					526
Florida: Seminole.....	586					586
Idaho.....	4,168	2,937	2,701	37	199	1,231
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	505	434		71	321
Fort Hall.....	1,769	1,591	1,562		29	178
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	841	705	37	99	732
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360					360
Kansas.....	1,421	754	591	87	76	667
Kickapoo.....	640	288	238	12	38	352
Potawatomi.....	781	466	353	75	38	315
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,053	4,284	549	220	6,724
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	293	274	12	7	763
Grand Portage.....	321	164	146		18	157
Leech Lake.....	1,770	977	938	4	35	793

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.² Only items reported.³ 1916 report.⁴ Erroneously reported last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Minnesota—Continued.						
Nett Lake.....	607	290	290			317
Pip-stone (Birch Cooley).....	160	42	42			118
Red Lake.....	1,492					1,492
White Earth.....	6,371	3,287	2,594	533	160	3,084
Montana.....	11,525	7,088	6,449	164	475	4,437
Blackfeet.....	2,752	2,321	2,319	1	1	431
Crow.....	1,710	1,234	1,166	9	59	476
Flathead.....	2,410	1,844	1,487	28	359	536
Fort Belknap.....	1,206					1,206
Fort Peck.....	1,986	1,659	1,477	126	56	327
Tongue River.....	1,461					1,461
Nebraska.....	3,617	1,235	592	46	597	2,382
Omaha.....	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Santee ¹	1,194	314	125	14	175	880
Winnebago.....	1,105	341	189	14	138	764
Nevada.....	7,944	1,452	1,447		5	6,492
Fallon.....	429	319	319			110
Fort McD rmtt.....	350	86	86			264
Moapa River.....	120	108	108			12
Nevada.....	614					614
Walker River.....	706	329	329			377
West rn Shoshone.....	625					625
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605		5	4,490
New Mexico.....	20,853	495	495			20,358
Jicarilla.....	645	495	495			150
Mescalero.....	627					627
Pueblo Bonito ²	2,724					2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700					8,700
San Juan.....	6,354					6,354
Zuni.....	1,803					1,803
New York: New York Agency.....	5,912					5,912
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282					2,282
North Dakota.....	8,903	7,532	6,439	304	789	1,371
Fort Berthold ³	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,002	438	308	80	50	564
Standing Rock.....	3,455	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle mountain.....	3,264	2,830	2,043	115	672	434
Oklahoma.....	116,419	110,443	6,647	901	102,895	5,976
Cantonment.....	785	373	346	6	21	412
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	647	514	37	96	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506			* 101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,554	3,077	2,862	59	156	1,477
Osage.....	2,180	1,828	1,387	441		352
Otoe.....	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee.....	714	295	240	16	39	419
Ponca.....	1,045	617	474	90	53	428
Sac and Fox.....	682	241	102	16	123	441
Seger.....	758	420	393	15	12	338
Seneca.....	1,668	768			768	900
Shawnee.....	4757	360	190	70	100	397

¹ Ponca Indians not included.

² 1916 report.

* 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.

⁴ Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Oregon.....	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath.....	1,160	783	759	.....	24	377
Roseburg.....	18,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	437	227	116	17	94	210
Umatilla.....	1,197	518	330	1	187	679
Warm Springs.....	818	441	437	.....	4	377
South Dakota.....	21,246	17,984	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	2,715	2,610	38	67	37
Crow Creek.....	964	964	906	1	57	.....
Flandreau.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Lower Brule.....	504	504	400	18	86	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	6,424	5,768	598	58	823
Rosebud.....	5,636	5,636	5,280	102	254	.....
Sisseton.....	1,954	950	438	291	221	1,004
Yankton.....	1,898	791	238	197	356	1,107
Utah.....	1,438	620	616	2	2	818
Goshute.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Shivwits.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	620	616	2	2	535
Washington.....	11,088	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville.....	2,529	2,478	2,423	.....	55	51
Cushman.....	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,963
Neah Bay.....	697	276	276	.....	.....	421
Spokane.....	603	476	431	4	41	127
Taholah.....	768	507	507	.....	.....	261
Tulalip.....	1,359	182	169	1	12	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,014	1,985	89	940	6,596
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,277	527	514	13	.....	750
Keshena.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	356	342	.....	14	393
Laona.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
La Pointe.....	1,046	1,046	962	.....	84	.....
Oneida.....	2,575	959	76	76	807	1,616
Red Cliff.....	511	126	91	.....	35	385
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	1,358	1,283	4	71	316

¹ Includes 5,000 Indians in California.² Does not include Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917.¹

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing of United States.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1917.....	250	1,597	337	1,510	235	90	1,156	325	1,055	124	430	275	616	57,405	116,405	75,805	191,207	78,951	26,335
1916.....	176	1,717	498	1,395	157	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	113,484	74,972	191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	312	229	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	695	37,430	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,034
1914.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	104,594	62,203	173,160	87,241	22,118
1913.....	200	1,870	516	1,484	201	292	822	348	1,930	163	425	277	594	34,136	107,238	62,865	161,585	74,505	.....
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	93,431	54,843	149,521	75,543	.....
1911.....	.....	606	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	459	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	397	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	332	2	79	72	24	59	4,415	9,510	6,272	36,176	29	22
Camp Verde.....	.....	9	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	65	.....	165	439	1	1
Colorado.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	120	.....	603	1,207	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,550	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	173	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	30	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	23	15	8	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	132	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	22	6	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	350	.....	.....
Navajo ³	1	125	15	111	201	7	11	41	50	.....	7	.....	.....	410	850	980	2,800	.....	.....
Phoenix.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	487	130	942	10,000	.....	.....
Pima.....	.....	49	49	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,800	1,700	950	6,233	(*)	(*)
Salt River.....	.....	35	.....	35	35	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3,700	1,000	490	1,098	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	19	.....	19	6	7	226	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3,575	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	69	32	37	5	5	.....	1	6	.....	13	9	.....	500	4,575	1,150	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	457	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	75	.....	300	3,500	.....	.....

* Not reported.

³ 1916 report.

² Overestimated last year.

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—							
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.		By whites.		By Indians.		Whites.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Churchee among Indians.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
					By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.												
California.....	4	62	17	49	2	2	11	2	15	82	26	27	36	1,508	3,523	8,814	3,878	11,135	3,599	1,219	
Bishop.....	3	3	2	5	3	5	1	200	223	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20	
Camro.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	60	233	4
Digger.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	50	299	12
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	6	2	8	30	.....	1	1	2	302	299	650	300	756	756
Fort Yuma.....	1	7	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	19	.....	1	.....	.....	170	299	600	400	833	.....	
Greenville.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	75	.....	900	72	629	6
Hoopla Valley.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	170	381	900	500	1,299	40
Maiki.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	7	5	6	.....	461	324	629	10
Pala.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	8	8	7	.....	1,026	390	1,022	28
Round Valley.....	1	5	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	8	249	538	1,550	(2)	1,700	620
Sherman Institute.....	8	3	5	1	6	6	4	6	40	787	340	1,787	(3)	31	
Soboba.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	289	151	360	155	440	.....	
Tule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	165	422	82	826	.....	
Colorado.....	7	5	2	1	3	1	3	55	165	422	82	826	372	
Southern Ute.....	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	55	165	160	80	300	372	
Ute Mountain.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	2	526	.....	
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	250	12	60	.....	
Idaho.....	6	20	5	21	2	2	10	4	10	52	8	12	14	1,075	1,166	1,980	1,285	4,117	1,067	1,067	
Coeur d'Alene.....	2	4	6	6	6	4	10	11	10	3	404	826	480	385	826	88	88	
Fort Hall.....	2	2	5	3	4	4	30	6	2	671	900	500	300	1,719	27	27	
Fort Lapwai.....	2	11	2	11	2	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11	2	2	9	340	340	1,000	600	1,572	952	952	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	6	6	1	1	25	55	55	185	

	1	15	16	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	3	1	5	185	290	964	815	1,421	1,106	606
Kansas.....	1	11	12	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	165	539	539	490	640	640	255
Kickapoo.....	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	20	260	425	325	781	406	351
Potawatomi.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	9	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581
Michigan: Mackinac.....	9	63	3	69	2	17	17	34	4	17	11	35	1,408	2,968	7,427	4,741	11,908	9,276	2,713	
Minnesota.....																				
Fond du Lac.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	5	50	915	900	600	1,056	526	264
Grand Portage.....	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	15	10	3	3	1	1	16	305	311	200	321	80	
Leech Lake.....	3	39	3	39	15	15	15	10	3	3	1	1	9	350	568	800	500	1,770	1,770	540
Neef Lake.....													2	30	15	300	150	607	296	
Prestone (Birch Cooley).....													4	160	75	60	160	160	40	
Red Lake.....	3	15	18	1	1	1	1	6	1	5	2	3	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,492	1,492	3 100
Vermillion Lake.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	45	45	131	131	131	131	
White Earth.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	4	11	490	450	3,910	2,600	6,371	6,209	1,394	
Montana.....	22	120	11	131	9	39	16	114	67	82	41	23	51	1,380	6,420	6,267	3,900	10,213	584	582
Blackfeet.....	7	47	54	6	9	10	34	21	32	21	2	2	5	385	2,000	1,870	1,000	2,752	2	
Crow.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	14	45	6	9	31	8	6	36	11	350	900	875	700	1,050	69	59
Flathead.....	7	24	31	24	2	42	1	8	3	8	2	8	6	100	2,000	1,700	1,220	2,400	388	
Fort Belknap.....	2	15	17	3	1	1	1	8	3	3	3	8	2	475	455	1,352	680	1,206	135	
Fort Peck.....	6	29	26	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	70	365	280	150	900	135	
Tongue River.....	.....	14	11	3	2	22	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1,096	69	2,575	2,150	3,617	2,934	982
Nebraska.....	4	40	44	3	1	9	9	57	3	3	15	7	10	1,096	69	2,575	2,150	3,617	2,934	982
Omaha.....	1	8	9	3	1	7	7	22	22	13	1	1	83	800	825	800	1,318	635	312	
Santee.....	3	7	10	1	1	15	15	15	15	11	7	3	308	650	600	650	1,104	1,104	370	
Winnebago.....	.....	25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	850	1	850	700	1,105	1,105	300
Nevada.....	2	34	10	26	3	1	38	42	7	13	2	7	375	7,192	1,495	1,495	7,944	1,482	40	
Fallon.....	.....	4	5	1	1	28	34	4	4	1	1	1	80	422	422	75	429	350	350	
Fort McDermitt.....	.....	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	225	300	300	100	350	350	350	
Mojave River.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	120	40	120	120	120	
Nevada.....	.....	9	9	1	1	525	525	525	525	175	614	614	175	706	706	1712	706	1712	706	
Walker River.....	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	400	400	85	85	85	85	
Western Shoshone.....	.....	10	10	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	60	425	425	220	625	625	400	
Reno, special agent.....	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	5,000	800	800	5,100	300	40	
New Mexico.....	18	123	49	92	1	24	7	72	4	19	18	26	326	8,682	6,015	4,500	12,927	5,330	.....
Jicarilla.....	1	16	6	11	10	7	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	315	(*)	315	200	400	.....
Mescalero.....	.....	7	7	10	10	7	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	350	350	350	150	627	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	15	3	15	(*)	1	30	3	40	3	2	2	3	205	250	250	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	
Pueblo day schools.....	2	41	43	19	7	22	3	19	19	3	16	20	116	8,267	4,250	3,175	8,700	1,3,525	.....
San Juan.....	2	12	12	12	19	19	5	5	4	4	4	1	1	650	650	650	650	650	650	.....
Zuni.....	47	47	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	.....

* Estimated.

Does not include Ponca Indians.

Under State jurisdiction.

Not reported.

Unknown.

1916 report.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.		
New York: New York Agency...						1	1				4	1	15	12,912	1,448	5,912	5,912	256	75	
North Carolina: Cherokee...	3	23		26				1					11	11,200		1,800	1,200	2,282	1,579	
North Dakota: Fort Berthold...	19	67	1	85	3	16	22			69	11	16	34	1,718	5,539	5,300	3,100	8,903	3,702	
Fort Totten...	1	9		10		4				7	4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	
Standing Rock...	1	6		7	3	7				44	3	8	5	354	357	850	650	1,002	260	
Turtle Mountain...	17	24	1	40		5	2	20		8	3	4	17	875	1,492	1,600	750	3,455	972	
Oklahoma: Cantonment...	99	158	16	241	2	19	43	34	199	168	48	6	56	2,996	1,902	13,110	9,922	16,226	2,224	
Cheyenne and Arapaho...		10		10		2		2	3	3			3	177		500	250	628	3,315	
Kiowa...	1	8	1	8	1	7				9			4	1,555		825	430	1,252	334	
Osage...	54	31	2	83		7	4	3	4	10	11	2	13	925	400	2,732	1,366	4,099	91	
Otoe...	12	13		25	1	6	30	27	190	83	48	2	22	1,475	1,500	1,889	1,743	1,845	520	
Pawnee...	2	17		19		2	2	2	2	24	2			167		456	446	518	116	
Ponca...	3	12		15		1	7						1	234		1,600	1,450	713	1,106	
Sac and Fox...	1	4		5						25			1	100	1	834	570	1,034	229	
Seger...		8		8						10			3	57		590	360	680	153	
Shawnee...	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	3	302	(*)	270	290	758	190	
Oregon: Klamath...	8	31	6	33		12	2	70	1	11	1	2	9	1,055	685	8,635	3,591	10,976	4,277	
Roseburg...	1	9		10		9	1	47		8	2		2	308		1,130	576	1,160	8	
Seitz...	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	
Umatilla...	7	10	6	11		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	97	210	345	210	437	253	
Warm Springs...		10		10	3			22		2	2	2	3	350	475	660	300	561	571	
											2	1		300		500	445	818	445	

Pennsylvania: Carlisle																					
27	180	17	190	8	16	5	190	2	74	4	108	51	162	13,441	507	314	821	821	821	7,037	2,896
1	21	22	22	1	3	5	35	11	11	4	4	1	30	1,597	1,155	8,239	12,267	8,199	21,206	7,037	2,896
2	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	5	215	215	2	2	9	705	1,155	1,155	1,001	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896
2	5	7	7	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	481	178	178	234	200	2,597	7,037	2,896

¹ Estimated.

² 1916 report.

⁸ Arrests by public officers.

^a Not reported.

⁶ Under State jurisdiction.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	220,016	35,740,001	35,565,517	71,305,518
Total reservations.....	212,368	34,636,721	35,565,517	70,202,238
Total public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280
Arizona.....	1,743	81,489	18,571,125	18,652,614
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	588	5,879	234,820	240,699
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....	.....	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....	.....	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	371,422	371,422
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....	.....	.....	730,940	730,940
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi).....	.....	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,600	8,774,397	8,783,997
Papago.....	.....	.....	2,129,114	2,129,114
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River.....	804	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
California.....	2,593	82,172	434,866	517,038
Diego.....	.....	.....	530	530
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo.....	.....	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipe (Campo).....	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soloba).....	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....	.....	.....	4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....	.....	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala.....	177	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....	.....	.....	8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba).....	.....	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala).....	.....	.....	2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....	.....	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....	.....	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....	.....	.....	2,560	2,560
Santa Ynez Soboba.....	.....	.....	120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15,012	15,012
Soboba.....	.....	.....	5,461	5,461
Syquan (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20,800	20,800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Palute.....	.....	.....	75,806	75,806
Round Valley.....	877	42,106	.....	42,106
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48,551	48,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado.....	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80	.....	80
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho.....	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall.....	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3,251	3,251

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,581
L'Anse.....	669	52,201	.....	52,206
Ontonagon.....	36	2,631	.....	2,631
Minnesota	8,360	954,255	553,898	1,508,153
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	591	36,486	.....	36,486
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520	.....	48,520
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana	6,913	1,434,933	4,366,409	5,801,342
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,450	481,109	1,832,104	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy.....	.....	.....	56,038	56,038
Nebraska	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,559	122,295	1,098	123,393
Nevada	979	14,133	686,064	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	496	9,878	40,631	50,509
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	3,951,049	4,624,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals ².....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Nambe.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,000

¹ Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.² Executive orders 1910 and 1917

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock.....	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,548,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	721	3,801,071
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,036	458,937	4,749,973
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	752	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,109	291,736		291,736
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,253	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,351	208,279	812,707	1,020,986
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,044	74,130	156,174
Warm Springs.....	967	140,292	322,512	462,804
South Dakota.....	26,989	6,190,527	503,010	6,693,537
Cheyenne River.....	3,493	961,685	249,145	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	37,520	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	8,062	2,325,378	200,000	2,525,378
Rosebud.....	8,487	1,851,812		1,851,812
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,357	111,947	1,510,800	1,622,747
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,960	1,019,079	1,699,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	36	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Kalispel (C'ur d'Alene).....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463		17,463
Quiloute (Neah Bay).....			837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....			335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359		7,359
Yakima.....	4,488	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,420	287,089	296,524	583,613
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	881	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	24,424	70,180
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....			231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,504	65,466		65,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	215,058	584,940	829,998
Public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280		1,103,280

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Cocopa, ⁴ Mohave.	² 236,180	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25. Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 37 Stat., 523; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 599 Indians allotted 5,990 acres.
Fort Apache..... Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilson, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	¹ 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	³ 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	³ 371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 491; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 3, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.

¹ Partly in California.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Surveyed.⁴ Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres. 1 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2, 472, 320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45096-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138, 240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11, 887, 793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 16, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2, 443, 462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,696 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22, 317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,433 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1 1, 834, 240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 33, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730, 940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	21, 885, 882	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence...	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	160	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 370 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Guidville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22266-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hu-pa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	1 99, 051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 3:2, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

2 Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawiia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	Acres. 181,844	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syonan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299 47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansies.....	160	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.....	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.....		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.):		
Cleveland National Forest.....		119.92 acres allotted to one Indian (76352-1911).
Sequoia National Forest.....		80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1916).
Sierra National Forest.....		110 acres allotted to two Indians (95949-1915 and 129405-1914).
Pahute.....	175,806	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Pala (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Con- cow, Little Lake, No- melaki, Pit River, Pot- ter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawiia, ³ Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ³	48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	441,326	
COLORADO.		
Ute ⁴ (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	396,143	

¹ Partly in Nevada. ² Outboundaries surveyed. ³ Not on reservation. ⁴ Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres. 1 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, ² Pend d'Oreille, ² and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	1 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868 vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1893, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894 vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867 vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

¹ Surveyed.² Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 83.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 490, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of re-inquisition, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sank and Fox ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sank and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,343.97 acres in Kansas 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ² Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855: treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres, allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382; residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 593 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

¹ In Kansas and Nebraska.

² Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1195).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rpt. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1 1, 080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9, 290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 25, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnebagoish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553, 898	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1, 491, 805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders. Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Seven Indians allotted 2,220 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	¹ 1,832,269 <i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 109-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,269 acres; 14,711.99 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 53; 852, p. 160, and 958, p. 419.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	² 497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Prulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874 act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children. Act Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355). Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats. 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne..... Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	³ 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Rocky Boy.....	56,038	Part of Fort Assiniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).
Total.....	4,367,212	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed: partly surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEBRASKA.		
Niobraska. (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes: unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha. (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 311; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca. (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Ojibwa Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago. (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 318) taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley. (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River. (Under Moapa River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 694.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute. (Under Fallon School.)	960	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form with drawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallocation to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands.	120	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes.
Pyramid Lake. (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 11, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River. (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.)
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	692,592	

¹ Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 13, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat.L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909 and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo.....	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	142,359	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuni and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	195,792	
San Juan.....	117,545	
Picuris.....	117,461	
San Felipe.....	134,767	
Cochiti.....	124,256	
Santo Domingo.....	192,398	
Taos.....	117,361	
Santa Clara.....	149,369	
Tesuque.....	117,471	
San Ildefonso.....	117,293	
Pojoaque.....	113,520	
Sia.....	117,515	
San Dia.....	124,187	
Isleta.....	110,080	
Nambé.....	113,586	
Laguna.....	1101,511	
Laguna withdrawals.....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	117,361	
Zuni.....	1215,040	
(Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.		Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	2,019,656	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondago and Seneca.	230,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	221,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	2640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	2350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	37,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

² Partly surveyed.

³ Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	Acres. 1 48,000 1 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold. (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Gros-ventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. See (61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock. (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. The remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675,680).
Turtle Mountain. (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,667 members of this band on public domain aggregating 396,338.52 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)	<i>Acres.</i>	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,985.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3, 800,350 acres; sold, 869,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Choctaw..... 1 (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1 458,937	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 458,937 acres, which includes 400,800 acres of timber and 50,200 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land and 500 acres of other unallotted land to be offered for sale from Oct. 15 to 31, 1917, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

¹ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kansa or Kaw..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.	Acres.	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees.
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indians appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage..... (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Otoe..... (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 123,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 580-581.)
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 15 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,633.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,535 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres, remaining unsold, 162 acres.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.	Acres.	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tawakoni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total.....	462,702	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1812,707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 208,278 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Sluslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	274,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.² Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	Acres. 1 322, 275	Treaty of June 23, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of February, 1887, as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat., —).
Total.....	1, 209, 014	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	1 11, 203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250, 202	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,021,324.99 acres have been allotted to 3,687 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 250,202 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1 37, 525	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 37,525 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Siou additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,191,369 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,853,605 acres allotted to 8,495 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	498,930	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Pautes.....	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Pautes.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		
Panguitch.....		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits.....	126,880	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.

¹ Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	317,720	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	11,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 287,419 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Kheikitat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	2 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679, 1907.)

¹ Partly surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	1 168,553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12 p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545.)
Shoalwater..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane..... (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin)..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

¹ Surveyed.² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Sviwamish.	Acres.	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Execu- tive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	1 412, 404	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agree- ment made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recog- nizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, sub- ject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1, 699, 646	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See re- port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24, 424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. De- partment order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46, 613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allot- ted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Potawatomi..... (Under Carter School.)		Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stats., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thomp- son, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	3 231, 680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-153).
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	303, 257	

¹ Partly surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 584,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order. May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	584,940	
Grand total.....	35,775,829	

1 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Navajo.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		Policy...	40.00
Do.....	St. Michael's Catholic Mission.....		.....do...	10.00
Pima (Gila River).....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		.....do...	12.50
San Xavier (Yamori Papago Village).....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		.....do...	5.00
Western Navajo.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....		.....do...	1.88
Minnesota: Nett Lake.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		.....do...	.08
Nevada: Western Shoshone.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		.....do...	4.98
Washington: Colville.....	Roman Catholic Mission.....	Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 62).	.....do...	12.50
Total.....				86.94

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Minnesota: Nett Lake..	Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	May 18, 1916	39 Stat.....	40.00
Nebraska: Winnebago..	Woman's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	15.00
North Dakota: Fort-Berthold.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions....	.....do.....	.....do.....	160.00
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 or Mar. 3, 1909.	Stat..... 35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	Mar. 3, 1909	.....do.....	132.32
Total.....				357.32

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1917.....		26,657	\$1,315,112
1916.....		26,956	1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,208	490,865
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	60	450
	Woodcutting.....	3	75
Total.....		63	525
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	500
	Beadwork.....	75	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	120	15,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Beadwork.....	25	50
	Woodcutting.....	200	4,200
Total.....		265	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	12	140
Total.....		52	740
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	5	100
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	450	18,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	750
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		600	24,250
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	900
	Blanket weaving.....	250	20,577
	Pottery.....	30	600
	Woodcutting.....	60	1,268
	Others.....	635	63,255
Total.....		1,050	86,600
Navajo ¹	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	56,000
Total.....		810	246,000
Pima ¹	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	126	2,700
	Pottery.....	7	150
	Woodcutting.....	300	9,500
Total.....		433	12,350
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	11,200
Total.....		450	11,850
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

¹ 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
Total.....		163	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,240	17,650
California.....		1,306	34,990
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		65	3,800
Campo.....	Woodcutting.....	6	800
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	50	500
	Beadwork.....	20	250
	Others.....	35	800
Total.....		105	1,550
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	30	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	2	1,000
Total.....		163	9,200
Greenville ¹	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....		350	1,580
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing ²	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		320	5,000
Malki.....	Basket making.....	20	205
	Woodcutting.....	31	3,320
Total.....		51	3,525
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	21	75
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
Total.....		86	2,060
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	35	908
	Lace making.....	31	1,673
	Pottery.....	2	4
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,128
	Fishing.....	1	150
	Others.....	4	1,560
Total.....		108	6,423

¹ 1916 report.² Overestimated last year.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	\$192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Idaho.....		255	38,600
Coeur d'Alene.....	Breadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	15,400
Total.....		40	25,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Breadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	12,500
Total.....		215	13,300
Iowa.....		70	2,750
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	2,500
Total.....		70	2,750
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	3,100
Michigan.....		480	15,200
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	9,600
Minnesota.....		2,486	75,462
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,116
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Lace making.....	25	531
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,500
	Others.....	600	17,700
Total.....		1,175	29,231
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	Others.....	5	1,500
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	125	1,000
	Fishing.....	250	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,500
Total.....		425	13,500
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana.....		487	\$42,600
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	(¹)
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	48	3,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	11	4,400
	Others.....	33	8,000
Total.....		100	16,100
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	16,000
Total.....		145	18,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	160	425
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		185	1,325
Nebraska.....		73	39,280
Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Santee.....	do.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		396	8,655
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	900
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,355
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	750
	Others.....	1	75
Total.....		16	825
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	² 1,000
Total.....		114	3,800
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Beadwork.....	50	100
	Fishing.....	50	1,500
Total.....		200	2,600
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,389	159,875
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	800
	Beadwork.....	40	225
	Woodcutting.....	12	400
Total.....		102	1,425
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		135	2,400
Pueblo Bonito ³	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.³ 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	12	\$500
	Beadwork.....	97	1,750
	Blanket weaving.....	28	1,650
	Lace making.....	140	900
	Pottery.....	1,550	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	32	2,000
	Others.....	8	2,350
Total.....		1,867	21,150
San Juan.....			
	Basket making.....	25	1 200
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	120,000
Total.....		2,025	120,200
Zuni.....			
	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,000
Total.....		210	4,700
Oklahoma.....			
		399	9,920
Cantonment.....			
	Beadwork.....	200	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	15	(²)
Total.....		215	(³)
Kiowa.....			
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	4	1,920
Total.....		34	4,920
Seger.....			
	Beadwork.....	150	5,000
Oregon.....			
		2,267	169,175
Klamath.....			
	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	3,150
Roseburg.....			
	Fishing.....	300	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	350	1,200
	Others.....	1,150	150,000
Total.....		1,800	159,200
Siletz.....			
	Basket making.....	20	300
	Beadwork.....	10	100
	Lace making.....	14	200
	Woodcutting.....	8	525
	Others.....	30	1,200
Total.....		82	2,325
Warm Springs.....			
	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,500
South Dakota.....			
		435	8,073
Crow Creek.....			
	Beadwork.....	60	250
Flandreau.....			
	do.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....			
	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....			
	do.....	312	6,100
	Others.....	24	973
Total.....		336	7,073

¹ Estimated.

² 1916 report.

³ Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah.....		127	\$3,715
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	1 75
	Beadwork.....	32	1 100
Total.....		64	175
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	22	160
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,680
Total.....		37	1,840
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		26	1,700
Washington.....		1,395	143,547
Colville.....	Basket making.....	58	760
	Beadwork.....	65	650
	Woodcutting.....	27	4,000
	Others.....	12	17,740
Total.....		162	23,150
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	48	742
	Fishing.....	22	750
	Woodcutting.....	6	1,000
	Others.....	20	700
Total.....		96	3,192
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	140	3,703
	Fishing.....	92	28,738
	Woodcutting.....	1	75
	Others.....	48	12,000
Total.....		281	44,516
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,503
	Woodcutting.....	13	353
	Others.....	22	575
Total.....		199	16,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	350
	Fishing.....	51	11,974
	Woodcutting.....	57	32,334
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		162	45,858
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500
Wisconsin.....		3,721	60,505
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	25	650
	Beadwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	35	1,400
	Others.....	300	2,000
Total.....		380	4,740
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	\$100
	Beadwork.....	20	200
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	367	3,000
Total.....		557	9,700
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,500
	Beadwork.....	300	2,500
	Fishing.....	300	1,020
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	500	2,790
Total.....		1,325	15,310
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	325
	Fishing.....	5	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,000
	Others.....	10	12,000
Total.....		36	10,425
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	1200
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	(²)
Total.....		128	2,700
Red Cliff.....	Basket making.....	1	
	Beadwork.....	3	50
	Lace making.....	10	100
	Fishing.....	15	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	6,000
	Others.....	21	320
Total.....		60	12,480
Wyoming.....		160	8,800
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	(²)
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,800
	Others.....	60	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,091	47,935
	Beadwork.....	2,859	36,870
	Blanket weaving.....	4,478	365,727
	Fishing.....	3,020	114,085
	Lace making.....	326	6,179
	Pottery.....	1,950	15,237
	Woodcutting.....	4,084	308,199
	Others.....	5,849	420,880
Grand total.....		26,657	1,315,112

¹ Estimated.

² Not reported.

³ Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Total, 1917.....	309,409	\$35,807,696	\$7,990,796	\$3,324,318	\$1,315,112	\$1,466,139	\$2,506,957	\$357,206	\$3,383,231	\$6,917,752	\$1,568,054	\$725,560	\$6,312,571
1916.....	307,797	26,489,948	5,283,719	2,583,069	1,206,526	1,137,061	2,378,377	491,026	3,003,905	3,421,535	1,779,115	630,560	4,594,765
1915.....	309,911	23,183,046	4,790,908	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,309	499,535	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,536,182
1914.....	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	462,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,587
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	3,260,288	1,571,785	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,458	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911.....	296,320	21,062,923	1,951,762	1,900,000	1,847,586	1,398,166	1,384,225	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015
1900.....	247,522	9,091,985	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	1,324,166	933,573	1,231,000	109,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	103,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,475,329	(*)	(*)
Arizona.....	44,617	3,394,633	844,501	1,178,768	490,865	104,475	461,552	39,965	846	(*)	(*)	(*)	273,721
Camp Verde.....	483	25,827	1,800	187	525	(*)	23,240	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,201
Colorado River.....	1,207	163,831	73,112	(*)	17,000	(*)	63,865	2,807	846	(*)	(*)	(*)	87,946
Fort Apache.....	2,609	210,996	51,460	23,349	4,850	14,890	25,008	3,493	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Havasupai.....	95	8,356	3,012	1,000	740	139	3,133	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kaibab.....	1,536	84,493	1,200	1,000	100	(*)	4,187	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Leupp.....	4,200	162,013	8,100	36,123	24,250	(*)	12,961	3,059	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mogul.....	12,080	1,357,341	40,000	22,939	86,600	1,268	8,188	3,018	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Navajo.....	12,080	1,357,341	141,200	918,000	246,000	3,050	44,198	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Phoenix.....	22,327	22,327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22,327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pima.....	6,253	273,219	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,750	57,328	2,001	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Salt River.....	1,232	319,580	233,640	15,800	12,350	10,000	45,151	2,659	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
San Carlos.....	2,659	285,601	11,617	9,508	11,850	678	58,716	17,010	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
San Xavier.....	5,112	407,609	128,950	114,953	44,000	42,700	75,499	1,507	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tucson Canon.....	467	39,984	600	1,692	6,600	(*)	11,122	1,511	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Western Navajo.....	6,565	46,975	10,650	10,187	17,660	(*)	6,649	2,439	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
California.....	10,362	734,531	256,114	37,730	34,990	4,373	338,955	7,270	7,647	44,656	(*)	(*)	2,796
Bishop.....	1,600	21,812	13,900	(*)	3,800	(*)	3,660	302	150	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Campo.....	233	23,469	13,085	(*)	800	830	8,475	279	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Digger.....	299	19,000	1,325	75	140	(*)	16,500	810	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fort Bidwell.....	756	20,901	11,600	(*)	1,550	1,600	4,432	547	1,172	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fort Yuma.....	833	118,739	62,075	4,420	9,200	(*)	39,807	1,009	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
Greenville.....	629	115,732	(*)	(*)	1,580	(*)	113,962	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hoop Valley.....	1,299	63,589	20,527	9,275	5,000	1,009	26,787	991	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malki.....	629	64,408	14,390	3,908	3,525	(*)	41,617	968	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pala.....	1,023	110,872	78,841	6,555	2,060	322	22,570	524	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Round Valley.....	1,700	99,438	13,596	1,150	(*)	(*)	2,439	704	6,310	42,494	(*)	(*)	2,745

Sherman Institute.....	921	17,238	22,525	6,982	6,423	452	17,238	451	20,962	60,027	17,046	4,729
Soboba.....	73,032	16,301	4,250	5,365	912	10	36,109	455	9,850	24,557	6,973	181
Tule River.....	440	151,670	15,380				5,269	495	11,112	35,470	10,073	4,548
Colorado.....	898	70,109	15,180				19,721	11,305	2,500			
Southern Ute.....	372	81,561	200				5,451	5,117	2,500			
Ute Mountain.....	526	47,000	38,000				14,270	5,888				
Florida: Seminole.....	586	413,501	102,509				9,000		458,396			
Idaho.....	4,168	470,196	130,958	60,659	28,844		34,519	8,504	23,624	6,042	3,000	8,037
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	254,360	138,793	540	28,071		15,542		182,745	5,932	3,000	382
Fort Hall.....	1,769	401,020	138,793	540	773		13,966	8,504	24,382	110		2,591
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	13,603	258,293	53,335	3,100		5,011		251,299			5,064
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	422,652	258,293	53,335	3,100		5,178			20,270		1,224
Kansas.....	1,421	7,795	172,927	85,366			13,198		82,050	7,693	200	
Haskell Institute.....	640	260,567	85,366	53,335			7,795		29,260	772	200	
Kickapoo.....	781	154,290			3,100		4,083		52,800	6,921		
Potawatomi.....	1,097	24,141			15,200	892	1,320			25		1,940
Michigan.....	1,097	19,031	(?)		15,200	892	5,684	400		25		1,940
Mackinac.....	1,097	5,110					574	400				
Mount Pleasant.....	11,777	1,979,379	254,570	20,367	75,462	162,930	5,110		4,313	238,022	4,000	8,679
Minnesota.....	1,056	218,510	38,650			69,349	101,218	8,444	1,051,374			
Fond du Lac.....	321	337,739	1,095		10,116		4,100	361		23,039		46
Grand Portage.....	1,770	2,302	2,302		2,815		1,449	1,551		82,965		17
Leach Lake.....	607	1,967	40,456	20,367	13,500	4,362	26,201	1,137	45	81,112		87
Nett Lake.....	160	305,365	40,456	20,367	13,500	4,362	4,405	1,190		155,560		35
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	1,492	944,000	140,000		18,300	25,374	9,227	675	300	62,224		
Red Lake.....	6,371	3,500,737	1,204,065	647,402	42,600	58,239	32,136	17		149,113		7,945
Vermillion Lake.....							4,200		3,968	37,469		
White Earth.....	11,525	544,097	113,430	260,000	5,000	3,825	19,500	3,513	570,400	158,366	4,000	549
Montana.....	2,752	1,710	113,570	37,022			187,235	72,212	224,258	9,422	80,254	330,540
Blackfoot.....	1,710	1,033,176	615,098	243,701	16,100	135	33,105	34,527	30,994	3,416		29,800
Crow.....	2,410	77,069	77,069	199,298	55,600		10,734	885	77,131	6,000	6,000	235,010
Flathead.....	1,206	645,473	199,298	61,512	18,575	22,700	15,569	1,960	54,513			16,913
Fort Belknap.....	1,986	240,700	55,600	33,167	1,225	60	19,728	3,770		6		5,421
Fort Peck.....	1,461						50,910	10,117	61,620			15,234
Tongue River.....							27,189	20,943	228,707		74,254	28,162

* Includes moneys for other Indians.

† 1916 report.

* Does not include \$202,387, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.

† Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendences.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Nebraska.....	3,617	\$684,377	\$287,550		\$39,280		\$20,494	\$1,848	\$320,207	\$1,374	\$6,943	\$20,600	\$6,081
Genoa.....		6,189					6,189		163,000				3,635
Omaha.....	1,318	359,272	179,050		9,080		2,040		16,452	1,374	1,093		1,062
Santee.....	1,194	102,836	27,500		30,200		4,500	1,848	140,755		5,176	20,600	1,384
Winnebago.....	1,105	216,080	61,000				7,765						
Nevada.....	7,944	281,176	103,252	\$26,487	8,655		119,180	7,522	1,478				14,6
Carson.....		10,565					10,565						
Fallon.....	429	34,885	9,500	720			22,175						2,190
Fort McDermitt.....	350	36,035	3,200		1,355		29,256	472					1,732
Moapa River.....	120	29,046	23,750	175	825		4,452	160					584
Nevada.....	614	29,614	14,109	998	3,800		3,874	3,503					3,330
Walker River.....	706	73,921	27,740	2,867	2,600		39,286	92	250				3,406
Western Shoshone.....	625	62,375	24,953	22,027	75		9,592	2,388					3,340
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,135	(1)					907	1,228				
New Mexico.....	20,853	1,335,666	537,186	201,845	159,875	\$95,623	194,244	17,394	7,866			100,000	21,633
Albuquerque.....		10,692					10,692						
Jicarilla.....	645	165,815	8,765	12,275	1,425	84,999	29,832	6,603	7,866				14,050
Mescalero.....	627	56,161	20,220	11,800	2,400		9,115	5,694					7,332
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	49,128	3,400		10,000		4,400	2,160				29,000	168
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	545,786	302,917	121,870	21,150		94,044	1,732				4,000	73
San Juan.....	6,354	315,822	100,500		130,200	5,000	21,407	1,205				67,000	10
Santa Fe.....		11,321					11,321						
Zuni.....	1,803	181,041	101,384	55,900	4,700	5,624	13,433						
New York: New York.....	5,912	22,750	(1)				203				2,228	10,500	9,819
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	70,323	42,750	6,945		1,704	18,393	47			484		
North Dakota.....	8,903	1,358,691	451,134	100,370		3,400	82,610	23,461	129,158	440,876	37,579	70,040	20,063
Bismarck.....		2,345					2,345						
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	372,801	57,823	42,695			20,514	3,040	51,675	169,001	13,254		14,799
Fort Totten.....	1,002	213,529	133,587				11,513		30,323	1,199			4,427
Standing Rock.....	3,455	630,692	132,414	57,675			36,980	18,494	31,969	270,676	24,325	53,560	4,649
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	136,137	107,310				8,121	1,927	15,191				188
Walperton.....		3,187				3,400	3,187						

Oklahoma.....	116, 419	13, 125, 351	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	208, 119	1, 401, 679	4, 186, 863	732, 404	59, 120	5, 345, 468
Cantonment.....	785	77, 387	39, 175	1, 260			6, 952	30, 000				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1, 252	285, 776	91, 801				10, 019	123, 536	32, 013	25, 348		3, 059
Chilocco.....	4, 554	1, 067, 675	305, 240		4, 920		13, 631	507, 098	80, 577	140, 056		7, 011
Kiowa.....	2, 180	5, 980, 898	181, 500	207, 500		120	22, 773	279, 922	46, 331	251, 804		5, 001, 561
Otoe.....	518	115, 641	38, 688	240			3, 180	51, 831	20, 794			145
Pawnee.....	714	145, 457	18, 994				7, 611	63, 035		8, 572	47, 100	145
Ponca.....	1, 045	173, 327	52, 812	739		25	3, 240	110, 167		5, 892		452
Sac and Fox.....	682	116, 802	43, 428	1, 388	5, 000		5, 135	86, 971		19, 664		466
Seger.....	758	136, 937	41, 163				3, 857					390
Sonca.....	1, 688	97, 993	49, 257	40, 228			6, 550	62, 106		5, 010	1, 500	115
Shawnee.....	757	142, 591	68, 220				7, 140					
Total ¹	14, 913	8, 354, 115	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	102, 368	1, 361, 333	158, 921	477, 208	48, 600	5, 013, 987
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 506	4, 771, 236					105, 751	40, 346	4, 027, 942	255, 196	10, 520	331, 481
Five Civilized Tribes												
Cherokee Nation.....	41, 824	135, 516					95, 170	40, 346	15	3, 362		
Chickasaw Nation.....	10, 966	1, 118, 332							1, 002, 248	31, 191		84, 893
Choctaw Nation.....	26, 828	3, 372, 809					10, 581		3, 004, 100	104, 715	10, 520	242, 893
Creek Nation.....	18, 761	99, 380							20, 955	75, 339		3, 086
Seminole Nation.....	3, 127	41, 822							624	40, 589		609
Oregon.....	11, 612	962, 580	356, 363	117, 970	169, 175	74, 810	37, 077	129, 656	7, 961	14, 016		52, 868
Klamath.....	1, 160	294, 320	54, 300	83, 000	3, 150	70, 164	11, 683	16, 917	679	4, 794		49, 633
Roseburg.....	8, 000	161, 932	(1)		159, 200		1, 127	969				686
Salem.....	8, 696						8, 696					
Siletz.....	437	33, 914	19, 149		2, 325			300	2, 460	1, 762		22
Umatilla.....	1, 197	396, 697	242, 160	22, 800	4, 646		5, 920	109, 310	2, 624	7, 460		1, 777
Warm Springs.....	818	67, 031	40, 754	12, 170	4, 500		8, 219	388				860
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....		49, 453					49, 453					
South Dakota.....	21, 246	2, 782, 939	737, 155	416, 897	8, 073	22, 250	235, 298	354, 305	385, 502	131, 100	296, 640	34, 960
Canton Asylum.....												
Cheyenne River.....	2, 752	646, 264	113, 580	49, 050			38, 878	11, 380	323, 650	30, 920	41, 200	23, 493
Grow Creek.....	964	152, 056	40, 760	61, 600	250		12, 112	7, 209		5, 022	16, 480	270
Flandreau.....	291	32, 596	14, 250	2, 350	700		9, 987	1, 119		70	4, 120	
Lower Brule.....	504	32, 486	21, 000	8, 400	50	1, 050	8, 495	1, 574	212	1, 594	8, 240	218
Pierre.....							2, 927					
Pine Ridge.....	7, 247	834, 946	147, 085	278, 937	7, 073	21, 200	90, 672	92, 280	3, 997	27, 358	111, 240	3, 082
Rapid City.....		4, 562					4, 562					

¹ Exclusive of Five Tribes.

² 1916 report.

³ Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superin- tendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cellane- ous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obliga- tions.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellane- ous.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rosebud.....	5,636	\$575,570	\$170,208				\$49,866	\$32,327	\$98,000	\$57,643	\$76,428	\$86,520	\$4,578
Sisseton.....	1,954	240,590	111,325	\$16,560			10,937		71,560		28,818		1,990
Springfield.....		240,840					840						
Yankton.....	1,898	239,202	118,947				6,022	272	72,302		10,800	28,840	1,929
Utah.....	1,438	382,280	79,078	10,889	\$3,715	\$837	21,001	28,108	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,664	4,539
Goshute.....	153	12,921	8,000		175		4,568	178					
Shivwits.....	130	7,718	2,190		1,840		3,174	514					
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	361,641	68,888	10,889	1,700	837	13,259	27,416	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Washington.....	11,088	1,855,380	813,751	105,394	143,547	169,544	97,372	2,376	151,431	43,324	3,475	1,000	53,666
Colville.....	2,529	651,904	421,572	88,585	23,150	3,963	45,488	480	16,660	36,755			12,251
Cushman.....	2,132	42,828	10,720	2,510	3,192	4,150	16,568	366	1,190	608	3,475		54
Neah Bay.....	697	65,967	12,900	582	44,516	75	7,726	164					4
Spokane.....	603	51,876	34,344	3,855	2,400	724	3,662	159	1,830	2,966		1,000	936
Taholah.....	768	25,839	5,938		16,931		1,724	1,097					149
Tulalip.....	1,359	326,722	94,777	9,862	45,858	158,596	9,418	63	4,101				4,047
Yakima.....	3,000	420,244	233,500		7,500	2,036	12,786	547	127,650				36,225
Wisconsin.....	9,610	1,405,247	226,002	14,415	60,505	736,534	184,023	5,376	12		120,640		57,740
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	62,220	50,725		4,740								
Hayward.....	1,277	92,062	14,650		5,150	34,007	35,920	995			6,755		
Kesena.....	1,745	789,121	30,377	1,340	9,700	545,396	25,502	3,287					
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	32,521	10,390	3,275	15,310		6,301	508	12		113,885		57,699
Laona.....	335	8,261	6,400				1,720	100					41
La Pointe.....	1,046	300,654	60,300	9,800	10,425	157,131	62,807	191					
Oneda.....	2,575	46,815	38,200		2,700		6,915						
Red Cliff.....	511	66,676	14,960		12,480		38,941	295					
Tomah.....		2,917					2,917						
Wittenberg.....		4,000					4,000						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	396,225	148,270	31,100	8,800	235	63,230	9,021	25,868	8,408	361	41,466	59,466

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total Income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
Total, 1917.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	42,777	39,498	20,561	19,241	2,023,788	\$2,615,639	1,063	434,961	\$44,270
1916.....	6,463,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	2,603,498	1,544	452,527	55,212
1915.....	6,620,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,289	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	5,295
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(3)	68	4,151	(3)
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(3)	578	370,201	(3)
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	27,605	2,792,799	(3)	46	4,951	(3)
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	295,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,495	(3)	1,706	183,528	(3)
1900 ¹						10,835	(1)	2,592		(3)	52	8,421	(3)
1890 ⁴						5,554	(1)			(3)			(3)
Arizona.....	57,500	183,052	34,222	42,472	10,018	15,092	226	226	2,260				
Camp Verde.....		216			100	20							
Colorado River.....		94,060	1,149	110	321	105	226	226	2,260	(6)			(6)
Fort Apache.....	6,100				641	500							
Havasupai.....		2,242		242	55	50							
Kaibab.....		108		100	29	16							
Leupp.....		2,055		500	234	250							
Moqui.....		760		500									
Navajo.....		4,000		4,000	1,143	900							
Pima.....		12,000		12,000	2,108	2,500							
Salt River.....	40,360	9,690	26,250	1,175	1,310	5,053							
San Carlos.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	310	360								
San Xavier.....		2,075		709	283								
Truxton Canon.....	3,000	31,000	1,250	12,150	1,435	4,610							
Western Navajo.....		180		100	127	45							
		20,300		1,000	1,631	400							

¹ Not reported.
² Included in "Total income."
³ Includes grazing leases also.
⁴ Only items reported.
⁵ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severally.
⁶ Improvements.
⁷ Overestimated last year.
⁸ 1916 report.
⁹ Grazing land included in 1916 report.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.					
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Unallotted.					
			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.			Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
California.....	Acres. 29,063	Acres. 31,027	Acres. 8,328	Acres. 6,779	2,973	1,701	436	508	Acres. 4,918	6,375		\$6,375
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,200	.....	496	150	1	.....	40	50		50
Campo.....	.....	835	.....	237	62	43	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Digger.....	115	43	140	25	94	80	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	172	184	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Fort Yuma.....	160	8,020	1,318	.....	259	150	300	300	3,000	215		215
Greenville.....	230	305	385	.....	175	300	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,360	1,400	11,360	312	300	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Malik.....	.....	13,386	1,193	1,821	216	153	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Pala.....	31,685	3,490	1,672	1,471	332	268	135	208	1,878	6,310		6,310
Round Valley.....	5,388	.....	.....	.....	460	83	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Soboba.....	.....	3,263	.....	1,220	275	236	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Tule River.....	.....	260	.....	260	120	20	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850		1,850
Southern Ute.....	6,800	.....	2,500	.....	65	80	8	8	2,000	1,850		1,850
Ute Mountain.....	.....	35	.....	35	117	12	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	2,140	.....	800	175	86	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Idaho.....	183,378	11,080	22,655	65	847	474	1,726	2,202	123,263	438,467	59	438,467
Cover d'Alene.....	61,120	2,000	8,340	50	220	97	260	260	41,174	182,345		182,345
Fort Hall.....	38,540	6,580	7,905	.....	472	282	196	196	4,781	8,658	(1)	8,658
Fort Lapwai.....	83,718	2,500	6,410	15	155	95	1,270	1,746	77,308	247,464		247,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	2,520	.....	1,500	105	60	.....	2	520	\$1,200		1,200
Kansas.....	51,942	.....	15,754	.....	286	249	537	245	37,580	62,318		62,318
Kickapoo.....	22,682	.....	4,951	.....	138	144	270	245	19,123	29,250		29,250
Potawatomi.....	29,260	.....	10,803	.....	148	105	267	.....	18,457	33,068		33,068
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670	.....	670	.....	290	30	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....

Minnesota.	226,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,136	973	40	40	2,167	2,020	2,620
Fond du Lac.	14,000		1,600		248	90					
Grand Portage.	20	2	20		73	11					
Leech Lake.	6,210		3,051	2	465	365	2		45	25	25
Nett Lake.	1,025		190		148	20					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).	600		250		33	4					
Red Lake.		67,766		1,051	310	183	15		350	300	300
White Earth.	204,600	400	(¹)	(¹)	859	300	23		1,772	2,295	2,295
Montana.	673,307	268,390	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,086	1,303	225,970	128,292	2
Blackfeet.	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300	8	155	7,005	1,441	1,441
Crow.	153,307		18,775		288	288	207	285	31,091	36,266	36,266
Flathead.	120,000	66,990	35,000		601	371	493	485	42,604	51,515	51,515
Fort Belknap.		90,000		4,060	335	270					
Fort Peck.	283,000		9,975		450	165	378	378	145,270	39,070	18,681
Tongue River.		33,400		5,020	275	7 237					39,070
Nebraska.	127,281	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,697	1,282	136,790	316,851	320,351
Omaha.	58,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	293	734	550	40,000	163,000	166,500
Santee.	10,848		8,000		268	1 88	68	82	6,548	13,096	13,096
Winnebago.	58,433	1,118	7,116		320	232	8 895	8 650	84,242	140,755	140,755
Nevada.	18,083	23,200	3,728	1,760	2,558	655	1	1	20	150	150
Fallon.	4,640	18	825	1	140	64					
Fort McDermitt.	1,330	530	688	55	91	92					
Moapa River.	600		350		38	33					
Nevada.		21,000		620	163	200					
Walker River.	9,763	14	1,415	14	194	91	1	1	20	150	150
Western Shoshone.		1,638		1,070	177	75					
Reno, special agent.	1,750		450		1,755	100					
New Mexico.	3,050	58,030	1,025	35,970	3,209	4,217					
Jicarilla.	2,750		725		178	100					
Mescalero.		9,210		1,820	145	117					
Pueblo Boneto.	300	100	300		(¹)	200					
Pueblo day schools.		26,900		22,050	2,381	2,050					
San Juan.		13,820		6,000	(¹)	1,200					
Zuni.		8,000		6,000	505	550					
New York: New York Agency.		88,847		20,640	(¹)	1,599					

¹ Decrease in rental caused by leases being on crop basis.

² 1916 report included Indians helping on farms.

³ 1916 report.

⁴ Unknown.

⁵ Includes grazing leases.

¹ As reported.

² Improvements not included.

³ Overestimated last year.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Estimated.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	569	350							
North Dakota.....	591,779	15,000	37,670	5,860	2,386	1,600	1,090	1,104	107,124	80,150		Acres.	\$80,150
Fort Berthold.....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793			33,793
Fort Totten.....	79,874		8,000		208	150	358	358	25,484	30,004			30,004
Standing Rock.....	31,430		13,670		1,280	700	87	86	17,760	8,880			8,880
Turtle Mountain.....	325,000		10,000		656	550	80	80	11,198	7,473			7,473
Oklahoma.....	1,203,913		140,637		3,358	2,690	8,125	7,526	1,023,962	1,087,437	1,030	30,000	1,107,459
Cantonment.....	55,231		4,000		215	146	250	250	40,000	23,000			23,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	63,145		6,547		286	172	294	294	55,268	123,536			123,536
Five Civilized Tribes.....	59,291		30,000	(2)	(9)	(3)	1,023	1,023	59,291	36,073			56,095
Kiowa.....	500,000		40,822		1,002	1,200	2,857	2,600	438,185	438,185			438,185
Osage.....	172,285		11,600		560	470	560	470	146,116	107,682			107,682
Otoe.....	39,276		1,902		98	57	57	57	33,563	35,103			35,103
Pawnee.....	50,647		2,755		146	96	257	252	75,834	83,035			83,035
Ponca.....	80,535		7,855		159	174	643	512	52,376	91,917			91,917
Sac and Fox.....	47,397		14,886		146	99	238	238	30,485	46,721			46,721
Seeger.....	42,565		4,418		191	116	335	307	44,351	65,226			65,226
Seneca.....	52,805		6,206		394	167	(4)	(4)	730,930	756,959			56,959
Shawnee.....	40,736		9,646		191	307	7382	7333	50,651	112,468	24	982	113,315
Oregon.....	128,095		22,082		761	496	610	714	50,651	112,468	24	982	857
Klamath.....	30,000		5,000		274	125	18	18	1,873	960			960
Roseburg.....	21,707		2,000	(2)	(2)	75	243	243	1,548	2,310			2,310
Siletz.....	7,650		7,714		93	56	549	653	47,230	109,188	24	982	857
Umatilla.....	68,840	1,550	10,800		227	110	549	653	47,230	109,188			110,045
Warm Springs.....	3,896	10,000	3,568		107	130							

South Dakota.	1,486,778	45,200	70,190	1,200	4,566	3,905	2,690	1,815	106,985	137,459	137,459
Cheyenne River.	^s 8,980	.....	8,980	.....	681	722	3	3	560	350	350
Crow Creek.	3,820	.....	3,700	.....	230	243	3	3	120	540	540
Flandreau.	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	70	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brule.	49,763	.....	3,260	.....	117	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.	^s 8,480	.....	8,480	.....	1,522	1,535	97	97	4,800	2,477	2,477
Rosebud.	1,261,266	.....	17,403	.....	1,133	750	400	325	40,000	20,000	20,000
Sisseton.	1,117,001	.....	19,875	.....	1,475	245	1,700	900	93,591	69,928	69,928
Yankton.	37,558	.....	8,492	.....	338	300	487	487	27,914	44,164	44,164
Utah.	70,542	11,270	8,470	80	308	298	865	782	44,700	81,336	81,336
Shiwiwits.	.....	1,270	.....	80	30	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	70,542	10,000	8,470	.....	278	192	865	782	44,700	81,336	81,336
Washington.	309,219	38,719	48,871	550	2,071	1,208	1,255	1,310	83,422	137,191	137,191
Colville.	109,550	26,469	34,450	.....	555	605	196	254	18,280	15,100	15,100
Cushman.	11,775	.....	730	.....	155	71	8	4	135	1,190	1,190
Neah Bay.	3,420	250	300	50	188	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.	35,775	10,000	1,824	500	155	77	28	31	3,288	1,800	1,800
Taholah.	640	2,000	86	.....	170	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.	12,059	.....	2,481	.....	318	214	23	21	1,669	4,101	4,101
Yakima.	136,000	.....	9,000	.....	500	211	1,000	1,000	60,000	115,000	115,000
Wisconsin.	67,569	8,520	13,562	6,270	2,220	1,229	1	1	4	12	12
Grand Rapids.	.....	3,500	.....	3,000	353	1,250	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Hayward.	51,800	.....	900	.....	359	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.	.....	3,220	.....	3,220	466	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.	457	50	457	50	184	85	1	1	4	12	12
La Pointe.	5,000	1,750	2,690	.....	(⁹)	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.	9,802	.....	9,185	.....	709	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.	510	.....	330	.....	140	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.	1077,996	75,700	7,736	.....	364	250	174	174	11,972	22,673	22,673

¹ 1915 report.
² Includes grazing leases.
³ Not reported.
⁴ Leases are made without departmental supervision.
⁵ Includes Red Moon.
⁶ Pastoral not included.
⁷ Includes some grazing leases.
⁸ Classified as grazing land.
⁹ Unknown.
¹⁰ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				Total income.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.		Number of leases.	Area.	Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.								
Total, 1917.....	12,701,463	35,274,890	7,312,663	24,518,816	44,874	117,693	116,583	13,267,193	\$970,529	340	9,042,869	\$714,884
1916.....	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	115,559	114,764	13,055,470	1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	574,701
1915.....	13,088,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	19,387	110,426	11,868,779	925,554	1,329	8,122,918	420,895
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,360,359	53,503	(2)	118,356	12,584,446	(3)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)
1913.....	12,500,000	30,501,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(2)	128,847	13,109,209	(3)	3,911	10,588,948	(3)
1912.....	9,566,449	31,023,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(2)	127,605	12,792,799	(3)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)
1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(2)	119,753	12,528,495	(3)	3,584	8,859,325	(3)
1900.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,592	(2)	(3)	101	2,373,813	(3)
Arizona.....	70,746	17,215,134	70,013	14,482,485	16,005	4	4	3,200	846	63	2,549,935	222,861
Colorado River.....	3,200	92,500	.....	10,000	15	4	4	3,200	846	3	75,000	7,500
Fort Apache.....	.....	1,687,220	.....	689,800	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	997,920	88,611
Havasupai.....	.....	4,415	.....	415	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	87,600	1,430
Kaibab.....	.....	128,545	.....	42,900	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	804,090	.....	804,090	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	2,997,906	.....	2,997,906	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	.....	1,714,969	.....	1,714,969	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	26,838	.....	30,269	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	1,825,271	.....	736,581	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	2,574,938	.....	37,356	3,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	481,740	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	80,489	174,675	90,831	111,425	1,215	7	124	19,920	1,272	3	12,000	892
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	282	.....	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	.....	18,372	.....	18,372	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	50	318	125	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	14,150	.....	41	7	123	19,800	1,172	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427	64	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoop Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maki.....	.....	24,749	.....	24,749	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ponca.....	45,768	320	16,347	320	217	11,290	11,335	11,32,500	9,18,250				18,250
Sage.....	51,385		8,436		214	324	303	43,362	21,691				21,691
Seneca.....	39,316		2,600		579	121,500	(12)	(13)	(13)				
Shawnee.....	23,021		16,856		297	9,221	9,221	6,18,132	9,29,563				29,563
Oregon.....	308,389	559,590	212,740	373,918	1,085	429	453	60,739	17,198	11	387,560	8,658	25,856
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	4,58,614	151,000	370	11,324	11,348	11,51,387	11,15,957	8	200,320	7,308	23,265
Roseburg.....	28,000		24,666		670	58	58	8,064	969				969
Siletz.....	23,500		2,300		35	943	943	1,000	150				150
Umatilla.....	113,810	73,000	11,930	64,568	395	4	4	258	122				122
Warm Springs.....	511,310	335,500	115,239	158,350	215					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota.....	4,986,486	2,259,850	3,525,971	579,220	4,023	4,895	4,773	1,026,675	216,846	19	821,807	16,027	232,873
Cheyenne River.....	973,422	1,994,294	732,920	351,545	500	550	5675	110,300	11,030	310	803,926	14,825	25,855
Crow Creek.....	288,965	240,312	240,312	38,000	221	286	286	46,193	6,669				6,669
Lower Brule.....	7175,173	38,000	175,173	38,000	82	82	82	13,120	1,574				1,574
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,180	207,556	1,965,274	189,675	1,356	1,730	1,688	470,626	89,803	39	17,881	1,202	91,005
Rosebud.....	7,836,032	20,000	1,394,440	1,068	1,068	1,730	1,525	344,000	78,000				78,000
Sisseton.....	175,588		13,000		378	200	70	8,562	1,632				1,632
Yankton.....	38,126		4,852		400	447	447	33,874	28,138				28,138
Utah.....	20,437	213,080	15,024	202,770	287	3	3	520	225	18		1,046	1,271
Shivwits.....		5,000		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,437	208,080	15,024	196,580	285	3	3	520	225	18	(1)	1,046	1,046
Washington.....	526,560	1,479,066	351,251	640,559	1,998	137	173	17,880	14,240	24	599,854	52,583	66,823
Colville.....	217,603	896,622	194,000	536,469	526	12	48	7,680	1,500	21	150,000	9,198	10,758
Cushman.....	10,534		10,534		102								
Neah Bay.....	3,120	90	3,120	90	97								
Spokane.....	711,000	723,000	6,000	3,000	53	5	5	700	30	3	20,000	400	430
Taholah.....	72,980	24,500		1,000	4								
Tulalip.....	12,404		5,957		159								
Yakima.....	298,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	120	120	9,500	12,650	(1)	429,854	42,985	55,635
Wisconsin.....	23,230	204,329	13,780	202,079	750								
Grand Rapids.....		74,475		4,475	125								
Hayward.....	12,300		12,300		125								
Keshena.....		184,564		184,564	85								
Laona.....		713,040		13,040	230								
La Pointe.....	10,750		1,300		170								
Red Cliff.....	4180		180		15								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4220,058	1,387,492	220,058	232,421	332	67	67	5,592	3,195	71	1,215,699	56,493	59,688

¹ Not reported.
² Agricultural land.
³ Grazing permits.
⁴ Overestimated last year.
⁵ As reported.
⁶ Estimated.
⁷ Includes some agricultural lands.
⁸ Includes grazing permits.
⁹ Includes farming leases.
¹⁰ Partly reported.
¹¹ Farming leases not included this year.
¹² Without departmental supervision.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Total, 1917.....	24,932	\$2,506,957	2,137	\$979,783	12,321	\$363,873	8,215	\$1,009,935	2,259	\$153,366
1916.....	25,948	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	14,587	427,689	6,992	882,784	2,254	145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,148	461,552	321	135,415	2,320	79,973	2,077	213,535	430	32,629
Camp Verde.....	139	23,240	4	1,560	.....	.....	135	21,680	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	220	37,085	21	10,440	114	1,984	75	23,220	10	1,441
Fort Apache.....	636	25,008	36	15,808	600	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave.....	98	26,780	5	2,280	.....	.....	93	24,500	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	78	3,133	2	600	18	138	58	2,395	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	68	4,187	2	780	54	3,107	12	300	.....	.....
Leupp.....	171	12,961	17	5,562	72	4,763	56	1,550	26	1,086
Moqui.....	59	8,188	31	7,100	28	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	245	44,198	62	31,024	196	\$ 6,760	.....	.....	\$ 88	\$ 6,414
Phoenix.....	329	22,327	16	5,945	196	2,003	.....	.....	117	14,379
Pima.....	775	57,328	38	19,568	\$ 482	\$ 24,510	\$ 120	\$ 5,250	\$ 135	\$ 8,000
Rice Station.....	81	5,839	10	4,930	17	909	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	538	45,131	10	3,660	10	471	518	41,000	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	614	52,877	37	15,800	500	23,267	77	13,810	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	849	75,499	12	4,378	21	371	816	70,750	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	162	11,122	3	600	39	1,082	117	9,080	3	360
Western Navajo.....	86	6,649	15	5,380	20	320	.....	.....	51	949
California.....	2,811	338,955	98	33,518	262	8,017	1,800	244,392	651	53,028
Bishop.....	25	3,660	7	1,672	1	8	.....	.....	17	1,980
Campo.....	45	8,475	4	1,775	.....	.....	21	4,500	20	2,200
Digger.....	52	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	16,500	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	263	4,432	2	800	26	1,332	235	2,300	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	385	39,807	12	3,552	84	1,700	264	31,555	25	3,000
Greenville.....	486	113,962	1	1,000	9	1,037	386	84,925	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley.....	326	26,787	19	5,100	76	1,207	222	20,000	9	480
Malki.....	350	41,617	8	2,508	4	44	293	36,240	45	2,825
Pala.....	178	22,570	12	4,100	1	750	163	17,360	2	360
Round Valley.....	52	2,439	6	1,914	46	525	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	430	17,238	9	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 421	\$ 12,738
Soboba.....	142	36,199	17	6,057	9	1,285	94	26,412	22	2,445
Tule River.....	77	5,269	1	540	6	129	70	4,600	.....	.....
Colorado.....	553	19,721	16	6,800	537	12,921	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute.....	96	5,451	9	3,920	87	1,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	457	14,270	7	2,880	450	11,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	90	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	9,000	.....	.....
Idaho.....	352	34,519	34	12,920	269	9,069	49	12,530	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	69	15,542	7	2,664	13	348	49	12,530	.....	.....
Fort Hall.....	257	13,966	19	5,595	238	8,371	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	26	5,011	8	4,661	18	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	34	5,178	12	5,040	22	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	121	13,198	19	10,033	11	110	.....	.....	91	3,055
Haskell Institute.....	97	7,795	6	4,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	3,055
Kickapoo.....	21	4,083	10	3,973	11	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	3	1,320	3	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	5,684	14	5,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	1	574	1	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	13	5,110	13	5,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	879	101,218	137	62,616	592	14,382	146	24,070	4	150
Cass Lake.....	49	2,221	5	1,391	44	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	10	4,100	10	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Included with adults by private parties.² No data available.³ 1916 report.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota—Continued.										
Grand Portage.....	12	\$1,449	3	\$960	9	\$489				
Leech Lake.....	183	23,980	27	11,149	53	631	103	\$12,200		
Nett Lake.....	73	4,405	9	2,700	64	1,705				
Pipestone.....	42	9,227	12	6,960	7	387	19	1,730	4	\$150
Red Lake.....	366	32,136	32	15,036	310	6,960	24	10,140		
Vermillion Lake.....	23	4,200	8	3,900	15	300				
White Earth.....	121	19,500	31	16,420	90	3,080				
Montana.....	1,345	187,235	166	74,582	747	47,913	432	64,740		
Blackfeet.....	150	33,105	35	14,600	182	15,215	133	13,290		
Crow.....	174	40,734	39	15,019	135	25,715				
Flathead.....	193	15,569	14	8,147	52	2,212	127	5,210		
Fort Belknap.....	267	19,728	18	6,968	34	1,910	215	10,850		
Fort Peck.....	151	50,910	28	13,020	66	2,500	57	35,390		
Tongue River.....	410	27,189	32	16,828	378	10,361				
Nebraska.....	57	20,494	31	16,034	17	860	9	3,600		
Genoa.....	12	6,189	12	6,189						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,860	1	180				
Santee.....	21	4,500	7	3,900	14	600	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Winnebago.....	19	7,765	8	4,085	2	80	9	3,600		
Nevada.....	1,033	119,180	49	15,635	192	6,407	727	93,738	65	3,400
Carson.....	103	10,565	12	5,965	26	1,200			65	3,400
Fallon.....	189	22,175	2	563	1	12	186	21,600		
Fort McDermitt.....	165	29,256	5	950	5	106	155	28,200		
Moapa River.....	69	4,452	3	552	30	300	36	3,600		
Nevada.....	20	3,874	12	3,314	8	560				
Walker River.....	306	39,266	5	1,824	28	704	273	36,738		
Western Shoshone.....	181	9,592	10	2,467	94	3,525	77	3,600		
New Mexico.....	1,744	194,244	187	76,836	821	20,205	411	84,605	325	12,598
Albuquerque.....	176	10,692	14	6,609	34	613			128	3,470
Jicarilla.....	287	29,832	29	16,080	180	5,947	72	7,480	6	325
Mescalero.....	80	9,115	20	6,840	50	1,800	10	475		
Pueblo Bonito.....	15	4,400	15	4,400						
Pueblo day schools.....	447	94,044	39	12,640	111	2,974	274	74,550	23	3,880
San Juan.....	331	21,407	39	15,558	255	4,211			37	1,638
Santa Fe.....	199	11,321	18	7,669	50	367			131	3,285
Zuni.....	202	13,433	13	7,040	141	4,293	55	2,100		
New York: New York Agency.....	29	203			29	203				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	232	18,393	13	5,308	57	2,060	157	10,900	5	125
North Dakota.....	2,159	82,610	145	57,727	1,934	18,758	75	6,000	5	125
Bismarck.....	10	2,345	5	2,220					5	125
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,514	22	8,958	1351	5,556	175	16,000		
Fort Totten.....	43	11,513	26	11,100	17	413				
Standing Rock.....	1,560	36,930	64	25,722	1,496	11,208				
Turtle Mountain.....	89	8,121	19	6,540	70	1,581	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wahpeton.....	9	3,187	9	3,187						
Oklahoma.....	716	208,119	275	196,194	354	4,598	26	5,590	61	1,737
Cantonment.....	36	6,952	7	4,020	6	42	23	2,890		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	30	10,019	16	9,840	14	179				
Chilocco.....	205	13,631	17	10,240	127	1,654			61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes.....	102	95,170	102	95,170						
Kiowa.....	181	22,773	46	21,977	135	796				
Osage.....	15	12,280	15	12,280						
Otoe.....	4	3,180	3	2,700	1	480				
Pawnee.....	13	7,611	9	4,910	1	1	3	2,700		
Ponca.....	8	3,240	8	3,240						

1916 report.

2 Unknown.

3 Three temporary.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Totalemployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Sac and Fox.....	13	\$5,135	6	\$4,779	7	\$365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger.....	32	3,857	9	3,640	23	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	8	6,550	8	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	13	7,140	13	7,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong Academy.....	13	3,538	4	3,345	9	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Training	12	1,984	4	1,800	8	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones Academy.....	17	1,824	3	1,477	14	347	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuyaka Boarding	8	1,900	3	1,795	5	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuskahoma Academy.....	4	35	.....	.....	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelock Academy.....	2	1,300	2	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	160	11,683	15	7,594	145	4,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	35	8,696	14	8,597	21	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	15	2,559	6	2,318	9	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	14	5,920	12	4,820	2	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	127	8,219	19	6,528	108	1,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	633	49,453	7	4,185	142	3,172	.....	.....	484	\$42,096
South Dakota.....	2,421	235,298	305	117,935	1,640	51,590	450	\$64,300	26	1,473
Cheyenne River.....	548	38,878	44	19,236	504	19,642	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek.....	160	12,112	20	8,312	140	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau.....	71	9,987	19	7,010	26	1,504	.....	.....	26	1,473
Lower Brule.....	60	8,495	12	6,545	47	1,450	1	500	.....	.....
Pierre.....	24	2,927	5	2,570	19	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	682	90,672	96	31,590	283	6,882	303	52,200	.....	.....
Rapid City.....	28	4,562	11	4,400	17	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	758	49,866	62	21,266	550	17,000	146	11,600	.....	.....
Sisseton.....	34	10,937	20	10,480	14	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	2	840	2	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton.....	54	6,022	14	5,686	40	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	409	21,001	26	10,413	251	4,988	127	5,000	5	600
Goshute.....	190	4,568	1	495	109	873	75	2,600	5	600
Shivwits.....	89	3,174	2	324	35	450	52	2,400	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	130	13,259	23	9,594	107	3,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	778	97,372	87	44,168	411	12,450	280	40,754	.....	.....
Colville.....	353	45,488	15	9,038	303	9,410	35	27,040	.....	.....
Cushman.....	164	16,568	11	8,933	30	545	123	7,090	.....	.....
Neah Bay.....	124	7,726	5	1,208	17	214	102	6,304	.....	.....
Spokane.....	36	3,662	11	2,997	25	665	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Taholah.....	25	1,724	5	1,404	.....	.....	20	320	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	52	9,418	17	8,174	35	1,244	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	24	12,786	23	12,414	1	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,242	184,023	101	45,753	702	14,589	1,333	121,481	106	2,200
Hayward.....	701	35,920	12	5,270	25	600	584	28,200	80	1,850
Keshena.....	615	25,502	33	15,540	582	9,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	24	6,301	11	5,998	13	303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	59	1,720	1	720	.....	.....	58	1,000	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	577	62,807	5	2,850	72	3,401	500	56,556	.....	.....
Oneida.....	15	5,915	15	5,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	225	38,941	5	2,820	3	46	191	35,725	26	350
Tomah.....	15	2,917	8	2,640	7	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg.....	11	4,000	11	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	5,700	1	150

¹ Unknown.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Num- ber fam- ilies using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.		
		Births.	Deaths.		Found with—					Estimated hav- ing—			Families living in—	
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuber- culosis.	Indians exam- ined.	Tuber- culosis.			Tuber- culosis.	Tuber- culosis.			Tuber- culosis.
							Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.						
Grand total.....	207,903	5,340	4,594	1,379	1,210	83,882	6,775	6,032	14,365	27,791	33,216	42,601	10,781	27,417
Arizona.....	44,617	1,249	746	278	311	13,983	711	710	3,798	5,233	7,661	4,074	5,175	702
Camp Verde.....	439	13	16	7	2	125	2	2	21	4	22	.....	115	.....
Colorado River.....	1,207	26	39	5	25	489	3	31	7	100	92	83	203	51
Fort Apache.....	2,609	313	88	36	19	943	321	234	94	1,225	550	4	609	6
Havasupai.....	173	3	4	2	42	9	9	3	16	24	16	9	36	18
Katibab.....	95	3	3	.....	2	35	1	3	15	4	30	6	13	6
Leupp.....	1,536	79	33	8	728	.....	.....	9	92	164	345	22	246	.....
Mogul.....	4,200	1,115	172	147	1,665	31	82	389	450	1,765	503	300	400	51
Navajo.....	12,080	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,525	78	72	500	1,060	1,500	15	780	1,600	366
Pima.....	6,253	279	194	61	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,639	55	1,401	.....	40
Salt River.....	1,232	44	30	14	1,232	30	14	89	79	89	15	146	214	43
San Carlos.....	2,659	61	90	23	3,468	315	310	313	325	340	90	575	.....	81
San Xavier.....	5,112	201	66	43	585	15	24	270	637	530	100	950	.....	25
Truxton Canon.....	457	12	26	7	390	76	49	155	181	208	20	124	.....	9
Western Navajo.....	6,565	100	85	25	40	1,191	.....	76	113	550	175	60	1,140	7
California.....	10,362	167	168	33	54	3,890	53	95	413	607	1,567	2,004	431	1,488
Bishop.....	1,600	15	14	2	2	200	2	11	41	256	55	222	74	150
Campo.....	233	5	3	.....	134	2	2	2	7	2	7	14	49	6
Digger.....	299	7	2	1	22	.....	.....	1	7	2	4	71	2	69
Fort Bidwell.....	756	6	7	2	5	150	5	15	112	41	567	3	123	34
Fort Yuma.....	833	18	5	5	3	824	5	2	12	7	12	75	150	20
Greenville.....	629	19	11	2	7	135	2	5	35	10	265	3	142	20
Hoop Valley.....	1,299	25	24	2	11	300	12	26	33	142	220	10	310	300
Malki.....	629	9	13	3	2	200	8	9	9	18	13	3	109	91
Pala.....	1,023	14	20	2	8	523	.....	15	4	40	17	37	187	82
Round Valley.....	1,700	10	20	6	4	500	4	4	13	39	33	4	350	4
Soboba.....	1,921	11	22	3	9	602	8	7	34	223	44	223	22	105
Tule River.....	440	8	14	5	2	300	5	.....	105	37	330	141	33	125

1 Partly reported.

2 Not reported.

3 1916 report.

4 Estimated.

TABLE 14.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Disease.				Num- ber fam- ilies using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Found with—					Families living in—			
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Due to tuber- culosis.	Estimated hav- ing—				Perma- nent houses.	Tents, teepees, etc.		
							Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.					Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.
Colorado.....	898	30	31	7	7	5	12	154	28	4	137	167	46	
Southern Ute.....	372	18	11	3	1	5	3	95	8	4	137	7	44	
Ute Mountain.....	526	12	20	4	6	.....	9	59	20	.....	.....	160	2
Florida: Seminole.....	586	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	74	.....
Idaho.....	4,108	121	177	51	60	40	101	169	344	525	741	291	681	
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	26	36	13	15	7	34	52	66	107	246	.....	261
Fort Hall.....	1,769	44	96	27	29	.....	45	81	134	18	145	291	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	51	45	11	16	33	22	36	144	400	350	.....	350
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	17	5	2	4	135	21	39	37	.....	35	45	25
Kansas.....	1,421	38	34	9	9	3	12	139	6	94	342	.....	420
Kickapoo.....	640	24	16	2	3	2	4	71	6	47	141	.....	200
Potawatomi.....	781	14	18	7	6	1	8	68	.....	47	201	.....	220
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	3	8	4	25	420	.....	332
Minnesota.....	11,777	333	295	81	77	174	293	938	1,944	385	2,742	4	2,136	
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	33	26	9	4	16	28	24	85	100	200	.....	200
Grand Portage.....	1,321	11	9	5	.....	7	1	.....	8	.....	73	.....	51
Leech Lake.....	1,770	56	41	13	16	16	15	45	39	30	866	4	387	
Nett Lake.....	607	11	15	3	5	6	10	10	16	5	115	.....	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	4	4	1	2	19	6	23	32	.....	34	.....	24
Red Lake.....	1,492	62	72	24	22	22	41	310	228	.....	350	.....	350
White Earth.....	6,371	156	128	26	88	88	192	536	1,556	250	1,104	.....	1,009
Montana.....	11,525	360	325	111	88	355	451	1,438	1,588	206	2,773	203	1,309	
Blackfeet.....	2,752	94	85	38	14	53	70	615	395	.....	604	127	517
Crow.....	1,710	58	55	16	13	113	22	130	135	27	464	1	251	

Flathead.....	2,410	57	45	11	12	250	39	8	60	99	110	167	498	2	321
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	32	32	11	11	475	.....	25	40	240	420	12	270	.....	110
Fort Peck.....	1,986	47	43	13	17	1,290	.....	280	293	258	500	.....	461	70	.....
Tongue River.....	1,461	72	65	22	21	900	150	46	300	461	600	.....	476	3	110
Nebraska.....	3,617	128	130	50	50	1,765	68	39	320	188	353	33	918	6	853
Omaha.....	1,318	66	79	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	300	.....	300
Sanjee.....	1,194	30	25	2	4	465	25	10	172	84	103	25	365	6	300
Winnebago.....	1,105	32	26	10	4	1,300	43	29	148	104	250	8	253	.....	253
Nevada.....	7,944	224	212	53	21	1,076	77	58	483	265	2,089	38	894	841	478
Fallon.....	429	11	10	3	5	289	18	7	107	36	136	1	88	61	56
Fort McMillan.....	350	7	5	2	1	160	451	47	425	123	260	2	32	77	10
Moapa River.....	120	5	4	1	3	38	6	5	40	18	80	.....	12	30	12
Nevada.....	614	10	16	6	4	270	.....	13	58	25	100	2	149	.....	100
Walker River.....	706	17	20	4	6	105	.....	12	79	18	300	.....	53	90	53
Western Shoshone.....	625	14	7	2	2	214	.....	14	74	45	213	18	60	83	27
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	15	500	500	220
New Mexico.....	20,853	421	352	105	80	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,858	4,578	178	3,469	1,630	286
Jicarilla.....	645	35	32	6	16	413	15	32	.....	66	.....	2	120	35	60
Mescalero.....	627	24	(1)	10	5	381	.....	24	84	24	84	15	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	33	265	446	1,440	.....	75	440	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	280	223	57	32	3,312	44	83	334	219	1,182	161	2,334	.....	111
San Juan.....	6,354	625	638	12	26	7,500	2,644	1,508	730	4,098	1,906	.....	200	1,040	90
Zuni.....	1,803	57	39	20	1	550	3	2	8	5	16	.....	705	.....	30
New York: New York Agency.....	5,912	81	87	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1,599	.....	1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	50	42	6	14	415	.....	13	14	26	90	350	450	.....	450
North Dakota.....	8,903	237	186	41	62	4,580	216	457	770	1,316	1,456	816	2,193	.....	1,153
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	55	48	13	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten.....	1,002	48	47	9	20	1,300	44	82	121	245	400	40	272	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,455	36	40	10	21	1,550	121	327	416	879	406	206	796	.....	50
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	98	51	9	9	1,305	9	31	73	133	250	550	866	.....	763
Oklahoma.....	14,913	488	378	134	58	4,732	114	496	2,000	2,273	4,517	1,000	3,713	393	3,530
Cantonment.....	785	25	23	5	7	244	14	18	10	32	190	18	113	73	113
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	42	53	20	16	890	2	51	150	150	190	47	332	36	283
Kiowa.....	4,554	189	140	50	8	2,234	89	191	1,159	1,470	2,560	192	1,012	150	905
Osage.....	2,180	7	25	.....	8	125	.....	3	35	.....	200	106	857	.....	887
Otoe.....	518	40	18	10	2	38	2	.....	180	51	180	100	158	.....	219
Pawnee.....	714	38	17	8	.....	104	1	.....	43	42	280	110	180	.....	158
Ponca.....	1,045	51	38	21	4	417	1	9	207	22	207	28	290	.....	307

¹ No record.
² Increase due to larger number examined.

³ Ponca Indians not included.
⁴ 1916 report.

⁵ Partly reported.
⁶ 1917 report.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Num- ber fam- ilies using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.		
		Births.	Deaths.		Indians exam- ined.	Found with—				Families living in—	Tents, teepees, etc.			
			Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.					Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.
Oklahoma—Continued.														
Sac and Fox.....	682	24	15	9	1	5	1	20	36	139	.....	139	
Seger.....	758	28	28	7	10	.....	220	375	20	140	60	240	
Seneca.....	1,668	20	5	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	238	(1)	238	
Shawnee.....	757	24	16	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	198	134	74	140		
Oregon.....	11,612	112	91	35	16	95	51	166	181	2,929	132	3,287		
Klamath.....	1,160	46	38	15	3	17	7	33	90	452	.....	452	
Roseburg.....	8,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,900	100	2,000		
Siletz.....	437	13	10	3	3	5	5	35	29	80	.....	80	
Umatilla.....	1,197	38	26	8	6	40	15	25	48	287	20	555		
Warm Springs.....	818	17	17	9	4	33	24	105	14	200	12	200		
South Dakota.....	21,246	635	634	176	194	1,572	910	1,127	1,093	7,809	272	3,971		
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	94	83	25	39	575	125	435	200	722	.....	722	
Crow Creek.....	964	38	35	17	19	71	22	119	105	285	136	215		
Flandreau.....	291	11	9	1	.....	.....	2	12	5	169	.....	130
Lower Brule.....	504	16	9	3	2	26	27	50	20	214	.....	214	
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	302	242	99	57	830	456	269	249	2,700	31	1,120		
Rosebud.....	5,636	87	155	20	57	20	82	125	219	2,239	15	800		
Sisseton.....	1,954	43	60	2	13	50	26	30	145	570	20	270		
Yankton.....	1,898	44	41	9	7	.....	170	90	150	570	70	500	
Utah.....	1,438	48	63	26	14	24	34	118	20	219	122	174		
Goshute.....	153	3	8	3	1	.....	1	20	.....	31	10	14
Shilwits.....	130	3	4	.....	.....	.....	3	18	.....	36	18	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	42	51	23	13	24	30	80	20	152	94	143		
Washington.....	11,088	252	307	89	82	131	383	378	306	2,750	110	2,455		
Colville.....	2,529	63	85	31	11	.....	245	189	148	586	9	587	
Cushman.....	2,132	30	25	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	18	392	.....	372	

Neah Bay.....	697	18	25	4	7	436	8	6	.....	17	.....	16	203	10	143
Spokane.....	603	14	21	5	10	275	4	8	.....	13	.....	36	187	.....	163
Taholah.....	1,708	15	14	5	5	110	1	5	.....	6	.....	4	248	1	92
Tulalp.....	1,339	25	53	20	20	362	25	18	.....	42	.....	84	273	14	273
Yakima.....	3,000	60	84	24	19	550	93	101	.....	100	.....	(1)	824	76	824
Wisconsin.....	9,610	240	210	41	43	3,203	359	180	.....	315	.....	633	2,268	316	2,057
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	39	29	6	5	15	.....	6	.....	92	.....	8	75	226	75
Hayward.....	1,277	19	42	9	9	1,010	189	42	.....	180	.....	40	412	.....	310
Keshena.....	1,745	53	46	8	13	1,006	14	67	.....	45	.....	85	353	.....	226
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,749	20	17	5	5	157	18	15	.....	58	.....	120	202	.....	203
Laona.....	335	16	8	5	1	95	13	4	.....	5	.....	20	222	.....	28
La Pointe.....	1,046	35	16	5	1	654	94	28	.....	38	.....	50	28	90	28
Oncida.....	2,046	28	24	3	9	64	.....	11	.....	230	.....	115	442	.....	500
Oncida.....	2,575	65	41	3	1	64	.....	8	.....	225	.....	300	541	.....	541
Red Cliff.....	511	.....	3	2	.....	202	31	10	.....	41	.....	15	195	.....	174
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	103	115	35	(1)	870	50	31	.....	585	.....	20	122	569	48

¹ No record.

2 1916 report.

³ Partly reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.

Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.

31.50

24.97

Birth rate per 1000 white population registration area 1915'

Death

Birth

2

11

Colored

11

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.			Died.	Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.		
Total, 1917.						16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916.		81		2,273	488	13,314	13,666	14,998	139	529
1915.		81		2,283	352	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914.		74		2,045	402	11,003	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913.		151		1,432	487	9,771	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912.		48		1,358	296	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911.		53		1,256	258	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1910.		50		1,268	330	2,198				
1909.		5								
1888.		4								
Arizona.		15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	33	102
Colorado River.	Agency	1	Adobe.	3		7	7	7		
Fort Apache.	do.	1	Frame.	40		319	321	316	1	4
Fort Mojave.	School.	1	Brick.	8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Leupp.	Agency	1	Stone.	8		98	98	97	3	
Moqui.	do.	1	do.	35	17	101	118	115	5	36
Navajo.	School	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	18
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20		39	39	16	2	5
Phoenix.	School.	1	Brick.	60	66	487	489	482	12	90
Do.	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	60	2	72	72	61	2	9
Pima.	do.	1	do.	120		242	244	244		
Rice Station.	School.	1	Stone.	15	2	1	1	1		
San Carlos.	Agency	1	Camp.	4		107	107	107		
Truxton Canon.	School.	1	Brick.	4		40	40	40		
Do.	Agency	1	Camp.	10		77	77	75	2	
Western Navajo.	School.	1	Stone.	8						
California.		6		177	13	1,160	1,173	1,144	10	19
Fort Bidwell.	School	1	Frame.	12	1	74	75	74	1	
Fort Yuma.	School and agency.	1	do.	25	1	125	126	117	2	7
Greenville.	do.	1	do.	9	1	143	144	140	2	2
Hoop Valley.	do.	1	do.	6	2	39	41	38	3	
Do.	Agency	1	do.	25						
Sherman Institute.	School	1	Brick.	100	8	779	787	775	2	10
Idaho.		2		112	69	183	232	174	14	64
Fort Hall.	School and agency.	1	Stone.	12	6	101	107	103	4	
Fort Lapwai.	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	100	63	82	145	71	10	64

Sanatorium Capacity

Iowa: Saffand Fox[Sanatorium].....	1	Brick.....	80	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	1	do.....	70		862	862	857	1	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	1	Brick.....	24	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota.....	5		110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac.....	1	Frame.....	30	8	228	236	223	3	10
Leech Lake ⁷	1	do.....	10						
Pipestone.....	1	Stone.....	16		130	130	129		1
Red Lake.....	1	Frame.....	30	10	178	188	173	11	4
White Earth.....	1	do.....	24	6	753	759	745	5	9
Montana.....	4		70	7	311	318	306	7	5
Blackfeet.....	1	Frame.....	20	3	32	35	31	1	3
Crow.....	1	do.....	24	4	144	148	142	4	2
Flathead.....	1	do.....	12		5	5	5		2
Fort Peck.....	1	Brick.....	14		130	130	128	2	
Nebraska.....	2		136	14	880	894	865	17	12
Genoa.....	1	Frame.....	86	2	409	411	411		
Winnebago.....	1	Brick.....	50	12	471	483	454	17	12
Nevada.....	4		42		300	300	290	2	8
Carson.....	1	Frame.....	14		277	277	275	2	
Do. ⁸	1	do.....	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt.....	1	Stone.....	8		3	3	3		
Western Shoshone ⁹	1	Frame.....							
New Mexico.....	10		241	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Albuquerque.....	1	Frame.....	44		262	262	262		
Jicarilla.....	1	do.....	8		80	80	79	1	
Do. ⁸	1	do.....	25						
Mescalero.....	1	do.....	12		30	30	14	1	15
Pueblo Bonito ⁹	1	Brick.....	12	2	186	188	182	4	2
Pueblo day schools.....	1	Adobe.....	34	20	58	78	55	1	22
San Juan.....	1	Brick.....	8	4	396	400	395		5
Do. ⁸	1	Frame.....	20						
Santa Fe.....	1	Brick.....	50	2	152	154	154	1	
Zuni.....	1	Stone.....	20		26	26	25		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	Frame.....	20		205	205	203	2	

⁶ Not completed, June 30, 1917.
⁷ Not in operation fiscal year 1917.
⁸ Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1917.
⁹ Temporary quarters.

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
² Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
³ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
⁴ No record.
⁵ 1916 report.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94		682	682	652	8	22
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		272	272	272	8	7
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30		235	235	220		15
Turtle Mountain.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20		53	53	38		
Walpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24		122	122	122		
Oklahoma.....		6		185	24	1,362	1,386	1,323	13	50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20		24	24	19	3	2
Chilocco.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	35	7	656	656	654		1
Five Civilized Tribes ¹	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60		59	59	36	3	20
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50	17	479	496	464	7	25
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	8		72	72	72		2
Segov.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	12		80	80	78		
Oregon: Salem.....	do.....	1	do.....	56	19	912	931	898	3	30
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	6	1,103	1,409	1,102		7
South Dakota.....		8		256	94	2,054	2,148	2,050	15	83
Canton Asylum ²	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	92	54	20	74	2	5	67
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	do.....	36	25	1,140	1,165	1,100	1	4
Crow Creek.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	12		47	47	40		7
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	do.....	24		404	404	402	2	
Pierre.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	30		156	156	156		
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		110	110	110		
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		121	121	118	3	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30	15	56	71	62	4	5
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8	5	190	195	189	3	3
Washington.....		4		84	8	615	623	610	6	7
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	4	291	295	295		
Spokane.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20	4	68	72	65	3	4
Tulalip.....	School.....	1	do.....	12		126	129	123	3	3
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		127	127	127		

Wisconsin.....	3	48	14	861	875	849	7	19
Hayward.....	1	Brick.....	10	437	437	435	2	
Keshena.....	1	Frame.....	30	196	210	186	5	19
Oneda.....	1	do.....	8	228	228	228		
Wyoming: Shoshone ¹	1	Stone.....						
Agency.....	1							

¹ Not in operation entire year. ² Asylum for insane Indians. ³ Remodeling; not completed June 30, 1917.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.¹

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
		Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	In return for labor.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	In return for labor.	Value of supplies.
		Number.		Number.		Value of supplies.		Number.	
Total, 1917.....	58,598	15,085	\$275,094	1,110	\$14,264	5,263	\$82,112	2,473	\$31,080
1916.....	59,733	14,929	353,557	1,930	18,708	7,063	137,469	4,188	39,571
1915.....	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	8,512	201,917	5,331	64,024
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,471	9,811	104,808	5,331	72,190
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	7,993	93,434	4,468	61,048
1912.....	16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,338	5,475	61,696	3,501	45,743
1911.....	15,987	395,165			10,089	5,759	195,488	635	
1910.....	57,570	1,231,000							
1909.....	11,800								
1840.....	11,800								
1830.....	11,528								
Arizona.....	15,990	1,255	18,478	213	249	1,816	21,487	1,559	17,616
Camp Verde.....	152	20	75			73	1,156	73	1,156
Colorado River.....	606	52	1,651			250	1,464	150	1,444
Fort Apache.....	300	550	2,029	150	248	45	212	40	140
Havasupai.....	55	20	120			6	32		
Kalibab.....	50	6	22	1	1	21	74	32	74
Leupp.....	437						3,059	219	3,018
Moqui.....	2,172					219	3,018		
Navajo.....	2,108					200	2,001	180	1,560
Navajo.....	3,350	189		62		168	2,102	166	5
Salt River.....	500	39	557			300	3,189	550	2,000
San Carlos.....	1,000	300	13,821			660			

¹ This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

² Only items reported.

³ Overestimated last year.

⁴ 1916 report.

Montana.....	2, 187	3, 256	63, 394	735	10, 118	653	1, 868	53, 276	624	8, 818	34	591	184	406	8, 227
Blackfeet.....	475	1, 352	29, 864	686	10, 021	239	427	19, 843	315	4, 663				315	4, 663
Crow Agency.....	400	40	885				40	805							
Flathead.....	285	87	1, 269				87	1, 269	42	691	11	517		31	174
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3, 221				160	3, 221	47	549	17	14	30		535
Fort Peck.....	575	340	10, 117	18	37		322	10, 020			6	60	154	60	2, 855
Tongue River.....	52	1, 277	18, 028	31	(3)	414	832	18, 028	220	2, 915					
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	53	1, 832				53	1, 832	31	16	31	16			
Nebraska.....	4, 399	304	2, 516	60	171	6	238	2, 345	290	5, 006	269	4, 944	6	15	62
Fort McDermitt.....	173	35	472				35	472							
Moapa River.....	60	15	134				15	134	17	26			5	12	26
Neveda.....	300	47	677			3	44	677	71	2, 826	69	2, 823	1	1	3
Walker River.....	441	20	92				20	92							
Western Shoshone	295	102	267	60	171	3	39	96	200	2, 121	200	2, 121			
Reno special agent	2 3, 130	85	874				85	874	2	33				2	33
New Mexico.....	10, 346	210	10, 079	12	1, 142	12	186	8, 937	532	7, 315	416	6, 335	40	76	980
Jicarilla.....	75	142	4, 566				118	3, 424	201	2, 037	140	1, 238	40	21	799
Mescalero.....	90	68	5, 513				68	5, 513	55	181				55	181
Pueblo Bonito.....	1 2, 724								100	2, 160	1 100	2, 160			
Pueblodays schools	4, 810								104	1, 732	104	1, 732			
San Juan.....	1 2, 647								72	1, 205	72	1, 205			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1, 052	4	47			1	3	47							
North Dakota.....	2, 682	1, 250	22, 392				1, 250	22, 392	246	1, 069			135	111	1, 069
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2, 219				139	2, 219	135	821					821
Standing Rock.....	1, 200	1, 000	18, 494				1, 000	18, 494							
Turtle Mountain.....	1, 182	111	1, 679				111	1, 679	111	248				111	248
Oregon.....	2, 225	83	1, 903				83	1, 903	21	791	2	7		19	784
Klamath.....	500								19	679				19	679
Roseburg.....	1, 200	(3)	1, 022			(3)	(3)	1, 022	(3)	105			(3)	(3)	105
Siletz.....	225	43	300				43	300			2	7			
Warm Springs.....	300	40	581				40	581	2	7					
South Dakota.....	2, 486	5, 497	100, 461	26	415	2, 980	2, 491	100, 046	460	10, 298	27	12	191	242	10, 286
Cheyenne River.....	490	636	13, 601				500	13, 186	114	512					512
Crow Creek.....	175	187	9, 241	18	415	109	187	9, 241	2	12	2	12	114		
Flandreau.....	150	47	888				47	888	22	231				22	231
Lower Brule.....	100	36	1, 653				36	1, 653							

3 Not reported.

3 1916 report.

1 Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school-age.	Inel-igible for at-tend-ance.	Elig-ible for at-tend-ance.	Indian children in school.					Capacity all schools.					Total capac-ity all schools				
					Government.			Mission and private.		Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Government.	Mission and private.		Pub-lic.					
					Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.			Day.							
Grand total.....	309,409	89,501	5,126	89,301	11,298	10,902	6,558	28,758	5,111	726	29,173	63,768	16,789	7,863	5,603	1,259	29,173	63,169	
Arizona.....	44,617	12,692	1,409	11,283	1,340	2,034	1,509	4,883	700	279	16	5,878	5,405	2,246	1,689	575	200	16	4,786
Camp Verde.....	439	117	4	113	18	74	92	335	.....	.....	.....	92	21	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	1,207	371	22	349	232	103	335	397	.....	.....	14	349	403	80	132	.....	40	14	94
Fort Apache.....	2,609	792	194	598	26	251	120	397	66	.....	.....	403	135	200	35	.....	.....	.....	372
Havasupai.....	173	40	2	38	19	29	29	29	.....	.....	35	29	9	35	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kalabab.....	95	24	5	19	19	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	9	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	1,536	587	13	574	11	113	124	25	.....	.....	.....	149	425	163	.....	20	.....	.....	183
Modjo.....	4,200	1,087	193	844	167	(3)	419	586	.....	.....	.....	586	258	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	12,080	4,411	347	4,064	107	712	57	876	270	47	.....	2,871	2,871	766	305	190	35	.....	1,076
Pima.....	6,253	1,613	338	1,275	303	298	272	873	258	23	.....	1,154	421	218	306	285	60	.....	1,819
Salt River.....	1,232	419	104	315	145	118	263	2	.....	.....	2	1,154	421	218	306	285	60	.....	1,819
San Carlos.....	2,659	867	33	834	23	253	152	428	24	.....	.....	2	452	216	140	.....	2	.....	160
San Xavier.....	5,112	956	54	902	181	210	391	147	119	.....	.....	382	382	216	140	25	.....	.....	381
Truxton Canon.....	457	147	20	127	1	107	108	108	.....	.....	.....	657	245	140	250	130	.....	.....	480
Western Navajo.....	6,565	1,200	380	820	15	197	39	251	.....	.....	.....	108	19	140	35	.....	.....	.....	140
Scattered.....	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	.....	.....	.....	251	569	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
California.....	10,362	4,439	283	4,156	895	404	518	1,317	125	.....	1,541	3,483	903	345	697	100	1,541	.....	2,683
Bishop.....	1,600	346	35	341	47	130	177	177	.....	.....	.....	177	204	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo.....	233	67	30	37	9	233	20	20	.....	.....	.....	177	17	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	299	76	16	60	24	299	24	24	.....	.....	.....	54	6	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Fort Bidwell.....	756	183	23	160	99	44	143	143	.....	.....	.....	143	17	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	833	238	6	232	62	203	31	296	.....	.....	.....	436	17	40	.....	.....	50	.....	270
Greenville.....	629	1,382	29	1,353	85	201	279	279	.....	.....	.....	1,200	68	165	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	605	80	525	78	201	279	279	.....	.....	.....	1,200	246	165	.....	.....	165	.....	165
Maki.....	629	158	48	110	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	86	100	100	.....	.....	86	.....	186

¹ Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

² School not in operation.

³ 1916 report.

⁴ Includes pupils from off reservation.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school age.	Inel-igible for at-tend-ance.	Elig-ible for at-tend-ance.	Indian children in school.						Capacity all schools.				Total capac-ity all schools.	
					Government.			Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		
					Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.			Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.		Day.
California—Continued.																
Pala.....	1,023	259	8	251	105	79	184	(1)	.....	35	219	98	.....	.....	.....	35
Round Valley.....	1,700	454	13	441	131	94	225	.....	.....	81	306	151	.....	.....	.....	81
Soboba.....	921	259	16	243	39	48	87	(1)	.....	38	125	90	.....	.....	.....	38
Tule River.....	440	129	9	120	18	81	99	.....	.....	21	120	86	.....	.....	.....	21
Scattered.....	183	183	.....	183	183	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	898	315	49	266	16	83	46	145	.....	.....	145	55	.....	.....	.....	105
Southern Ute.....	372	119	5	114	2	83	16	101	.....	.....	101	30	.....	.....	.....	80
Ute Mountain.....	526	196	44	152	14	.....	30	44	.....	.....	44	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Florida; Seminole.....	586	143	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Idaho.....	4,168	1,075	207	868	63	364	90	517	172	16	791	130	280	210	20	86
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	211	29	182	13	.....	51	64	75	.....	161	60	.....	80	.....	22
Fort Hall.....	1,769	427	62	365	13	240	14	267	22	16	365	200	20	30	20	60
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	437	116	321	37	124	25	186	75	.....	265	80	50	100	.....	4
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....	360	105	10	95	23	46	51	2120	.....	.....	2120	80	70	.....	.....	150
Kansas.....	1,421	516	45	471	93	90	.....	183	.....	.....	323	71	.....	.....	.....	140
Kickapoo.....	640	217	17	200	27	90	.....	117	.....	.....	157	43	.....	.....	.....	40
Potawatomi.....	781	277	28	249	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	3100	105	.....	.....	.....	100
Scattered.....	22	22	.....	22	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1,097	687	87	600	412	.....	412	221	.....	96	729	.....	.....	352	.....	96
Mackinac.....	1,097	310	87	223	35	.....	35	221	.....	96	352	.....	.....	352	.....	96
Scattered.....	377	377	.....	377	377	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	448

Minnesota.....	11,777	3,780	3,394	413	724	257	1,394	215	.....	1,106	2,715	679	634	363	200	.....	1,106	2,303
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	381	13	368	40	7	38	78	.....	253	331	37	.....	74	.....	.....	253	327
Grand Portage.....	321	93	4	89	21	185	21	28	.....	57	85	4	.....	20	.....	.....	57	77
Leech Lake.....	1,770	4,491	29	462	92	4	207	181	.....	108	375	87	156	30	.....	.....	108	264
Nett Lake.....	607	204	3	201	4	133	4	7	.....	27	34	14	35	35	.....	.....	27	63
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	48	.....	48	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	11	314	96	118	70	.....	.....	11	19
Red Lake.....	1,492	427	17	410	46	150	196	107	.....	3,650	1,362	5,421	250	173	130	.....	650	1,203
White Earth.....	6,371	2,103	320	1,783	201	256	147	108	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	11,525	3,273	183	3,090	346	584	270	563	171	476	2,410	680	531	307	830	170	476	2,314
Blackfeet.....	2,752	6,992	635	6,957	87	152	59	114	.....	618	430	527	144	60	145	.....	18	367
Crow.....	1,710	473	12	461	27	130	157	58	171	75	461	.....	147	.....	125	.....	75	517
Flathead.....	2,410	654	59	595	85	.....	85	168	.....	213	466	129	.....	300	.....	213	513	
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	290	11	279	17	82	32	131	121	18	270	9	51	40	160	.....	18	269
Fort Peck.....	1,986	477	21	456	38	134	91	263	60	129	452	4	120	120	40	.....	129	409
Tongue River.....	1,461	315	45	72	20	86	88	194	42	23	259	11	69	87	60	.....	23	239
Scattered.....	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	3,617	1,205	61	1,144	457	.....	.....	185	.....	297	939	205	.....	.....	247	.....	297	544
Omaha.....	1,318	440	14	426	130	.....	.....	17	.....	130	277	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	130
Santee.....	1,194	310	25	285	83	55	83	55	.....	100	238	47	.....	125	.....	.....	100	225
Winnebago.....	1,105	388	22	366	177	67	177	8113	.....	67	357	9	.....	122	.....	.....	67	189
Scattered.....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	7,944	1,623	227	1,396	282	72	238	592	.....	543	1,135	261	130	234	.....	.....	543	907
Fallon.....	429	77	4	73	30	.....	31	61	.....	.....	61	12	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt.....	350	100	2	98	9	.....	53	62	.....	.....	62	36	.....	80	.....	.....	80	80
Moapa River.....	120	33	1	32	12	.....	19	31	.....	1	32	.....	20	20	.....	1	21	21
Nevada.....	614	96	4	92	16	72	.....	88	.....	.....	88	4	70	.....	.....	.....	70	70
Walker River.....	706	135	37	98	35	.....	38	73	.....	.....	73	25	60	69	.....	.....	60	60
Western Shoshone.....	625	182	29	153	4	.....	97	101	.....	.....	101	52	.....	69	.....	.....	69	69
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	1,000	150	850	176	.....	.....	176	.....	2,542	718	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	542
New Mexico.....	20,853	7,304	703	6,601	897	834	1,199	2,930	310	17	3,296	3,305	698	1,080	200	64	17	2,059
Jicarilla.....	645	169	30	139	10	101	.....	111	.....	4	115	24	108	.....	.....	.....	4	112
Mescalero.....	327	196	18	178	3	119	.....	122	.....	.....	122	56	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	819	337	803	8	168	22	198	.....	.....	198	705	180	30	.....	.....	.....	210
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	2,554	96	2,458	788	.....	996	310	2	13	2,109	349	.....	932	200	34	13	1,179
San Juan.....	6,354	2,579	196	383	5	306	.....	311	.....	.....	311	2,072	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Zuni.....	1,803	520	26	494	37	140	181	358	37	140	395	99	80	118	30	.....	.....	228
Scattered.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: Scattered.....	5,912	133	.....	133	133	.....	.....	133	.....	28	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	752	20	732	54	253	105	412	.....	248	660	72	160	150	.....	.....	248	558

7 Attend Santee Mission School.
80 attend Santee Mission School.

5 Pupils may attend public schools same as whites.

6 1916 report.

8 Estimated.
9 Includes Cass Lake.

1 Attend St. Boniface School, Malhi.
2 Includes pupils off reservation.

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for at-tend-ance.	Eligible for at-tend-ance.	Indian children in school.						Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity all schools.				Total capac-ity all schools.		
					Government.			Mission and private.				Public.	Total in school.	Government.			Mission and private.	
					Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.				Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.		Board-ing.	Day.
North Dakota.....	8,903	2,886	156	2,730	324	889	458	1,671	156	.....	106	1,933	886	625	450	154	.....	1,325
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	345	17	328	78	.....	74	152	91	.....	.....	243	85	96	88	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	1,002	300	19	281	5	1 365	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	370	323	323	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock.....	3,455	942	18	924	91	351	131	573	65	.....	.....	638	286	302	194	66	.....	562
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	1,257	102	1,155	108	2 173	253	534	.....	.....	106	640	515	.....	160	.....	106	266
Scattered.....	42	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,624	1,795	36	4,455	878	.....	21,054	26,387	412	2,554	65	990	85	24,748
Cantonment.....	785	223	10	213	16	128	.....	144	.....	.....	12	156	57	90	.....	.....	12	102
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	346	80	266	30	123	.....	153	.....	.....	2 50	203	63	150	45	50	50	245
Kiowa.....	4,554	1,404	84	1,320	130	649	.....	779	16	.....	344	1,309	181	593	50	344	344	1,027
Osage.....	2,180	913	62	851	22	129	.....	151	20	.....	594	765	86	115	75	504	504	784
Otoe.....	518	166	15	151	33	84	.....	117	.....	.....	31	148	3	80	.....	31	111	111
Pawnee.....	714	203	3	200	67	73	.....	140	.....	.....	55	195	5	100	195	55	155	155
Ponca.....	1,045	361	10	351	71	126	.....	197	.....	.....	154	351	4	90	.....	154	154	244
Sac and Fox.....	682	254	33	221	49	88	.....	137	.....	.....	80	217	12	80	.....	80	100	100
Seger.....	758	206	12	194	16	97	36	149	.....	.....	33	182	12	79	65	33	177	177
Seneca.....	1,668	591	21	570	79	154	.....	233	50	.....	286	569	1	100	.....	286	486	486
Shawnee.....	4,757	4,269	13	256	46	144	.....	190	128	.....	2 75	393	.....	110	200	75	385	385
Total.....	15,306	4,936	343	4,593	559	1,831	.....	2,390	214	.....	1,714	4,318	412	1,652	.....	375	85	3,826
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	26,425	.....	26,425	1,617	.....	.....	1,617	664	.....	19,340	21,621	.....	967	.....	615	.....	19,340
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,788	(⁵)	12,788	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	9,547	9,886	(⁵)	110	.....	.....	.....	9,547
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	3,262	(⁵)	3,262	41	.....	.....	41	{ ⁶ 148 7 327	.....	2,386	2,902	(⁵)	.....	.....	{⁷ 185 310	.....	2,386
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	4,777	(⁵)	4,777	626	.....	.....	626	189	.....	3,598	4,413	(⁵)	430	.....	120	.....	3,598

Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,705	(6)	4,705	448	448	448	3,534	3,982	(9)	327	3,534	3,861
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	445	(6)	445	163	163	163	275	438	(6)	100	275	
Scattered.....													
Oregon.....	11,612	3,200	120	3,080	448	448	713	1,543	2,326	754	305	1,543	2,228
Klamath.....	1,160	373	48	325	17	165	963	1,492	203	62	112	1,492	202
Roseburg.....	8,437	2,000	6	1,994	8	8	8	51	1,500	494	150	1,492	1,492
Siletz.....	1,197	433	10	125	43	3	74	51	1,225		50	51	1,101
Umatilla.....	1,197	433	42	391	28	142	70	240	210	151	63	243	243
Warm Springs.....	818	195	14	181	4	109	134	134	134	47	100	130	130
Scattered.....		64		64	64		64		64				
South Dakota.....	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,149	1,229	937	764	4,744	924	1,020	764	3,920
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	663	51	612	191	200	57	143	591	21	180	143	385
Crow Creek.....	994	272	24	248	67	92	159	26	210	38	82	26	157
Flandreau.....	291	69	4	65	21	82	117	170	117	17	100	26	100
Lower Brule.....	504	130	16	134	35	555	117	170	1,542	430	823	170	1,443
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	2,146	174	1,972	261	308	555	1,124	1,546	200	541	1,443	1,443
Rosebud.....	5,636	1,462	106	1,356	247	277	325	849	1,356	200	541	1,443	1,443
Sisseton.....	1,954	636	13	623	156	147	308	137	1,440	183	133	137	1,270
Yankton.....	1,898	610	30	580	93	123	216	147	363	217	115	147	202
Scattered.....		78		78	78		78		78				
Utah.....	1,438	389	50	339	34	85	28	15	162	177	67	15	152
Goshute.....	153	43	12	31						31	30		30
Shivwits.....	130	29		29	1		28		29		40		40
Utah and Ouray.....	1,155	317	38	279	33	85	118	15	133	146	67	15	82
Washington.....	11,088	3,101	175	2,926	339	335	532	586	2,000	995	311	586	1,773
Colville.....	2,529	771	18	753	32		160	220	534	219	165	220	575
Cushman.....	2,132	771	15	239	138	77	215	27	328		95	27	132
Neah Bay.....	697	210	15	195	17	111	128	26	154	41	120	26	146
Spokane.....	603	189	25	164	25	68	93	7	100	64	90	7	97
Taholah.....	708	210	13	197	12	56	68		68	129	76		76
Tulalip.....	1,339	414	39	335	24	208	292	58	350	5	180	58	308
Yakima.....	3,000	980	30	950	38	127	165	248	413	537	131	248	379
Scattered.....		53		53	53		53		53				

1 Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.
 2 Enrolled at Fort Totten.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Potawatomi not included.
 5 Not reported.
 6 Private school.
 7 Includes Choctaw pupils.
 8 Includes 5,000 Indians in northern California.
 9 23 attend St. Francis Mission School.
 10 Includes pupils off reservations.

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendences.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school age.	Ineli-gible for at-tend-ance.	Elig-ible for at-tend-ance.	Indian children in school.						Eligible chil-dren not in school.	Capacity all schools.				Total capac-ity all schools.		
					Government.			Mission and private.				Public.	Total in school.	Government.			Mission and private.	
					Non-reservation board-ing.	Reeservation board-ing.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.				Day.	Board-ing.		Day.	
Wisconsin.....	9, 610	3, 122	165	2, 957	865	498	1, 488	544	221	432	2, 685	659	470	206	485	660	432	2, 253
Grand Rapids.....	1, 372	382	42	340	84	.....	84	.....	.....	1 38	122	218	.....	74	.....	.....	38	38
Hayward.....	1, 277	427	30	397	270	50	270	.....	.....	46	316	81	.....	80	220	120	46	120
Keshena.....	1, 745	504	15	489	82	185	310	243	102	60	655	.....	170	80	.....	.....	60	590
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	206	10	196	23	125	318	.....	.....	28	208	54	160	.....	.....	.....	28	220
Laona.....	335	95	6	89	7	426	78	.....	.....	28	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
La Pointe.....	1, 046	344	56	288	78	.....	78	216	78	49	421	.....	.....	200	490	.....	49	739
Oneida.....	2, 975	878	4	874	257	162	419	41	41	141	601	273	140	52	65	50	141	331
Red Cliff.....	511	199	2	197	27	.....	59	35	.....	70	164	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	187
Scattered.....	.....	87	.....	87	87	.....	87	50	.....	.....	137	100	135	25	140	137	70	370
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1, 674	508	29	479	17	167	210	99	.....	70	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	.....	332	.....	332	332	.....	322	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	358	.....	358	358	.....	358	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	8, 559	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 559
Capacity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Attend mission school in Wisconsin.² Includes 193 pupils at Hayward School.³ Includes pupils off reservation.⁴ Attend Lac du Flambeau School.⁵ Attend St. Mary's Mission School.⁶ Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	89,501
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,126
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	84,375
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	11,298
Reservation boarding.....	10,902
Day.....	6,558
	28,758
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,667
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,296
Day.....	726
	4,022
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	5,089
Public schools.....	148
	29,173
Total all classes.....	63,768
Number eligible children not in school.....	116,789

¹ Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,996	34,595	29,718	25,294	
Arizona.....	5,670	5,622	5,010	4,489	
Camp Verde superintendency...	60	74	68	52	
Camp Verde.....	30	25	22	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	49	46	35	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	103	94	89	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency...	372	437	418	398	
Fort Apache.....	200	251	242	237	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	38	35	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	34	31	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	40	38	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	32	30	26	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	34	34	31	Do.
Fort Mojave.....	200	158	147	141	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	28	26	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	19	15	13	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	138	128	115	
Leupp.....	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	25	24	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	419	406	356	
Moqui ¹	125	.....	.....	.....	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	55	43	43	38	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	65	115	110	105	Do.
Oraibi.....	156	75	72	69	Do.
Polacca.....	100	116	112	99	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	70	69	45	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,076	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	165	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	215	196	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	942	716	631	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	819	851	770	674	
Pima.....	218	298	268	241	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	43	41	29	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	54	51	38	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	23	20	14	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	13	12	9	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	39	36	31	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	36	36	34	Do.
Quajote ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santan.....	40	30	29	17	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	23	19	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	258	235	229	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's ¹	25	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	253	225	201	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	118	105	89	
Salt River.....	88	85	74	64	Day.
Camp McDowell ²	40	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lehi.....	30	33	31	25	Do.

¹ Not in operation.² Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	176	168	155	
San Carlos.....	100	101	95	90	Day.
Bylas.....	40	51	49	45	Do.
Rice.....	25	24	24	20	Mission day; Evangelical
San Xavier superintendency.....	480	476	429	358	Lutheran.
San Xavier.....	155	124	109	96	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	26	16	12	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	20	20	13	Do.
Tucson.....	35	40	28	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	34	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	31	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	23	22	16	Do.
San Solano.....	20	17	16	14	Do.
Tucson.....	130	147	140	137	Mission boarding; Presby-
Truxton Canon.....	140	107	105	101	terian.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	236	217	204	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo.....	308	165	147	137	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	32	31	29	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	39	39	38	Day.
California.....	1,980	2,061	1,778	1,499	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	130	112	94	
Bishop.....	60	65	54	44	Day.
Big Pine.....	30	20	18	16	Do.
Independence.....	20	17	14	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	28	26	23	Do.
Campo.....	30	11	11	11	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency...	160	149	123	109	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	105	92	87	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	12	7	4	Day.
Likely.....	20	17	12	9	Do.
Lookout.....	18	15	12	9	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	234	219	199	
Fort Yuma.....	180	203	195	177	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	31	24	22	Day.
Greenville.....	90	122	101	88	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	201	156	143	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency: St. Boni-	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
face.					
Pala superintendency.....	98	79	70	55	
Pala.....	30	29	25	22	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	15	12	9	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	22	20	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	13	13	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency..	151	94	66	50	
Round Valley.....	80	29	22	15	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	12	11	9	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	23	15	12	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	30	18	14	Do.
Sherman.....	650	787	680	577	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	48	43	35	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	10	9	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	12	11	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	86	81	72	48	
Tule River.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	27	20	Do.
Burrough.....	24	30	29	18	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado.....	105	129	108	96	
Southern Ute superintendency...	80	99	82	74	
Southern Ute.....	50	83	68	60	Reservation boarding. Day.
Allen.....	30	16	14	14	
Ute Mountain.....	25	30	26	22	Do.
Idaho.....	640	642	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency..	140	126	107	90	
Kalispel.....	30	24	19	12	Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Kootenai.....	30	27	25	23	
De Smet.....	80	75	63	55	
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	292	209	148	
Fort Hall.....	200	240	158	116	Reservation boarding. Day. Mission boarding; Episco- palian. Mission day; Presbyterian.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	8	
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	
Fort Lapwai superintendency...	230	224	199	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	124	103	84	Boarding. Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Kamiah.....	50	25	21	14	
St. Joseph's.....	100	75	75	52	
Iowa.....	150	97	94	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency...	150	97	94	71	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	46	46	35	Boarding. Day. Do.
Fox.....	40	20	19	15	
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	21	
Kansas.....	771	914	794	707	
Haskell.....	700	824	711	628	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	90	83	79	
Michigan.....	702	595	558	522	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	221	208	196	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	90	83	73	Mission boarding and day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).....	200	131	125	123	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	374	350	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,409	1,414	1,236	1,077	
Cass Lake.....	40	50	45	43	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency...	74	38	29	18	
Fond du Lac.....	40	18	13	8	Day. Do.
Normantown.....	34	20	16	10	
Grand Portage.....	20	21	18	13	Do. Reservation boarding. Day.
Leech Lake.....	116	135	101	86	
Nett Lake.....	60	44	41	33	
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	225	203	189	
Pipestone.....	212	218	196	185	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Birch Cooley.....	36	7	7	4	
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	257	234	200	
Red Lake.....	75	91	79	67	Reservation boarding. Do. Contract mission boarding Catholic.
Cross Lake.....	43	59	57	55	
St. Mary's.....	70	107	98	78	

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Vermillion Lake	110	133	124	117	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency	553	511	441	378	
White Earth	250	256	211	193	Do.
Beaulieu	30	35	31	26	Do.
Elbow Lake	30	15	13	10	Day.
Pine Point	53	40	32	21	Do.
Round Lake	30	25	22	16	Do.
Twin Lake	30	32	28	23	Do.
St. Benedict's	130	108	104	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana	1,838	1,588	1,329	1,137	
Black feet superintendency	349	325	253	214	
Blackfeet	144	152	128	111	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte	30	27	21	15	Day.
Old Agency, Badger Creek	30	32	26	21	Do.
Holy Family	145	114	78	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency	442	359	325	286	
Crow	100	84	70	57	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	46	40	33	Do.
Black Lodge	30	28	28	24	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass	50	31	28	24	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno	35	80	71	71	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's	25	17	17	13	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	58	56	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	30	15	15	9	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency	300	168	138	130	
St. Ignatius	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency	251	235	188	152	
Fort Belknap	51	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	32	26	17	Day.
St. Paul's	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency	280	285	242	204	
Fort Peck	120	134	118	105	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	21	16	11	Day.
No. 2	30	34	24	17	Do.
No. 3	30	7	6	5	Do.
No. 4	30	29	23	18	Do.
Wolf Point	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency	216	216	183	151	
Tongue River	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	50	42	34	Day.
Lamedeer	40	38	30	24	Do.
St. Labre's	60	42	41	37	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska	647	667	569	527	
Genoa	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training	125	152	141	120	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnabago superintendency—St. Augustine	122	33	33	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada	650	633	566	498	
Carson	286	323	298	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency	65	31	24	14	
Fallon	40	16	12	5	Day.
Lovelocks	25	15	12	9	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	40	32	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	18	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	72	68	64	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	38	33	24	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	97	85	68	
No. 1.....	35	51	43	33	Do.
No. 2.....	34	46	42	35	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,792	3,263	2,911	2,606	
Albuquerque.....	400	473	447	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	101	94	86	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency..	210	190	179	174	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	168	158	156	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	18	Day.
Pueblo day school superintendency.	1,166	1,308	1,164	975	
Albuquerque—					
Aconita.....	32	28	25	21	Do.
Encinal.....	30	23	20	15	Do.
Isleta.....	120	112	107	91	Do.
Laguna.....	34	61	49	39	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	34	30	24	Do.
Mesita.....	38	40	33	29	Do.
Paguete.....	60	81	75	61	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	38	33	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	59	58	46	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	32	26	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	150	110	101	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	32	26	22	Day.
Jemez.....	120	86	82	59	Do.
Picuris.....	24	26	25	25	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Juan.....	70	60	54	46	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	62	53	35	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	79	70	65	Do.
Sia.....	30	17	17	15	Do.
Taos.....	70	98	83	57	Do.
Jemez.....	34	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	160	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	306	237	190	
San Juan.....	150	259	195	151	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	47	42	39	Do.
Santa Fe.....	350	408	363	352	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	358	311	286	
Zuni.....	80	140	117	110	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	181	157	142	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	37	34	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee.....	160	253	233	194	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	21	16	10	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	18	13	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	27	24	13	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,857	1,484	1,014	
Bismarek.....	80	138	99	72	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	165	133	103	
No. 1.....	30	22	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	36	25	22	18	Do.
No. 3.....	30	27	24	22	Do.
Fort Berthold 1.....	75	79	58	41	Mission boarding.
Congregational 1.....	13	12	12	10	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	538	401	202	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	562	547	487	418	
Standing Rock.....	202	244	211	184	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	34	29	25	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	30	28	20	Do.
Grand River.....	30	18	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	20	15	Do.
Porecupine.....	24	11	11	10	Do.
No. 1.....	20	15	10	8	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	52	45	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.	160	253	184	94	
No. 1.....	40	46	29	20	Day.
No. 2.....	30	67	48	22	Do.
No. 3.....	30	32	24	15	Do.
No. 4.....	30	75	58	25	Do.
No. 5.....	30	33	25	12	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	216	180	125	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,194	4,589	3,989	3,607	
Cantonment.....	90	128	110	85	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.	195	123	109	108	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	123	109	108	Do.
St. Luke's 2.....	45				Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	676	598	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	665	617	567	
Anadarko.....	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	175	171	168	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	167	146	124	Do.
Riverside.....	168	164	151	140	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	16	14	14	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone 3.....	40				Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	149	128	109	
Osage.....	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	84	77	70	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	73	68	66	Do.
Ponca.....	90	126	115	108	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	36	29	24	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	88	64	53	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	204	181	171	
Seneca.....	100	154	139	132	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

¹ Report of 1916.

² Abolished.

³ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Shawnee superintendency	310	272	225	207	
Shawnee	110	144	114	100	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) ..	100	43	40	37	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)	100	85	71	70	
Total, Western Oklahoma	2,612	2,721	2,405	2,174	
Five Civilized Tribes	1,582	1,868	1,584	1,433	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School	110	170	143	126	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation	327	374	341	321	
Euchee	100	124	116	110	Do.
Eufaula	112	124	111	106	Do.
Nuyaka	115	126	114	105	Do.
Chickasaw Nation	35	45	45	39	
Collins ¹					Do.
El Meta Bond College	35	45	45	39	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation	550	708	576	523	
Armstrong Male Academy	120	142	112	95	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy	100	125	111	103	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy	110	123	112	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy	100	129	101	95	Do.
Old Goodland	80	124	85	76	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	40	65	55	51	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation	460	430	363	324	
Murray School of Agriculture	150	103	98	82	Contract; mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	58	47	41	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	160	178	134	122	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	68	61	57	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	23	23	22	Do.
Seminole Nation	100	141	116	100	
Mekusukey	100	141	116	100	Tribal boarding.
Oregon	1,335	1,383	1,044	852	
Klamath superintendency	262	246	156	123	
Klamath	112	165	94	78	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Modoc Point	30	19	15	10	
Yainax	30	15	11	7	
No. 1	30	21	15	11	
No. 2	30	11	8	5	
No. 3	30	15	13	12	
Salem	650	764	578	456	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Siletz	50	31	26	18	
Umatilla superintendency	243	212	174	156	
Umatilla	93	142	121	109	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel) ..	150	70	53	47	
Warm Springs superintendency ..	130	130	110	99	
Warm Springs	100	109	92	85	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	30	21	18	14	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	757	821	706	438	Nonreservation boarding.

¹ Buildings burned May 9, 1916; abolished Oct. 12, 1917.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota.....	4, 126	3, 928	3, 303	2, 676	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	257	229	194	
Cheyenne River.....	180	200	180	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	20	19	16	13	Day.
No. 7.....	22	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8.....	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek.....	82	92	80	76	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	402	334	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	82	70	64	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	298	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1, 273	1, 088	859	653	
Pine Ridge.....	210	308	223	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	24	20	15	Day.
No. 3 ¹	23	6	6	4	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	21	19	Do.
No. 5.....	30	37	31	26	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	19	13	Do.
No. 7.....	33	27	20	14	Do.
No. 8 ¹	33	1	1	1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	21	16	12	Do.
No. 10.....	33	24	17	12	Do.
No. 11.....	30	9	8	6	Do.
No. 12.....	30	16	12	9	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	11	7	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	12	7	Do.
No. 15.....	24	19	15	13	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	19	9	Do.
No. 17.....	30	28	21	15	Do.
No. 18.....	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 19.....	30	24	15	10	Do.
No. 20.....	24	25	21	16	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	15	5	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	13	9	Do.
No. 24.....	33	31	24	12	Do.
No. 25.....	30	8	8	7	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	17	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	15	12	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7	Do.
No. 30.....	20	15	12	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	225	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	266	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1, 136	991	888	753	
Rosebud.....	200	277	250	227	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe.....	20	28	26	22	Day.
Bull Creek ¹	32	5	4	4	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	16	15	13	Do.
He-Dogs Camp.....	27	27	24	20	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	13	12	11	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	22	17	14	Do.
Little White River ¹	26	5	5	5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat ¹	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	18	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	24	20	15	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	28	20	14	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	14	12	10	Do.
Ring Thunder ¹	23	6	6	5	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	9	8	7	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	14	13	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	11	9	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	16	11	6	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	10	7	Do.
White Thunder ²	27	6	6	5	Do.

¹ Abolished during fiscal year.² Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Wood.....	25	20	18	16	Days.
St. Mary's.....	70	59	56	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	330	309	260	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	147	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	75	68	60	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	123	101	88	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....					
	137	113	96	79	
Goshute ¹	30				Day.
Shivwits.....	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah.....	67	85	74	64	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....					
	1,537	1,438	1,186	970	
Colville superintendency.....	355	282	225	177	
No. 1.....	25	22	16	10	Day.
No. 3.....	30	31	23	18	Do.
No. 4.....	30	33	25	16	Do.
No. 5.....	30	28	23	19	Do.
No. 6.....	25	23	19	11	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	526	411	344	
Cushman.....	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	22	17	14	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	25	20	15	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....					
	120	111	100	74	
Neah Bay.....	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute.....	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....					
	90	68	55	36	
No. 1.....	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 2.....	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....					
	76	56	49	42	
Taholah.....	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....					
	250	268	228	202	
Tulalip.....	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima.....					
	131	127	118	95	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....					
	2,437	2,191	1,853	1,566	
Hayward superintendency.....	305	343	285	195	
Hayward.....	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....					
	590	573	500	424	
Keshena.....	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	243	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	151	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	344	278	250	
Odanah Mission.....	490	78	78	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	266	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	203	200	186	
Oneida.....	140	162	159	150	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	25	25	20	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	67	64	56	
Red Cliff.....	52	32	29	22	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	35	35	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	374	262	204	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	136	125	120	Do.
Wyoming.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone superintendency.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone.....	135	167	157	143	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	83	78	59	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—*School statistics for 41 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1917.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915.....	160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916.....	162	20,083	238	5,220	400	25,303
1917.....	160	20,368	234	4,925	394	25,294

¹ For other years see 1913 report.

² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

³ Includes Five Tribes, boarding schools.

⁴ The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. The year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 19.—*School statistics for 41 years—Continued.*

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000		1899.....	\$2,638,390	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1881.....	75,000		1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	2.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	2.36
1888.....	1,179,916	2.60	1910.....	3,757,909	6.28
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,290	1.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,243,497	3.50	1916.....	4,391,155	6.14
1895.....	2,060,695	8.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	2.00	1918.....	5,185,290	10.28
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876.....	103,942,195	

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁴ Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁵ Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux reservations, North and South Dakota.TABLE 20.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,455	\$54,040	\$7,562	16	\$3,740	\$5,535	\$3,193	\$224	\$2,118
Arizona.....			1,140	3	830	820	40		780
Kalbab.....	(1)	(1)	520	1	200				
San Xavier.....	(2)	(2)	620	2	630	820	40		780
California: Campo.....	3	120				400	400		
Idaho: Fort Hall ³	200	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	605						
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee.....	20	2,100							
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold ⁴	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho ³	410	32,800		2	1,080				
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	1,850	2	1,080	290	290		
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360		1	180				

¹ Not reported.² Leased.³ Only items reported.⁴ 1916 report.

TABLE 21.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Acre- age.	Value.	Value of tools and imple- ments.	Employees en- gaged.		Value of products.			
				Num- ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	59	\$993	.....	7	\$425	\$350	\$100	.....	\$250
Arizona: Salt River.....	¹ 10	500	(²)	5	250	100	100	.....	.....
Montana: Crow.....	1	50	.....	1	25	250	.....	.....	250
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Borrowed Indian lands.² Agency tools used.

TABLE 22.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States.	Paid deputies July 1, 1916.	New cases, fiscal year 1917.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
			Convic- tions.	Dismis- sals.	Acquit- tals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1917.	Num- ber.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whis- ky.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Total, 1917.....	46	2,371	956	568	86	151	1,661	3,079	956	\$94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632
1916.....	29	2,159	906	410	64	20	1,409	2,369	906	88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915.....	38	2,187	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	2,223	2,223	21,122
1914.....	58	1,705	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	1,993	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913.....	67	1,054	553	114	17	9	1,363	1,365	2,551	250,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912.....	184	1,480	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	2,923	267,627	3,005	6,527	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911.....	143	1,717	1,168	265	34	8	1,547	1,068	2,685	280,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1910.....	463	1,717	97	18	...	3	118	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	2	60	67	13	...	3	83	53	67	1,635	70	154	...	...	1	226	381
Arkansas.....	12	4	16	5	...	...	6	10	5	4,400	6	5	2	...	...	...	7
California.....	2	36	119	97	7	2	106	49	97	4,464	175	101	...	174	3	17	278
Colorado.....	1	10	11	2	1	...	3	8	2	100	3	23	...	...	...	...	41
Florida.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	1	69	146	22	1	9	74	72	42	5,258	128	...	...	4	...	...	...
Iowa.....	17	15	32	7	1	...	8	24	7	600	17	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kansas.....	15	9	24	10	7	...	17	7	10	686	9	127	...	76	...	...	...
Michigan.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	7	212	736	168	17	10	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,274	253	1,345	3,156	216	203
Missouri.....	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	6,244
Montana.....	2	128	106	45	3	1	96	198	47	5,300	107	9	1	6	...	...	16
Nebraska.....	23	72	141	9	3	...	12	129	9	440	21	...	12	...	...	...	14
Nevada.....	2	69	113	55	10	2	69	44	55	5,100	140	3	5	...	...	...	8
New Mexico.....	1	106	66	172	39	6	62	110	39	4,300	159	9	...	1	14	...	24
New York.....	20	24	44	5	1	1	7	37	5	200	8	1	...	...	...	...	2
North Carolina.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	1	49	80	18	24	2	50	30	18	2,200	48	45	14	...	10	...	69
Oklahoma.....	19	870	1,632	184	110	20	316	1,316	184	28,475	1,196	3,263	200	5,928	299	1,537	11,257
Oregon.....	2	43	55	17	6	3	34	21	17	1,750	36	...	...	...	1	...	5
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	3	1	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Dakota.....	108	47	155	21	58	3	84	71	21	1,900	63	11	3	36	1	...	51
Texas.....	16	7	23	4	11	...	15	8	4	200	35	1	1	...	...	...	2
Utah.....	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	3	76	88	23	33	7	65	23	23	1,725	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	1	372	608	134	39	10	186	422	134	13,200	402	5	1	...	...	1	6
Wyoming.....	3	13	16	5	...	...	5	11	5	400	20	...	...	...	...	...	1

1 Includes 15 deaths and 16 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.	Government.		Indians.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.		Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>				<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>	
Grand total.....	1,313,050	6,641,328	\$10,937,166	5,747,151	34,203,584	\$73,907,611	40	\$208,937	38	\$303,550	\$595,532	43,833	\$108,084
Arizona.....	2,560	3,925	4,000	1,285,240	4,309,100	11,857,550			3	11,500	10,103	8,955	87,107
Colorado River.....													
Fort Apache 1.....				22,500	22,500	22,500			1	6,500	8,375	12	135
Havasupai.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000						105	1,268
Moqui.....												600	2,000
Navajo 2.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	1,050	3,028	31,000
Pima 1 2.....				20,000	40,000	80,000						775	10,000
Salt River.....													
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	678	4,435	42,700
San Xavier.....	2,560	3,925	3,400										
Truxton Canon.....				31,740	25,600	76,800							
California.....	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	108,837	1,069,250	923,800	2		8,500	225	1,650	948	2,723
Campo.....				50	50	200							
Digger.....				287								52	830
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,200	5,000	25,000						30	150
Fort Yuma.....				500	6,000	4,000				200	1,600		
Greenville.....	17,000	(¹)	(¹)										
Hopla Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,000	850,000	425,000	1		7,000	25	50	794	959
Pala.....	3,000	50,000	75,000	200	100	1,000						31	322
Round Valley.....							1		1,500			31	452
Soboba.....				3,000	16,100	12,600						10	10
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000							
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000										
Idaho.....	24,295	56,000	142,500	75,709	375,600	1,216,500						471	624
Coeur d'Alene.....	23,295	46,000	115,000	2,629	5,600	14,000			1	2,000		202	181
Fort Hall.....				46,000	2,400,000	2,400,000						209	443
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500	1						

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

² Estimated.

³ 1916 report.

⁴ Unknown.

[illegible]

¹ Unknown.

1916 report.

2 Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

4 Tribal timber.

⁶ Estimated.

Colorado.....	12, 678	12, 600	.....	78	1, 800	.....	78	10, 800	9, 376.39	4, 339.75	239, 738.09	8, 226.33	247, 964.42
Fort Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 790.49	4, 339.75	25, 130.24
Southern Ute.....	12, 678	12, 600	.....	78	1, 800	.....	78	10, 800	9, 376.39	4, 339.75	218, 733.36	3, 578.13	222, 311.49
Idaho.....	46, 245	38, 940	6, 700	605	38, 640	6, 700	657	248	1, 424.17	38, 911.88	865, 023.72	213, 337.87	1, 078, 361.59
Fort Hall.....	45, 820	38, 540	6, 700	580	38, 540	6, 700	580	.....	461.11	38, 911.88	858, 500.76	213, 126.43	1, 071, 627.19
Fort Lapwai.....	425	400	.....	25	100	.....	77	248	963.06	.....	4, 156.83	211.44	4, 363.23
Lemhi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 366.13	.....	2, 366.17
Montana.....	404, 780	302, 913	159, 630	2, 237	207, 886	138, 470	1, 567	116, 857	905, 708.85	55, 110.64	5, 421, 085.69	621, 521.28	6, 042, 606.97
Blackfeet.....	111, 500	57, 096	54, 240	164	48, 856	35, 480	164	27, 000	21, 160.61	.....	986, 956.15	23, 261.27	1, 010, 217.42
Crow.....	153, 702	153, 307	.....	395	74, 020	.....	405	79, 477	47, 802.64	47, 898.31	1, 151, 722.05	410, 284.44	1, 551, 956.49
Flathead.....	152, 438	85, 010	66, 990	438	85, 010	66, 990	238	759, 466.70	759, 466.70	.....	2, 353, 802.59	104, 356.94	2, 458, 219.53
Fort Belknap.....	36, 020	.....	35, 000	1, 020	35, 000	35, 000	620	400	13, 229.92	5, 712.17	252, 481.74	51, 510.04	2, 303, 991.78
Fort Peck.....	7, 500	7, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 500	64, 031.34	.....	543, 088.19	14, 348.20	557, 436.39
Fort Shaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 769.31	.....	2, 769.31
Tongue River.....	3, 620	.....	3, 400	220	.....	1, 000	140	2, 480	17.64	1, 500.16	130, 205.66	17, 810.39	148, 016.05
Nevada.....	62, 201	11, 503	50, 362	336	4, 068	2, 607	217	55, 309	36, 455.63	.....	345, 541.88	37, 401.88	382, 943.76
Carson School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 721.24	.....	6, 548.24	.....	6, 548.24
Fort McDermitt.....	3, 740	3, 690	18	32	825	18	32	2, 865	.....	.....	90, 041.41	19, 833.08	109, 874.49
Moapa River.....	1, 763	1, 158	530	75	688	55	39	981	.....	.....	5, 222.11	407.87	5, 629.98
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	600	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	677.79	.....	10, 634.36	522.70	11, 157.06
Walker River.....	21, 080	.....	21, 000	30	.....	620	30	20, 380	27, 801.77	.....	71, 968.56	.....	71, 968.56
Western Shoshone.....	6, 125	6, 055	14	36	1, 955	14	16	4, 140	2, 223.60	.....	116, 210.02	12, 738.38	128, 977.40
New Mexico.....	28, 943	.....	28, 800	143	.....	1, 900	100	26, 943	1, 031.23	.....	45, 308.18	3, 879.85	49, 188.03
.....	56, 980	11, 850	44, 260	870	465	32, 310	740	23, 465	12, 237.33	8, 618.71	987, 529.14	77, 487.32	1, 015, 016.46
Hearilla.....	2, 210	1, 850	.....	360	465	.....	240	1, 505	.....	.....	5, 921.78	.....	5, 921.78
Mescalero.....	400	.....	360	40	.....	260	40	100	.....	.....	15, 462.82	.....	15, 462.82
Pueblo Bonito.....	10, 000	10, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 000	.....	.....	341.21	.....	341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26, 930	.....	26, 900	30	.....	22, 050	20	4, 800	2, 854.82	.....	149, 382.51	503.32	149, 885.83
San Juan.....	10, 320	10, 000	.....	320	.....	5, 000	320	5, 000	9, 310.33	2, 527.20	220, 710.92	50, 402.61	271, 113.53
Zuni.....	7, 120	.....	7, 000	120	.....	5, 000	120	2, 000	72.18	6, 091.51	545, 709.90	26, 581.39	572, 291.29
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89, 646	88, 640	.....	1, 006	.....	.....	.....	89, 646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1910 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1867.

2 Project abandoned.

3 1910 report.

4 Decrease due to ditches under Camp McDowell practically all washed out.

5 As reported.

6 Information furnished by Reclamation Service.

7 1915 report.

TABLE 24.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School and agency.		Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	\$29,748.80	.....	\$260,410.71	\$7,041.87	\$267,452.58
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	29,333.29	.....	253,934.42	7,041.87	260,976.29
Umatilla.....	5,050	5,000	50	13	5,000	50	13	2,000	77.39	.....	397.97	.....	397.97
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	13	2,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	338.12	.....	6,078.32	.....	6,078.32
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	.....	260	34,105	3,190.24	\$237.87	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Pierre.....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	100	165	2,816.69	237.87	32,723.84	687.87	33,411.71
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	373.55	.....	36,157.79	.....	36,157.79
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah.....	99,635	85,514	10,578	3,543	80,094	578	543	18,420	3,730.36	52,832.36	848,402.04	195,087.11	1,044,089.15
Goshute.....	330	.....	300	30	.....	300	30	.....	263.90	.....	878.14	.....	878.14
Shivwits.....	291	.....	278	13	.....	278	13	.....	422.83	.....	1,581.35	361.41	1,942.76
Uintah and Ouray.....	99,014	85,514	10,000	3,500	80,094	.....	500	18,420	3,043.63	52,832.36	845,942.55	195,325.70	1,041,268.25
Washington.....	234,888	234,735	.....	153	162,035	.....	46	72,810	175,411.81	48,502.10	776,513.05	265,094.91	1,042,207.96
Colville.....	47,003	46,960	.....	43	41,960	.....	46	5,000	5,506.41	2,201.34	46,725.82	2,201.34	48,927.16
Cushman.....	785	775	.....	10	75	.....	.....	710	2.50	.....	1,468.21	.....	1,468.21
Spokane.....	187,100	187,000	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	67,100	169,902.90	46,800.76	726,789.06	263,493.57	1,529.96
Yakima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990,282.63
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	72,985	.....	1,307	69,238	40,364.95	29,245.76	801,174.29	144,382.00	945,556.29

1 1916 report.

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigations.	Irrigated lands allotted.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.					By Indians.		Within service of ditches put under ditch.
	Main.	Laterals.				Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	Number engaged.	Acreage.	Value of crops.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.								Acres.
Grand total.....	1,351	3,037	14,574	33,479	68,524	159,182	73,831	236,087	\$4,883,585	16,517	172,573	\$2,569,078	532,051
Arizona.....	295	263	4,236	12,239	2,260	36,482	19,345	56,024	635,379	7,910	53,707	620,127	76,293
Camp Verde.....	2	2	...	100	...	...	...	110	1,800	20	110	1,800	120
Colorado River.....	16	26	450	105	2,260	3,409	...	3,409	\$73,112	105	1,149	73,112	6,170
Fort Apache.....	70	20	...	500	...	...	1,500	1,565	43,995	500	1,500	38,595	2,137
Havasupai.....	4	8	...	173	...	...	100	303	3,160	50	100	3,013	111
Kaibab.....	...	1	...	(⁴)	...	...	30	30	1,000	(⁴)	30	1,000	72
Leupp.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	25
Moqui.....	...	...	...	(⁴)	...	...	...	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	10	(⁴)	10
Navajo ⁶	50	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,065	67,750	2,500	2,000	66,500	2,065
Pima ⁵	56	61	2,733	4,397	...	26,250	12,210	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731
Salt River.....	22	56	...	1,075	...	5,573	1,100	6,692	234,305	440	6,673	233,640	6,707
San Carlos.....	48	50	...	749	...	...	1,380	1,404	11,667	283	1,380	11,617	1,404
San Xavier.....	6	12	...	2,200	...	...	...	1,250	46,200	185	1,250	46,200	17,306
Truxton Canon.....	1	...	...	40	...	...	45	45	600	40	45	600	85
Western Navajo.....	120	725	...	7400	...	...	1,000	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,850	1,325
California.....	73	74	1,137	4,195	3,200	6,404	2,800	9,467	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490
Bishop.....	1	...	...	500	200	1,200	...	1,216	\$14,200	200	1,200	13,900	1,216
Campo.....	11	14	7150	94	...	...	...	244	13,585	26	237	13,085	244
Digger.....	2	...	...	115	...	20	...	20	(⁴)	23	20	1,000	111
Fort Bidwell.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	83	...	...	60	160	(⁴)	30	100	(⁴)	160
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	853	3,000	4,318	160	4,478	226,702	170	1,318	62,075	8,350
Hoop Valley.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	...	200	14	374	22,259	85	360	20,527	374
Malki.....	16	15	...	576	...	...	...	1,186	14,531	153	1,186	14,531	1,689
Pala.....	20	12	166	1,751	...	566	3	1,311	38,040	194	1,309	37,964	1,714
Soboba.....	5	2	...	146	...	...	315	317	7,771	59	310	6,689	471
Tule River.....	8	1	...	150	...	...	160	161	3,000	30	160	2,950	161

¹ Data incomplete.

² Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.

³ Does not include crop value of leased land.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ 1916 report.

⁶ Dry ditches.

⁷ Estimated.

South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9	6	75	75	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	400	803	43	55,883	510,479	302	8,840	79,078	80,715	18,920
Goshute.....	6	24	.....	30	330	8,300	30	300	8,000	330	.....
Shivwits.....	3	1	.....	13	83	2,490	80	70	2,190	291	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	147	375	803	.....	55,470	499,689	192	8,470	68,888	80,094	18,920
Washington.....	122	610	1,052	46	11,096	2,003,420	235	10,120	443,000	55,551	179,337
Colville.....	41	10	52	46	1,696	30,420	60	720	20,000	1,696	45,307
Spokane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	81	600	1,000	.....	9,400	1,973,000	175	9,400	423,000	53,855	133,245
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	95	177	1,201	.....	7,736	1148,720	260	7,736	148,270	45,000	98,530

¹ 1916 report.

² Does not include crop value of leased land.

³ As reported.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ No living water on land.

⁶ Estimated.

TABLE 26.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and made in the field.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	1, 134	175, 456	4, 688	397, 103
Arizona.....	72	720	3, 773	186, 380
Colorado River.....	72	720	2	20
Pima (Gila River).....			3, 771	186, 360
California (public domain).....	4	310		
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	9	720		
Michigan.....	2	120		
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	40		
Ontonagon.....	1	80		
Minnesota.....	11	861		
Fond du Lac.....	8	621		
Leech Lake.....	3	240		
Montana.....	133	17, 192	492	135, 996
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Crow.....	13	2, 242		
Fort Peck.....			456	131, 836
Turtle Mountain.....	119	14, 870	36	4, 160
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1	41		
Nevada: Walker River.....	6	115		
North Dakota.....	4	798		
Standing Rock.....	2	478		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	2	320		
Oklahoma: Potawatomi.....	1	120		
Oregon.....	10	1, 427	31	4, 656
Klamath.....	6	905	31	4, 656
Umatilla.....	2	200		
Warm Springs.....	1	160		
Public domain.....	1	162		
South Dakota.....	874	152, 393	392	70, 071
Cheyenne River.....	246	39, 850	193	30, 996
Lower Brule.....	25	4, 136	4	640
Pine Ridge.....	192	40, 658	195	38, 435
Rosebud.....	411	67, 749		
Washington: Yakima.....	1	160		
Wisconsin.....	6	479		
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Lac Courte Oreille.....	5	399		

TABLE 27.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,995	440,837.92	\$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	\$17,426,504.34
Total, 1917.....	588	69,849.00	1,040,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,546,965.00
1916.....	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,361.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911.....	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910.....	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909.....	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....				(*)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California: Fort Bidwell.....	1	80	320	1	2	106
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	6	480	2,055	12	1,475	8,687
Idaho.....	4	241	8,235	19	1,391	45,376
Coeur d'Alene.....				4	637	16,645
Fort Lapwai.....	4	241	8,235	15	754	28,731
Kansas.....	14	498	26,193	10	550	22,433
Kickapoo.....	4	122	10,768	5	310	11,110
Potawatomi.....	10	376	15,425	5	240	11,323
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	40	801			
Minnesota.....	19	941	15,244	21	1,188	14,566
Fond du Lac.....	1	6	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake.....	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth.....	5	440	9,117	1	80	2,020
Montana.....	58	10,054	95,660	114	15,537	200,040
Crow.....	22	3,131	28,128	81	11,602	115,510
Flathead.....	15	941	32,725	28	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck.....	21	5,982	43,807	5	1,658	16,377
Nebraska.....	49	2,403	181,595	90	6,304	427,554
Omaha.....	18	1,078	113,077	44	2,796	246,421
Santee.....	19	909	38,409	23	2,188	83,175
Winnebago.....	12	416	30,109	23	1,320	97,958
North Dakota.....	84	9,736	111,382	42	6,148	54,053
Fort Berthold.....	16	1,719	26,536	4	480	8,490
Fort Totten.....	26	1,924	36,994	19	1,757	27,595
Standing Rock.....	16	2,509	17,503	7	1,593	5,226
Turtle Mountain.....	26	3,584	30,349	12	2,318	12,742
Oklahoma.....	183	24,589	293,790	169	21,846	418,969
Cantonment.....	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,907	67,589
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	34	6,421	60,576	63	8,632	167,372
Kiowa.....	23	1,869	45,538	37	5,312	119,703
Osage.....	84	12,336	109,624	8	1,068	9,805
Pawnee.....	11	845	15,078	13	1,277	24,000
Ponca.....	1	40	827	1	110	3,200
Sac and Fox.....	1	80	1,600	1	2	125
Red Moon.....				1	160	2,325
Seger.....	10	1,200	25,592	4	520	11,765
Seneca.....	1	240	4,812	9	698	11,725
Shawnee.....	1	80	4,613	1	160	1,360

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

* Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

* Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

* Unknown.

TABLE 27.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Con.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds
Oregon.....	10	1,400	\$14,164	11	1,155	\$17,120
Klamath.....				1	160	950
Roseburg.....	9	1,300	12,143	5	720	2,116
Siletz.....				1	40	1,200
Umatilla.....	1	40	2,021	4	235	12,854
South Dakota.....	108	15,827	232,005	103	16,409	248,201
Cheyenne River.....	3	955	6,610	3	1,117	6,146
Crow Creek.....	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge.....	16	3,253	15,625	8	2,458	10,927
Rosebud.....	48	9,075	119,530	39	7,036	95,175
Sisseton.....	14	800	21,218	11	918	30,260
Yankton.....	25	1,579	68,601	26	2,081	85,728
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	12	754	13,764	9	557	10,240
Washington.....	8	351	15,187	14	907	36,386
Colville.....	1	60	800	2	120	3,840
Cushman.....	2	41	2,250	1	12	811
Taholah.....				1	80	4,000
Tulalip.....				1	2	142
Yakima.....	5	250	12,137	9	693	27,593
Wisconsin.....	3	98	1,519	21	780	23,945
La Pointe.....	1	89	899			
Oneida.....	1	8	320	19	700	23,195
Red Cliff.....	1	1	300			
Tomah.....				2	80	750
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	28	2,357	28,288	19	1,643	19,299

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855.)*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments:		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297	2,203	265,544.00
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00				
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00						
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00				
Idaho.....	224	30,968.86	58	3,732.18	78	3	75	11,580.00
Cour d'Alene.....	122	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2	39	6,289.00
Fort Hall.....	54	8,775.94			27		27	4,558.00
Fort Lapwai.....	48	3,261.95	53	2,944.53	10	1	9	733.00
Kansas.....	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	90	13	77	5,164.00
Kickapoo.....	96	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2	65	4,403.00
Potawatomi.....	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11	12	761.00

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	1	1	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3,682	294,769.23	20	1,304.50	40	12	28	2,087.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,508.50	7	360.00	4	1	3	231.00
Grand Portage.....	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	5	8	643.00
Leech Lake.....	54	4,416.32	6	398.00	20	6	14	973.00
Nett Lake.....	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3	.....	3	240.00
White Earth.....	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	674	104,226.60	294	40,669.51	195	51	144	30,768.00
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Crow.....	75	14,812.47	209	25,528.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead.....	402	35,814.61	49	3,983.51	45	4	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck.....	193	52,678.55	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska.....	1,056	71,720.02	512	46,931.04	102	30	72	4,995.00
Omaha.....	572	36,996.94	191	24,811.00	16	2	14	720.00
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	280	21,229.80	268	18,708.00	28	2	26	2,452.00
Winnebago.....	178	10,128.22	53	3,412.04	58	26	32	1,817.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,201	216,919.00	180	29,516.47	234	32	202	40,853.00
Fort Berthold.....	33	7,088.90	3	324.00	16	.....	16	5,156.00
Fort Totten.....	83	7,632.80	39	3,150.67	33	4	29	2,960.00
Standing Rock.....	296	93,938.85	52	10,142.21	55	.....	55	18,577.00
Turtle Mountain.....	789	108,253.45	86	15,899.59	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma.....	2,549	220,874.28	404	42,027.16	830	50	780	64,103.00
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	8	8	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Ara- paho.....	339	33,797.98	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	23	3,677.86	3	.....	3	400.00
Otoe.....	95	10,915.79	17	2,213.74	3	2	1	80.00
Pawnee.....	74	8,356.31	34	2,918.58	29	11	18	1,615.00
Ponca.....	106	9,121.01	28	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,016.00
Sac and Fox.....	196	21,792.86	31	3,967.07	90	6	84	10,109.00
Seger.....	43	4,357.77	2	560.00	9	2	7	640.00
Seneca.....	857	52,139.08	189	12,429.46	308	3	305	17,409.00
Shawnee.....	631	53,202.46	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	15,151.00
Oregon.....	345	26,690.75	87	8,101.62	56	9	47	4,596.00
Klamath.....	39	5,912.27	5	802.72	14	6	8	1,280.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	21	1,438.78	16	1,460.72	9	.....	9	878.00
Umatilla.....	265	16,512.61	51	3,566.89	31	3	28	2,118.00
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00	2	.....	2	320.00
South Dakota.....	2,376	407,292.32	342	61,635.04	663	86	577	88,060.00
Cheyenne River.....	279	80,807.84	27	4,791.86	105	1	104	31,568.00
Crow Creek.....	90	14,687.26	57	9,242.47	40	2	38	6,629.00
Lower Brule.....	95	24,299.15	6	1,050.00	26	.....	26	5,452.00
Pine Ridge.....	553	105,446.52	156	31,922.29	102	66	36	6,776.00
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	69	12,193.54	17	7	10	2,096.00
Sisseton.....	203	20,821.72	9	884.14	70	3	67	8,113.00
Yankton.....	805	82,504.58	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,426.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	260	20,539.09	271	21,428.51	55	9	46	3,227.00
Colville.....	68	5,534.30	2	160.00	17	2	15	1,258.00
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	46	4,066.50	.....	.....	15	4	11	824.00
Taholah.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	14	1,814.36	1	163.85	3	1	2	136.00
Yakima.....	126	8,553.93	264	20,870.76	20	2	18	1,009.00
Wisconsin.....	1,249	53,872.04	230	12,164.85	119	1	118	6,111.00
Hayward.....	16	1,161.04	.....	.....	12	.....	12	788.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	12	874.14	7	538.10	4	1	3	243.00
La Pointe.....	100	7,881.53	18	1,650.54	29	.....	29	2,290.00
Oneida.....	1,083	41,596.03	204	9,896.21	55	.....	55	1,697.00
Red Cliff.....	38	2,359.30	1	80.00	19	.....	19	1,093.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	74	7,907.98	36	2,241.65	37	.....	37	4,000.00

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
1917.....	2,203	265,440.00
Total.....	12,097	1,380,318.25

TABLE 29.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	520	26,726.40	9,923	659,737.74
1917.....	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

* NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 30.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	343	30,376
Total, 1917.....	65	4,440
1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1	180
Seneca, Okla.....	15	750
Tulalip, Wash.....	3	160
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	4	270
Hayward, Wis.....	11	600
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	4	320
La Pointe, Wis.....	27	2,160

TABLE 31.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	59	17,904	482	.....
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916.....			4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat L., 539).

TABLE 32.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1916 (both included).				Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.					
		Total pro- duction.	Acreage.	Revenue.		Total pro- duction.	Acreage.	Revenue.			
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on pro- duction.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on pro- duction.	Bonus.	
Total.....				\$2,320,752	\$23,839,556	\$3,117,621				\$7,310,337	\$1,878,632
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	1 24							
New York: New York Agency.....	Oil (barrels) ² Gas (cubic feet) ²	10,022 320,429,109	1,900		17,425 6,533	743 702,737,730		2,675	2,032		
Oklahoma.....			2,738,571	2,289,194	23,785,037			875,175	7,308,209	1,877,464	
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.....		480		1 34						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Oil and gas.....		9,989	6,652				3,034			
Kiowa.....	do.....			32,543				12,287		27,716	
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	10,281,661	900,000	{ 32,543	6,225,342	1,943,919		116,145	2,614,176	1,668,720	
	Gas.....	(4)	(4)	{ 14,112	109,549	(4)		62,946	803,640		
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....	49,907	64,000	{ 57,033	1,844	(4)		52,527	31,538	21,185	
Pawnee.....	do.....	(4)	(4)	{ 6,842	7,103,170	(4)		29,100	28,585	11,000	
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	926,758	1,040	{ 74,335	72,141	(4)		1,040	80		
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....	(4)	35,305	{ 1,835,317	20,713	(4)		19,640	28,899	2,270	
Shawnee.....	do.....	(4)	1,868	{ 321,017	308,077	(4)		6,625	582,765	6,583	
Five Civilized Tribes (re- stricted lands).....	Gas.....	207,781,132	1,450,404	{ 4,694	13,551,598	21,408,173		698,471	3,555,569	140,000	
	Coal (tons).....	606,993	7,737	{ 4,694	46,417	(4)		(4)	64,715		
	Miscellaneous.....	(4)	101,745	{ 101,334	2,800	(4)		7,090	17,213		
	Coal (tons) ⁴	338,736,775	106,296	{ 144,922	3,335,149	2,846,996		109,407	1,222	105	
	Asphalt (tons) ²	54,383	9,800	{ 11,000	25,949	2,832		47,657	190,631		
Washington: Spokane.....	Miscellaneous.....							1,500	1,840		
Wyoming.....			70,603	31,534	30,561			1,380	570		
								32,142	15,639	96	
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....										
	Coal (tons).....	17,515	9,000	{ 7,650	207	6,449		7,869	5,018	1,168	
	Miscellaneous.....	1,990	1,562	{ 1,815		1,254		60	45	80	
	Oil (barrels) ²	1,180	9,307	{ 3,233	8	(4)		93	28		
	Coal (tons) ²	1,163	80,734	{ 18,836	30,346	32,689		24,080	10,548		
		356,687				163		40	16		

¹ From 1913 to 1914.² Unallotted; all other allotted.³ Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.⁴ Not reported.⁵ From 1912 to 1916.⁶ From 1914 to 1916.⁷ From 1911 to 1916.⁸ Partially reported.⁹ From 1907 to 1916.¹⁰ Limestone, barrels.

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		\$306,331.03
Arizona:		
Colorado River.....	Repairing employees' quarters.....	1,184.48
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4,375.44
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	18,342.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1,990.00
Pima.....	School, No. 90 (adobe).....	2,938.00
San Xavier.....	Day school, Indian Oasis.....	6,985.33
Do.....	Day school, Quojote.....	8,875.84
Do.....	Day school, Vamori.....	8,811.83
Western Navajo.....	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.....	22,602.00
California:		
Campo.....	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room.....	510.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Hospital, No. 48.....	14,051.51
Pala.....	Sewer system.....	4,000.00
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokia, day).....	3,374.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac.....	Log house for John Ojibway.....	600.00
Red Lake.....	Police quarters.....	812.54
Do.....	Steam boiler.....	800.00
Montana:		
Crow.....	Heating plant.....	4,067.82
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	17,400.00
Crow (Pryor).....	Laundry and employees' quarters.....	2,787.00
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5,500.00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18,947.00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878.00
Do.....	Material for school building and cottage.....	915.85
Fort Peck.....	Steel water standpipe.....	2,065.00
Tongue River.....	Two spiral fire escapes.....	910.00
Nebraska:		
Santee.....	Repairs to old bridge and one new span (Niobrara).....	5,868.80
Do.....	Office building.....	747.00
Nevada: Moapa River.....	One frame school building.....	1,777.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Heating system for sewing room and laundry.....	1,025.00
Do.....	Sewing room and laundry.....	5,362.58
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	11,955.59
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building, No. 12.....	7,550.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	5,600.00
Do.....	Steam heat for dormitory.....	1,247.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Refrigerating plant.....	1,199.00
Oklahoma:		
Chillico.....	Fire escapes.....	793.00
Bloomfield.....	Remodeling main building and two dormitories.....	8,514.90
Do.....	Water mains.....	1,700.00
Cheyenne Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium, No. 41.....	15,858.39
Euclaw School.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	2,600.00
Kiowa.....	Two frame quarters.....	6,499.00
Do.....	Repairs to hospital roof.....	558.30
Seger.....	Office building.....	2,950.59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	5,184.90
Do.....	Heating and plumbing supplies.....	710.00
Oregon: Klamath.....	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River.....	525.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Stokers.....	5,079.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Dairy barn.....	5,550.00
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage, stable, and coal house.....	2,745.00
Crow Creek.....	Two frame cottages.....	1,450.00
Do.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	13,229.45
Do.....	Frecting three bridges.....	2,743.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,612.47
Pierre.....	Steel water tank.....	1,580.00
Rapid City.....	Extension to sewer system.....	996.70
Rosebud.....	Frame dairy barn, No. 51.....	2,652.00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouse.....	1,535.00
Rosebud (Okreeh, day).....	Frame cottage and barn.....	1,894.00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1,686.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	3,532.10
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,190.00
Yankton.....	Boiler, etc.....	718.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	848.88
Washington:		
Cushman.....	Constructing concrete basement.....	560.00
Do.....	School building (Jamestown, day).....	708.00
Do.....	Coal house.....	754.71
Tulalip.....	Employees' cottage, No. 86.....	3,486.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward.....	Office and warehouse.....	1,083.97
Tomah.....	Electric generator and switchboard.....	2,372.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$283, 825. 46
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory, completing.....	1, 000. 00
Leupp (Winslow).....	Bridge.....	15, 000. 00
Pima.....	Three cottages.....	1, 974. 00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	2, 504. 22
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3, 105. 76
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6, 228. 97
Do.....	Office.....	3, 159. 65
Phoenix.....	Infirmiry.....	9, 358. 00
Rice Station.....	Concrete reservoir.....	1, 900. 00
Salt River.....	Farmer's cottage, barn, and tank.....	3, 170. 00
San Carlos.....	Piping, water main.....	1, 405. 20
California:		
Campo.....	Two three-room frame buildings.....	650. 00
Fort Bidwell.....	Lavatory annex, girl's building.....	2, 084. 50
Greenville.....	Concreting bottom of reservoir.....	1, 115. 00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1, 352. 54
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3, 750. 00
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1, 261. 00
Round Valley.....	Remodeling mess hall.....	322. 50
Do.....	Schoolhouse at Nokomis day school.....	1, 000. 00
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Repairs to cottages and office.....	1, 726. 81
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	2, 296. 81
Kansas Haskell.....	Stone and concrete work for barn.....	3, 907. 00
Minnesota:		
Pipestone.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5, 500. 00
Do.....	Digging big ditch.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Building roadway.....	1, 000. 00
White Earth.....	Building roadway.....	4, 666. 00
Do.....	Addition to Twin Lake school.....	1, 307. 00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 696. 54
Montana:		
Fort Belknap.....	School building (lodge pole).....	1, 223. 50
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 999. 00
Fort Belknap.....	One cottage (lodge pole).....	1, 022. 35
Nebraska: Genoa.....	Boiler, water and sewer.....	3, 580. 00
New Mexico:		
Mescalero.....	Cottage No. 94.....	2, 099. 29
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Schoolhouse No. 81.....	30, 000. 00
Navajo School.....	Completing boys' dormitory.....	690. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Schoolhouse and mess hall.....	53, 780. 00
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge.....	1, 173. 60
San Juan.....	Ice plant.....	1, 377. 00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3, 510. 76
Do.....	Material for two cottages.....	2, 400. 00
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 5.....	1, 200. 00
Oklahoma:		
Bloomfield.....	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Seminary.....	1, 990. 00
Euchec.....	Dairy barn.....	2, 000. 00
Eufaula.....	Employees' quarters No. 97.....	6, 794. 35
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.....	807. 00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain).....	Repairing boys' building.....	560. 00
Pawnee.....	Implement shed.....	1, 025. 09
Ponca.....	Bridge over Salt Fort (Whiteagle).....	5, 986. 67
Do.....	Laundry.....	3, 780. 69
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house.....	7, 200. 00
Do.....	Remodeling sewer.....	4, 700. 00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Refrigerator.....	600. 00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1, 094. 50
Lower Brule.....	Garage.....	665. 00
Do.....	One barn.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Repairs to water pipes.....	975. 00
Cheyenne River.....	Repairs to bridge at Whitehorse.....	485. 00
Pierre.....	Dairy barn.....	5, 000. 00
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	7, 000. 00
Yankton.....	Completion water system.....	2, 385. 55
Springfield.....	Cottage No. 113.....	4, 095. 00
Utah: Uintah.....	Heating plant hospital.....	3, 750. 00
Washington:		
Cushman.....	Day school building No. 73.....	1, 455. 00
Do.....	Water and sewer, Jamestown day school.....	1, 033. 00
Tulalip.....	Painting school buildings.....	2, 511. 00
Do.....	Gutters boys' and girls' dormitory.....	1, 199. 00
Spokane.....	Cottage.....	800. 00
Colville.....	Farmer's cottage.....	2, 303. 70

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees cottage.....	\$9,780.00
Hayward.....	Dairy barn.....	3,200.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Steel span bridge.....	4,180.00
Do.....	Hospital (remodeling trader's store).....	3,000.00
Do.....	Farmer's cottage.....	1,272.90
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters No. 109.....	1,700.00

Digger.....	730	80	12	100	2	1	1	3	390	2	2	75	75
Fort Bidwell.....	14,030	630	120	100	2	24	50	10	3	390	2	4,420	4,420
Fort Yuma.....	41,870	8,020	12	200	1	13	200	200	750	6	175	9,275	9,275
Greenville.....	5,000	500	25	20	1	13	200	200	750	6	175	3,908	3,908
Hoopa Valley.....	50,250	5,300	210	150	1	572	117	6	11,648	13	5	6,555	6,555
Makli.....	53,761	2,440	181	219	5	105	235	9	13	8	19	1,150	1,150
Pala.....	56,172	5,092	330	262	1	19	878	10	663	7	17	6,982	6,982
Round Valley.....	10,860	7,020	76	72	1	56	40	19	2,717	7	17	3,579	3,579
Tribal.....	7,237	.....	304	317	1	661	323	19	9	410	14	320	320
Soboba.....	84,443	3,278	310	210	10	540	60	8	5,715	20	14	1,541	1,541
Tule River.....	44,460	1,800	310	210	10	540	60	8	5,715	20	14	1,541	1,541
Colorado.....	218,975	830	1,362	47	2,139	500	90	3	1,950	4,050	14	1,541	1,541
Southern Ute.....	51,435	825	512	(*)	6	139	3	3,765	750	20	14	1,050	1,050
Ute Mountain.....	152,465	5	850	(*)	20	2,000	500	87	30	14,085	545	38	30
Tribal.....	15,075	.....	20	(*)	6	7,717	1,794	172	10,575	545	38	30	41,850
Florida: Seminole.....	4,100	1,500	5,373	3,033	55	13	1,050	105	3,510	44	38	30	60,659
Idaho.....	875,510	35,144	1,202	(*)	13	1,050	105	19	10,575	545	38	30	41,850
Coeur d'Alene.....	121,180	10,730	1,658	2,213	30	124,447	993	60	3,510	44	38	30	60,659
Fort Hall.....	379,185	4,239	2,513	820	12	1,300	500	5	690	4	5	53,335	53,335
Tribal.....	84,545	.....	80	80	5	1,001	215	27	5,497	25	34	5	53,335
Fort Lapwai.....	290,000	20,175	659	149	7	724	9	19	5,497	25	34	5	53,335
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	9,175	1,175	302	180	4	277	206	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	348,055	70,470	961	329	5	1,001	215	27	5,497	25	34	5	53,335
Kickapoo.....	724,043	62,043	831	149	7	724	9	19	5,497	25	34	5	53,335
Potawatomi.....	107,177	8,427	302	180	4	277	206	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan: Mackinac.....	17,955	2,005	45	.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	419,628	25,411	831	1,105	30	1,734	451	160	386	21,146	103	66	2
Fond du Lac.....	36,046	3,371	34	82	.....	97	.....	3	1,375	50	4	9	.....
Grand Portage.....	288	.....	140	130	6	70	20	4	2,690	14	2	2	.....
Leech Lake.....	32,512	1,122	15	31	2	5	1	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Lake.....	3,301	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	2,085	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	152,786	8,619	270	442	6	457	178	63	224	13,863	374	66	45
Tribal.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20,367
White Earth.....	192,520	11,650	410	420	16	1,100	250	90	155	3,028	19	8	1

¹ Includes some tribal stock also.
² Includes tribal stock belonging to the United States.
³ Unknown.
⁴ Included with horses and mules.
⁵ Over estimates last year.
⁶ Includes with cows and heifers.
⁷ As reported.
⁸ 1916 report.
⁹ Includes stock belonging to the United States.
¹⁰ High prices offered and scarcity of feed accounts for decrease in stock.
¹¹ Includes calves.

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.						Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, and poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaughtered.
Montana.....	\$6,631,364	\$76,598	18,510	15,581	423	52,490	26,542	1,171	4,005	252	1	754	117	\$647,402	\$40,938
Blackfeet.....	2,792,500		8,000	4,000	50	20,000	15,000	300						260,000	22
Tribal.....	263,600					3,900	450	113							
Crow.....	511,581	3,296	3,304	1,781	85	2,800	1,400	27		20		1 61	45	37,022	3,505
Tribal.....	837,330					2,800	1,400	27		77					
Flathead.....	846,599	61,499	2,605	1,360	112	5,180	1,335	126	3,005	60		175		243,701	10,015
Tribal.....	8,271					71	45	6		507			3		
Fort Belknap.....	206,420	1,300	1,000	1,500	30	1,200	270	20		20				12,000	2,140
Tribal.....	138,700					1,700	210	85		2,400				61,512	2,778
Fort Peck.....	414,260	6,020	2,000	2,340	40	1,925	500	50	1,000	10			24		
Tongue River.....	535,103	4,483	1,601	3,400	91	4,300	1,500	8		85	1			33,167	
Tribal.....	75,000					1,100	50	145		25,685		518	45		
Nebraska.....	403,725	59,359	2,193	1,005	2	385	112	16		8,925	685	10			
Omaha.....	217,850	35,650	3 1,175	625	2	175		8				10			
Santee.....	40,000	2 9,284	218	210		250	112	26		8,925	685				
Winnebago.....	145,875	13,425	800	240		160		2						(¹)	(¹)
Nevada.....	352,872	7,101	4,542	976	10	2,283	1,237	59	8	10,855		40	39	26,487	4,949
Fallon.....	9,942	922	85	96		3									
Fort McMeritt.....	9,335	40	290	(¹)	1	2				610				720	85
Moapa River.....	4,690	390	70	30			8			400	1			(¹)	(¹)
Nevada.....	19,950		319	(¹)		163	25			2,400		20		175	220
Walker River.....	31,590	1,165	178	200		300	65			195	12			2,567	998
Tribal.....	47,801					590	147	32		2,250	4				50
Western Shoshone.....	6 190,634	284	600	650	2	1,200	1,000			1,400	3	20	15	22,027	4,594
Tribal.....	3,600				7			24		3,600		8	24		
Reno: Special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000		25									(¹)	(¹)

New Mexico.	4, 127, 796	24, 486	20, 526	18, 090	1, 021	19, 072	4, 913	309	500, 118	39, 961	8, 814	16	1	600	47	201, 845	96, 092
Jicarilla.	7 126, 210	330	1, 403	(⁶)	60	400	65	6	6, 900	1, 245	920	3				12, 275	1, 107
Tribal.	7 161, 520	190	636	1, 400	47	500	25	9	9, 288	3, 400		10		7 600	40	11, 800	2, 400
Mescalero.	150, 600	250	636	1, 400	2	6	1, 600	400	65	26, 882							
Tribal.	105, 400		2	3, 000	205	1, 800	300	100	146, 000	1, 200	1, 200					(⁴)	(⁴)
Pueblo Bonito.	825, 500		3, 100	3, 000													
Tribal.	4, 000																
Pueblo day schools.	1, 163, 390	3, 925	3, 925	3, 200	171	7, 940	1, 500	425	84, 600	309	144		1			121, 870	40, 385
San Juan.	1, 182, 596	5, 296	11, 000	10, 000	500	4, 960	2, 012	80	7 193, 300	6, 550	6, 550	3				56, 900	52, 200
Zuni.	408, 580	5, 500	440	450	32	750	250	45	51, 000	375						6, 945	6, 400
North Carolina: Cherokee.	56, 250	13, 650	100	25		550	300	20	250							100, 370	21, 395
North Dakota.	1, 666, 413	9, 818	7, 469	3, 475	91	10, 713	3, 707	156	3, 502	16, 624	463	56	1	106		42, 695	3, 110
Fort Berthold. ²	486, 035	975	3, 894	(⁴)	43	2, 227	1, 240	73								57, 675	18, 285
Fort Totten. ⁹	62, 630	250	2, 373	2, 700	38	7, 770	2, 217	53	2	16, 161	463	59	1	106		(⁴)	(⁴)
Standing Rock.	920, 338	2, 433	2, 373	2, 700	38	7, 770	2, 217	53	2	16, 161	463	59	1	106			
Turtle Mountain.	196, 580	5, 080	952	425	10	700	250	30	3, 500								
Oklahoma.	1, 551, 487	67, 514	5, 573	1, 888	39	5, 547	4, 229	127	624	71, 896	2, 670	371		183	9	251, 355	29, 884
Cantonment.	45, 703	1, 087	415	250	13	55	35	7	20	15, 496		105		5	1	1, 260	455
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	141, 175	4, 545	993	218	15	133	103	7	1	23, 501	155	141		28	2	(⁴)	(⁴)
Kiowa.	7 150, 000	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)								
Osage.	672, 680	16, 710	1, 235	400	8	3, 300	4, 000	88	40	12, 435	1, 265	26		117	6	207, 500	26, 745
Ojib.	75, 948	2, 724	276	174		73	1		4							240	2, 288
Pawnee.	44, 308	5, 339	219	163	1	112		4		8, 221	1, 220	29		6			
Ponca.	62, 492	3, 982	480	151		85	25			2, 530	30	20		14		739	1, 230
Sac and Fox.	59, 258	5, 113	277	42		271	6	6		2, 318	25	8		12		1, 358	2, 186
Seger.	73, 296	1, 746	1, 370	7 250		775		1		2, 665		14					
Seneca.	7 146, 666	7 743				707	7 18		555							40, 228	
Shawnee.	79, 961	11, 372	564	240	2	676	41	11		4, 650	5	28		402		117, 970	5, 370
Oregon.	1, 239, 252	20, 925	4, 929	1, 461	152	12, 042	2, 029	131	548	20, 218		8		402		83, 000	
Klamath.	921, 770	2, 420	2, 050	500	34	11, 350	1, 600	10	10	20, 218							
Tribal.	9, 000	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Roseburg.	35, 000	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Siletz.	15, 320	1, 050	68	43		113	28	5	548							22, 800	3, 650
Umatilla.	12 249, 345	17, 155	1, 160	918	50	180		16								12, 170	1, 720
Warm Springs.	63, 150	290	397	401	23			23									
Tribal.	5, 667		14	2	14	2		5									

¹ Includes steers.
² 1916 report.
³ Includes colts.
⁴ Not reported.
⁵ Included with horses.
⁶ About 1,000 head, lost by starvation.
⁷ As reported.
⁸ Includes calves.
⁹ Overestimated last year.
¹⁰ Includes Red Moon.
¹¹ No record.
¹² Underestimated last year.
¹³ Included with horses and mules.

Wisconsin.....	452,492	24,017	1,936	896	22	1,637	131	30	44	47,380	3,060	195	93	14,415	11,802
Grand Rapids.....	74,380	2,364	300	325	2	15	6	2	.....	7,190	810	55	8	(4)	(4)
Hayward.....	19,560	1,710	100	100	6	150	25	10	.....	945	40	10	2	1,340	540
Keshena.....	90,564	4,533	6,922	229	.....	200	50	6	17	19,610	820	70	15	3,275	5,622
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,253	390	75	70	3	35	.....	2	.....	955	100	3	3	.....	.....
Laona.....	21,180	730	6,150	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,330	1,080	30	25	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	77,830	7,430	7,871	140	1	1,150	750	10	25	8,660	210	22	33	.....	.....
Oneida.....	138,680	6,040	815	(6)	.....	1,010	.....	(9)	.....	1,240	.....	5	2	9,800	5,640
Red Cliff.....	8,994	814	17	12	.....	27	.....	.....	2	450	.....	.....	5	(4)	(4)
Wyoming.....	706,216	2,318	830	1,600	131	6,613	2,667	267	200	7,794	.....	42	15	31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	417,508	2,318	902 ¹⁰	1,600	110	3,500	1,200	90	200	5,454	.....	42	15	31,100	2,650
Tribal.....	288,648	.....	28	.....	21	3,113	1,467	177	.....	2,340	.....	.....	30	.....	.....

- ¹ Includes some tribal stock also.
² Includes calves.
³ Includes steers.
⁴ No record.
⁵ As reported.
⁶ Includes ponies.
⁷ Decrease due to various conditions.
⁸ Included with horses and mules.
⁹ None; castrated.
¹⁰ Includes colts.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total....	\$37,209,436	\$3,579,521	\$1,349,207	\$18,375	\$15,125,625	\$1,705,682	\$1,153,084	\$14,277,942
Arizona.....	3,019,030	307,071	213,814	350	16,105	209,884	34,193	2,237,613
Camp Verde.....	34,035	29,150	300					4,585
Colorado River...	88,200	5,260	895			11,390		70,655
Fort Apache.....	373,641	68,758	12,050			12,881	19,672	260,280
Fort Mojave.....	97,815	1,350	5,800			10,390		80,275
Havasupai.....	8,075	2,755	240			1,920		3,160
Kaibab.....	5,640	1,457	60					4,123
Leupp.....	96,156	12,330	6,265		3,550	3,686		70,325
Moqui.....	201,600	26,200	28,800			6,850		139,750
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000			8,500	2,621	373,414
Phoenix.....	734,987		66,614					668,373
Pima.....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station.....	109,608		4,825					104,783
Salt River.....	37,150	11,750	3,475			1,720		20,205
San Carlos.....	145,654	84,960	5,000			12,450	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	60,309	9,843				15,697		34,769
Truxton Canon...	148,041	3,176	6,325					138,540
Western Navajo...	160,443	4,570	6,090			32,518		117,265
California.....	979,050	72,513	48,540	275	43,461	85,380	4,933	723,948
Bishop.....	32,933	1,280	100	125		440		30,988
Campo.....	11,668	2,285	200			1,100		8,083
Digger.....	9,435	9,435						
Fort Bidwell.....	80,972	650	675	150				79,497
Fort Yuma.....	88,419	750						87,669
Greenville.....	56,378		4,520					51,858
Hoopa Valley.....	97,547	10,500	16,275			6,075	1,800	62,897
Malki.....	17,050	13,930	110		1,900			1,110
Pala.....	70,724	12,780	1,620		41,486	4,260		10,578
Round Valley.....	85,331	5,012	425			488	2,905	76,501
Sherman Insti- tute.....	371,376		24,365			63,882		283,129
Soboba.....	41,451	13,885	250			9,135		18,181
Tule River.....	15,766	2,006			75		228	13,457
Colorado.....	102,450	34,009	2,989	60	2,140	13,790		49,462
Southern Ute...	66,628	20,323	1,850	60	2,140			42,255
Ute Mountain...	35,822	13,686	1,139			13,790		7,207
Florida: Seminole...	75	75						
Idaho.....	468,902	88,020	38,180		27,293	92,721	1,570	221,118
Coeur d'Alene...	62,990	49,902	1,635			980	570	9,903
Fort Hall.....	256,905	38,118	11,445		27,293	21,275		158,774
Fort Lapwai.....	149,007		25,100			70,466	1,000	52,441
Iowa: Sac and Fox...	88,636		82,340					6,296
Kansas.....	568,808	9,150	24,588			125,927		409,143
Haskell Institute.	476,680		24,388			119,797		332,495
Kickapoo.....	78,106		200			6,130		71,776
Potawatomi.....	14,022	9,150						4,872
Michigan.....	237,127	310	11,515					225,302
Mackinac.....	2,355	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant..	234,742		11,515					223,227
Minnesota.....	802,782	121,231	87,683			4,519	31,416	557,933
Cass Lake.....	16,010							16,010
Fond du Lac.....	36,889	7,525	25,124			80		4,160
Grand Portage...	9,482	9,132					350	25,688
Leech Lake.....	105,938	32,336	6,262					67,340
Nett Lake.....	30,334	4,200	175				271	25,688
Pipestone.....	166,301		5,500					160,801
Red Lake.....	147,374	22,947	24,297			4,439	6,795	88,596
Vermillion Lake..	80,480						24,000	56,480
White Earth.....	209,974	45,091	26,325					138,558

1 1916 report.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,551,218	\$376,473	\$64,437	\$740	\$386,926	\$114,445	\$19,340	\$588,857
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417	.....	.....	6,225	.....	108,934
Crow.....	343,362	121,316	20,165	.....	62,617	24,725	475	114,064
Flathead.....	404,558	76,873	945	.....	314,601	700	10,865	574
Fort Belknap.....	347,580	66,200	1,950	.....	8,208	47,970	5,000	218,252
Fort Peck.....	155,153	50,840	15,310	740	.....	12,985	.....	75,278
Tongue River.....	123,495	22,750	2,650	.....	1,500	21,840	3,000	71,755
Nebraska.....	428,200	80,820	8,418	.....	.....	23,485	.....	315,477
Genoa.....	316,956	.....	6,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,533
Omaha.....	29,040	5,555	.....	.....	.....	23,485	.....	.....
Santee.....	24,080	23,385	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	58,124	51,880	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,944
Nevada.....	330,183	49,310	31,298	23	330	44,121	.....	205,101
Carson.....	129,174	1,921	20,223	.....	.....	29,635	.....	77,395
Fallon.....	11,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,387
Fort McDermitt..	16,930	3,825	800	.....	70	3,785	.....	8,450
Mosapa River.....	6,845	300	495	.....	110	.....	.....	5,940
Nevada.....	76,624	8,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,025
Walker River.....	20,617	4,525	1,850	.....	.....	6,026	.....	8,216
Western Sho- shone.....	61,164	22,766	7,885	.....	150	4,675	.....	25,688
Reno, special agent.....	7,442	17,374	45	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,540,415	81,399	86,904	250	12,595	155,722	29,677	1,173,868
Albuquerque.....	321,415	9,220	11,270	.....	.....	48,940	.....	251,985
Jicarilla.....	165,492	35,876	20,777	.....	.....	14,034	11,677	83,128
Mescalero.....	152,443	14,698	19,045	.....	.....	14,905	10,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito..	145,438	.....	1,300	250	.....	9,040	.....	134,848
Pueblo day schools.....	140,004	1,725	16,224	.....	.....	13,430	.....	108,625
San Juan.....	240,733	19,630	6,700	.....	.....	29,723	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe.....	223,150	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,400
Zuni.....	151,740	250	8,838	.....	12,595	25,650	.....	104,407
New York Agency...	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cher- okee.....	124,425	330	.....	.....	.....	180	3,150	120,765
North Dakota.....	1,019,717	161,930	79,489	313	.....	81,496	.....	696,489
Bismarck.....	84,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,361
Fort Berthold ¹ ..	80,828	44,695	1,777	313	.....	25,993	.....	8,050
Fort Totten.....	196,074	7,729	6,185	.....	.....	4,310	.....	177,850
Standing Rock..	342,139	69,302	31,775	.....	.....	48,108	.....	192,954
Turtle Mountain.	84,765	34,256	19,587	.....	.....	3,085	.....	27,837
Wahpeton.....	231,550	5,948	20,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	205,437
Oklahoma.....	3,272,116	208,474	137,062	75	.....	251,844	.....	2,674,661
Cantonment.....	109,168	5,525	.....	75	.....	64,035	.....	39,533
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	407,700	23,439	20,803	.....	.....	87,984	.....	275,474
Chilocco.....	793,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793,045
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,085	50,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	580,075	42,950	59,950	.....	.....	77,324	.....	399,851
Osage.....	226,340	42,090	1,040	.....	.....	1,000	.....	182,210
Otoe.....	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000
Pawnee.....	136,184	31,531	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,278
Ponca.....	83,351	16,755	300	.....	.....	5,503	.....	60,793
Sac and Fox.....	53,815	14,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,390
Seger.....	178,957	10,414	3,101	.....	.....	900	.....	164,542
Seneca.....	27,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,521
Shawnee.....	113,698	6,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,388

¹ Increase due to land.

² 1916 report.

³ As reported.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$433,277		\$543			\$15,098		\$417,636
Armstrong Male Acad- emy.....	52,836							52,836
Bloomfield Seminary..	35,196							35,196
Cherokee Orphan School.....	49,556							49,556
Collins Insti- tute.....	18,325							18,325
Euche Boarding School.....	50,088					\$11,563		38,525
Eufaula Boarding School.....	36,615		\$150			3,535		32,930
Jones Male Academy..	31,500							31,500
Mokuskey Academy..	56,014		318					55,696
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	29,286		75					29,211
Tuskahoma Female Academy..	39,855							39,855
Wheelock Female Academy..	34,006							34,006
Oregon.....	752,469	\$19,731	7,935	30	\$9,319	14,735	\$37,760	662,959
Klamath.....	163,220	6,755	2,440		9,319	11,735	25,260	107,711
Roseburg.....	2,280	2,200		30			50	
Salem.....	344,323							344,323
Siletz.....	16,916	6,501	1,650					8,765
Umatilla.....	127,000	300	1,400				600	124,700
Warm Springs..	98,730	3,975	2,445			3,000	11,850	77,460
Pennsylvania: Car- lisle.....	559,367		27,525			91,593		440,249
South Dakota.....	2,864,967	627,877	297,876	6,610	27,700	290,314	189,132	1,425,458
Canton Asylum	144,042		144,042					
Cheyenne River..	376,161	183,676	41,581	4,845	1,200	43,610		101,249
Crow Creek.....	124,622	30,826	17,571	225		11,930		64,070
Flandreau.....	252,326	6,640	4,300			57,565		183,821
Lower Brule.....	132,531	64,626	6,275			8,850		52,730
Pierre.....	267,050		7,600		26,500	47,938		185,012
Pine Ridge.....	690,067	196,800	21,547	500		28,805	\$189,057	253,358
Rapid City.....	261,921	4,190	5,103			64,781		187,845
Rosebud.....	409,838	86,742	47,581	1,040		25,310	75	249,090
Sisseton.....	79,461	19,361	450					59,650
Springfield.....	32,196							32,196
Yankton.....	94,752	35,016	1,824			1,525		56,387
Utah.....	403,018	295,478	6,960		37,971	6,200	5,080	51,329
Goshute.....	2,970							2,970
Shivwits.....	9,355	230	145					8,980
Uintah and Ouray	390,693	295,248	6,815		37,971	6,200	5,080	39,379
Washington.....	1,692,607	781,339	59,277			67,790	51,778	732,423
Colville.....	192,458	67,607	4,968			59,180	35,258	25,445
Cushman.....	441,489	2,555	11,000					427,934
Neah Bay.....	9,095	4,161						4,935
Spokane.....	711,040	\$655,276	33,229				6,850	15,685
Taholah.....	20,935		800				750	19,385
Tulalip.....	209,036	27,941	6,555				1,415	173,125
Yakima.....	108,554	23,800	2,725			8,610	7,505	65,914

¹ As reported.² Includes forest reserve.³ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,423,124	\$43,650	\$25,237	\$665	.....	\$27,366	\$726,555	\$599,651
Grand Rapids....	962	237	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Hayward.....	123,297	2,536	4,875	.....	.....	20,761	25	95,100
Keshena.....	878,831	31,330	11,847	.....	.....	3,710	726,290	105,654
Lac du Flambeau	88,002	750	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,682
Laona.....	1,500	1,215	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	8,122	7,142	125	665	.....	150	40	.....
Oneida.....	69,607	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,147
Red Cliff.....	3,520	440	540	.....	.....	2,020	200	320
Tomah.....	185,738	.....	4,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,003
Wittenberg.....	63,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,545
Wyoming: Shoshone	359,928	158,432	6,565	.....	\$12,421	4,170	18,500	159,840
State totals.....	22,589,324	3,517,757	1,349,207	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,153,084	14,277,942
Miscellaneous.....	14,620,112	61,764	.....	8,984	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	12,884	12,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppres- sion.....	1,650	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	18,984	.....	.....	18,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Indian Office.....	58,230	58,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendences.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1917.....	\$655,512,661	\$432,225,913	\$351,398,172	\$10,937,166	\$21,011,127	\$12,040,371	\$5,561,664	\$31,277,413	\$223,286,748	\$102,724,836	\$76,428,522	\$44,133,390
1916.....	653,418,462	427,097,647	349,073,600	11,093,545	16,101,825	12,635,814	4,860,244	33,932,619	225,720,815	105,815,540	75,624,227	44,231,048
1915.....	652,462,436	435,116,841	368,530,944	11,363,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,993	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,074	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,967	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,283	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,270,073	2,641,906	4,229,988	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,477	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	4,193,633	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona.....	53,617,740	11,171,842	3,316,677	4,000	3,507	383,680	369,050	7,094,928	42,445,898	30,076,696	12,162,528	206,674
Camp Verde.....	2,460	2,460				230	1,000	1,230	4,753,714	4,674,000	22,500	57,214
Colorado River.....	5,232,123	478,409	366,100		2,860	23,200	7,000	79,249	9,164,049	5,523,840	3,616,493	23,716
Fort Apache.....	9,685,749	521,700				1,700	3,500	516,500				
Havasupai.....	34,010	19,590				2,900		15,990	14,420			
Kaibab.....	243,092	23,875			5	2,050	600	21,220	219,217	206,217	13,000	
Leupp.....	1,456,340	645,000				3,500	23,250	618,250	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Moqui.....	2,695,000	854,000				47,000	12,000	795,000	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	15,507,753	3,360,894			642	48,000	65,000	3,247,252	12,146,859	4,646,859	7,500,000	
Pima.....	5,900,847	1,963,125				56,000	85,000	435,722	3,037,722	3,857,722	80,000	
Salt River.....	1,503,860	894,010				32,000	23,000	71,570	609,850	595,150	14,700	
San Carlos.....	3,660,051	150,650				21,000	7,000	122,050	3,509,401	2,639,340	773,925	96,136
San Xavier.....	4,433,958	1,801,804				137,000	128,000	736,567	2,682,154	2,682,154		
Truxton Canon.....	2,192,049	432,375				2,500	2,800	18,650	996,498	824,980	141,910	29,608
Western Navajo.....	9,033,792	4,956,525	2,167,078	1,915,000	34,069	6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,674	1,759,674		
California.....						197,440	101,080	541,888	4,077,267	3,117,675	931,037	28,555
Bishop.....	418,051	338,051	255,200		921	10,000	8,500	63,430	80,000	80,000		
Campo.....	112,149	39,111				5,300	2,250	31,471	73,038	72,838	200	
Digger.....	17,240	12,455	9,000			2,500	7,500	14,830	4,785			
Fort Bidwell.....	224,211	199,211	128,500	40,000	931	8,250	19,000	41,570	25,000	58,000	25,000	2,935
Fort Yuma.....	854,605	789,670	721,800			7,000	4,000	7,200	64,935	58,000	4,000	
Greenville.....	246,986	229,896	196,320			10,000	5,500	50,250	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Hoopa Valley.....	2,604,582	1,995,124	118,000	1,800,000	9,374	12,000	5,500	56,346	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Malik.....	2,126,031	1,111,996				29,900	25,750	56,197	259,613	258,613	1,000	
Pala.....	488,050	228,437	127,690			31,700	13,850	86,061	7,719	320	7,237	162
Round Valley.....	841,434	833,715	610,568	75,000	9,386	46,000	6,700	90,743	398,594	385,994	12,600	
Soboba.....	521,412	122,818				25,700	6,375	90,743	398,594	385,994	12,600	
Tule River.....	579,041	56,041			1,081	9,000	1,500	44,490	523,000	67,000	456,000	

Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,278	233,920	4,000	127,458	13,000	10,000	208,900	698,828	513,225	15,075	170,528
Southern Ute.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	.....	11,000	10,000	56,435	154,473	.....	.....	154,473
Ute Mountain.....	826,278	281,922	.....	.....	127,458	2,000	.....	152,465	544,555	513,225	15,075	16,055
Florida: Seminole.....	115,846	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	111,746	111,746	.....	.....
Idaho.....	15,579,376	12,593,368	10,859,060	142,500	217,843	368,000	188,000	817,965	2,986,208	1,445,877	1,301,045	239,286
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,987,572	2,689,879	2,068,025	115,000	183,674	160,000	30,000	133,180	297,693	68,863	14,000	214,830
Fort Hall.....	5,248,322	3,930,198	3,410,655	.....	14,358	88,000	38,000	379,155	1,318,124	761,614	544,545	11,965
Fort Lapwai.....	7,343,682	5,973,291	5,380,380	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,600	1,370,391	615,400	742,500	12,491
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	28,337	13,000	2,500	9,175	676,124	310,607	1,500	364,017
Kansas.....	3,879,608	3,680,071	2,622,973	.....	233,354	280,034	90,155	453,555	199,537	.....	.....	199,537
Kickapoo.....	1,972,417	1,896,333	1,315,081	.....	110,685	161,534	65,155	240,878	76,084	.....	.....	76,084
Potawatomi.....	1,907,191	1,783,738	1,304,892	.....	122,669	118,500	25,000	212,677	123,453	.....	.....	123,453
Michigan: Mackinac.....	498,007	497,534	165,556	81,962	53,061	155,000	14,000	27,955	473	.....	.....	473
Minnesota.....	17,752,525	9,480,840	5,777,490	163,000	1,081,862	1,630,150	287,600	540,738	8,271,685	1,136,670	1,137,493	5,997,522
Fond du Lac.....	1,099,140	582,591	303,000	10,000	181,545	42,000	9,000	37,046	516,549	.....	.....	516,549
Grand Portage.....	1,310,961	90,778	50,000	25,000	15,490	.....	.....	288	220,183	.....	.....	172,183
Leech Lake.....	2,089,315	1,228,401	509,214	40,000	212,675	408,000	16,000	42,512	860,914	38,000	10,000	860,914
North Lake.....	936,678	649,707	558,849	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	2,501	286,971	.....	.....	286,971
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	70,454	70,454	45,500	.....	14,069	8,400	2,000	2,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	3,564,887	406,914	.....	.....	94,128	90,000	60,000	102,786	3,157,673	1,061,420	1,102,883	993,360
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	24,000	.....
White Earth.....	9,657,390	6,451,995	4,310,927	18,000	555,548	1,075,000	200,000	282,520	3,205,395	37,250	600	3,167,545
Montana.....	51,905,508	25,084,151	17,199,097	813,965	759,402	549,224	456,000	5,306,463	26,821,357	17,262,787	7,434,101	2,124,469
Blackfeet.....	9,217,217	6,087,774	3,025,100	.....	.....	160,174	90,000	2,792,500	3,149,443	2,136,187	941,200	72,056
Crow.....	12,622,967	5,578,902	4,355,167	2,000	495,154	120,000	95,000	511,551	7,044,965	5,531,107	858,930	654,930
Flathead.....	12,322,292	5,446,285	3,476,100	732,500	159,086	145,000	87,000	846,599	6,876,007	1,652,893	4,508,271	714,843
Fort Belknap.....	6,108,550	238,650	.....	.....	10,230	13,000	9,000	206,420	5,869,900	5,539,200	330,700	.....
Fort Peck.....	7,775,227	7,125,521	6,342,730	79,465	70,516	74,550	144,000	414,260	649,706	.....	.....	649,706
Tongue River.....	3,859,255	627,019	.....	.....	24,416	36,500	31,000	535,103	3,232,236	2,403,400	795,000	33,836

1 Data incomplete.
2 Includes \$2,520,911, tribal stock.
3 Includes interest payments on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,369,290 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.
4 Includes tribal stock.
5 As reported.
6 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebraska.....	\$10,127,793	\$9,690,898	\$8,361,162	.....	\$395,011	\$388,000	\$143,000	\$403,725	\$436,895	\$172,367	.....	\$264,528
Omaha.....	5,358,158	5,152,109	4,200,000	.....	334,259	288,000	112,000	217,850	206,049	150,000	.....	55,049
Santee.....	838,732	770,892	655,140	.....	60,752	11,000	4,000	4,800	67,840	.....	.....	67,840
Winnebago.....	3,980,903	3,767,897	3,506,022	.....	.....	89,000	27,000	145,875	163,006	22,367	.....	140,639
Nevada.....	3,087,543	1,667,667	1,009,510	\$8,000	4,981	70,430	267,075	307,671	1,419,876	1,350,404	\$63,401	6,071
Fallon.....	148,047	145,047	125,180	.....	.....	7,800	2,125	9,942	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	64,135	55,895	35,530	.....	.....	4,000	7,000	9,365	8,240	8,240	.....	.....
Mojave River.....	161,490	161,490	155,000	.....	.....	850	750	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	681,930	30,430	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2,200	21,950	651,500	639,500	12,000	(3)
Walker River.....	521,825	404,098	351,800	.....	708	11,000	8,000	32,590	122,727	74,926	47,801	(3)
Western Shoshone.....	1,058,543	430,134	.....	.....	.....	14,500	222,000	193,634	628,409	618,738	3,600	6,071
Reno, special agent.....	446,573	440,573	342,000	8,000	4,273	26,000	25,000	35,300	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	22,762,242	6,336,296	316,832	1,140,000	70,670	700,175	212,815	3,895,804	16,425,946	11,352,318	4,961,140	112,488
Itcarilla.....	2,190,556	1,610,530	316,832	41,140,000	5,498	11,175	10,815	126,210	580,026	292,785	191,520	95,721
Mescalero.....	5,501,670	259,703	.....	.....	65,103	28,000	16,000	150,600	5,241,967	619,800	4,605,400	16,767
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,704,500	825,500	.....	.....	.....	(^a)	(^a)	825,500	1,879,967	61,875,000	4,000	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	4,876,283	1,670,427	.....	.....	37	405,000	93,000	1,172,390	3,205,856	3,132,136	73,720	.....
San Juan.....	5,593,628	1,331,628	.....	.....	32	86,000	33,000	1,212,596	4,268,000	4,204,000	64,000	.....
Zuni.....	1,889,605	638,508	.....	.....	.....	170,000	60,000	408,508	1,251,097	1,228,597	22,500	.....
New York: New York Agency	4,498,521	584	.....	.....	584	.....	.....	.....	4,497,937	4,442,350	.....	55,587
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	945,228	160,588	.....	.....	23,108	71,980	6,250	59,250	784,640	588,000	192,000	4,640
North Dakota.....	25,539,608	23,367,761	20,466,105	.....	303,693	620,425	261,125	1,716,413	2,171,847	1,157,784	.....	1,014,063
Fort Berthold.....	3,955,618	2,598,437	1,738,789	.....	28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	1,357,181	1,157,784	.....	199,397
Fort Totten.....	1,468,490	1,232,108	.....	.....	34,832	67,000	70,000	62,530	2,020	.....	.....	2,020
Standing Rock.....	15,704,759	14,892,113	13,565,208	.....	159,537	187,000	50,000	930,368	812,646	.....	.....	812,646
Turtle Mountain.....	4,410,741	4,410,741	3,930,000	.....	81,161	148,000	40,000	211,580	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oklahoma.....	265, 275, 321	218, 173, 781	200, 491, 157	8, 682	11, 433, 736	3, 371, 460	1, 239, 910	1, 628, 836	37, 101, 540	14, 897, 575	780, 000	21, 423, 965
Cantonment.....	956, 268	984, 588	750, 885		213, 371	95, 000	63, 000	45, 703	1, 680			1, 680
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4, 019, 474	4, 019, 474	3, 448, 320		8, 749, 458	144, 463	37, 145	176, 175	620, 647			620, 647
Five Civilized Tribes.....	192, 852, 250	166, 691, 830	157, 942, 380		1, 072, 878	(⁶)	415, 000	150, 000	26, 160, 412	8 14, 880, 225	780, 000	10, 500, 187
Kiowa.....	19, 694, 108	16, 426, 888	13, 919, 010	(⁷)	498, 493	1, 470, 885	490, 000	672, 680	3, 267, 220			3, 267, 220
Osage.....	19, 694, 281	16, 426, 888	10, 488, 918		119, 190	80, 500	32, 000	75, 948	6, 024, 305			6, 024, 305
Otoe.....	2, 026, 825	1, 670, 369	1, 351, 631		143, 408	104, 317	9, 200	55, 647	356, 456	6, 480		349, 976
Pawnee.....	2, 393, 623	2, 217, 187	1, 904, 615		125, 802	179, 650	32, 000	67, 082	176, 436			176, 436
Ponca.....	3, 193, 925	3, 095, 324	2, 689, 338		161, 622	175, 265	26, 805	59, 258	98, 201	4, 800		98, 401
Sac and Fox.....	1, 626, 653	1, 236, 536	1, 873, 690	1, 482	143, 355	135, 680	43, 150	73, 746	390, 113			390, 113
Seger.....	1, 973, 856	1, 973, 856	1, 577, 975		108, 306	187, 850	43, 660	168, 666	6, 070			(⁸)
Seneca.....	4, 332, 157	4, 326, 087	3, 852, 605		102, 953	17, 900	47, 950	79, 961				
Shawnee.....	1, 940, 654	1, 940, 654	1, 691, 890		268, 107	370, 000	161, 000	1, 350, 585	32, 838, 340	3, 480, 775	29, 180, 967	276, 598
Oregon.....	44, 866, 422	11, 928, 082	7, 373, 490	2, 404, 900	50, 741	133, 000	38, 000	937, 770	25, 970, 991	2, 169, 000	23, 709, 000	92, 991
Klamath.....	28, 941, 382	2, 970, 391	1, 270, 880	540, 000	96, 717	115, 000	65, 000	75, 000			195, 000	29, 201
Roseburg.....	2, 673, 698	2, 673, 698	521, 981	1, 800, 000	15, 566				237, 001	12, 800	260, 000	154, 406
Siletz.....	661, 387	424, 386	374, 500	19, 000	97, 299	105, 000	28, 000	259, 345	435, 706	1, 038, 975	5, 255, 967	
Umatilla.....	5, 442, 950	5, 007, 244	4, 509, 200	8, 400	7, 784	17, 000	30, 000	63, 150	6, 294, 642			
Warm Springs.....	7, 147, 005	852, 363	696, 929	37, 500								
South Dakota.....	58, 381, 853	50, 607, 585	41, 462, 671	59, 000	2, 059, 792	1, 448, 875	847, 400	4, 729, 847	7, 774, 298	2, 306, 138	235, 584	5, 232, 546
Canton Asylum.....	2, 088	2, 088			2, 088	350, 000	80, 000	693, 750	2, 606, 175	1, 402, 700	27, 789	1, 175, 686
Cheyenne River.....	10, 711, 652	8, 105, 477	6, 864, 852		51, 293	115, 000	55, 000	328, 500	108, 208			108, 208
Crow Creek.....	2, 970, 721	2, 862, 513	2, 312, 720		1, 471	20, 000	7, 000	8, 150	3, 056			3, 056
Flandreau.....	123, 677	120, 621	84, 000		41, 880	50, 000	50, 000	179, 785	189, 733	76, 000	64, 145	49, 588
Lower Brule.....	2, 183, 168	1, 993, 435	1, 662, 770	9, 000	162, 757	225, 000	295, 000	1, 882, 742	1, 334, 888	525, 438	107, 800	701, 650
Pine Ridge.....	16, 196, 287	14, 861, 399	12, 245, 900	50, 000	862, 557	93, 000	185, 000	1, 320, 474	2, 924, 312	392, 000	35, 850	2, 586, 462
Rosbud.....	14, 324, 122	11, 399, 810	8, 938, 779		299, 974	245, 375	95, 000	158, 777	395, 706			395, 706
Sisseton.....	7, 339, 012	6, 943, 306	6, 144, 180		520, 897	350, 500	80, 400	157, 669	212, 190			212, 190
Yankton.....	4, 531, 126	4, 318, 936	3, 209, 470		337, 274	89, 910	58, 200	450, 505	4, 256, 558	603, 920	34, 875	3, 617, 763
Utah.....	6, 912, 850	2, 656, 292	1, 720, 403			1, 500	500	11, 465	40, 020	40, 020		
Goshute.....	53, 485	13, 465				2, 600	1, 700	4, 385	15, 500			
Shivwits.....	24, 185	3, 685				85, 810	56, 000	434, 655	4, 201, 038	548, 400	34, 875	3, 617, 763
Ute and Ouray.....	6, 835, 180	2, 634, 142	1, 720, 403		337, 274							

¹ Data incomplete.
² Ponca not included.
³ Included in Western Shoshone.
⁴ Tribal timber.
⁵ Not reported.
⁶ Estimated.
⁷ Included in value of land.
⁸ Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.
⁹ Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Washington.....	44, 519, 546	29, 922, 926	22, 997, 368	4, 019, 860	1, 155, 356	451, 288	512, 604	786, 450	14, 596, 620	3, 820, 798	10, 554, 554	221, 268
Colville.....	14, 573, 882	10, 392, 988	8, 179, 320	600, 000	495, 950	184, 753	447, 400	485, 555	4, 180, 894	1, 863, 702	2, 235, 365	81, 827
Cushman.....	723, 593	629, 433	513, 664	28, 750	30, 666	22, 800	7, 040	26, 513	94, 160	.....	.....	94, 160
Neah Bay.....	385, 346	87, 989	17, 000	4, 000	871	32, 325	5, 949	27, 844	297, 357	.....	275, 000	.....
Spokane.....	2, 809, 048	1, 540, 352	990, 880	392, 590	45, 000	62, 000	13, 500	36, 392	1, 288, 696	421, 845	820, 375	26, 476
Taholan.....	7, 234, 254	1, 370, 795	350, 892	953, 377	2, 117	41, 650	10, 000	12, 759	5, 863, 459	1, 512, 894	4, 345, 339	5, 226
Tulalip.....	4, 506, 339	4, 506, 339	2, 442, 626	1, 496, 023	335, 748	107, 750	28, 715	95, 477	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	14, 287, 084	11, 395, 030	10, 502, 986	545, 130	245, 004	(2)	(2)	101, 910	2, 892, 054	.....	2, 878, 475	13, 579
Wisconsin.....	20, 094, 268	7, 430, 238	3, 247, 374	172, 297	2, 346, 245	845, 300	293, 930	525, 092	12, 664, 080	3, 748, 124	6, 398, 537	2, 517, 369
Grand Rapids.....	796, 248	337, 940	60, 000	.....	69, 051	100, 000	25, 000	83, 889	458, 308	277, 200	3, 400	177, 708
Hayward.....	792, 582	791, 569	594, 500	75, 000	69, 259	29, 000	3, 750	20, 060	1, 013	1, 000	.....	.....
Keshena.....	11, 778, 498	344, 130	.....	.....	188, 066	54, 500	11, 000	110, 564	11, 434, 368	3, 085, 340	6, 009, 367	2, 339, 661
Lac du Flambeau.....	864, 819	738, 894	353, 994	29, 297	87, 108	216, 000	31, 200	21, 295	125, 925	102, 089	23, 836	.....
Leona.....	271, 537	72, 257	.....	.....	35, 377	12, 800	2, 300	21, 780	199, 280	199, 280	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	3, 278, 167	2, 833, 031	800, 767	28, 000	1, 526, 434	315, 000	65, 000	97, 830	445, 136	83, 215	361, 921	.....
Onaida.....	2, 029, 403	2, 029, 403	1, 312, 043	.....	350, 000	56, 000	152, 680	158, 680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	283, 014	283, 014	126, 070	40, 000	40, 950	62, 000	3, 000	10, 994	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4, 093, 622	2, 164, 494	1, 610, 249	.....	73, 677	23, 000	40, 000	417, 568	1, 929, 128	829, 000	1, 044, 635	55, 443

¹ Data incomplete.² No data.

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,334	2,137	3,197	\$3,589,887	3,481	\$2,530,122	1,853	\$1,059,765
Total schools.....	2,817	781	2,036	1,919,313	1,264	1,070,608	1,553	848,705
Total agencies.....	2,517	1,356	1,161	1,670,574	2,217	1,459,514	300	211,060
Arizona.....	708	321	387	450,953	452	308,073	256	142,880
Camp Verde schools.....	4	.....	4	3,140	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	4	1	2,090	4	1,490	1	600
Colorado River School.....	13	6	7	8,550	5	4,320	8	4,230
Colorado River Agency.....	22	15	7	14,415	19	11,775	3	2,640
Fort Apache schools.....	30	10	20	19,115	17	12,835	13	6,280
Fort Apache Agency.....	42	26	16	25,280	39	23,700	3	1,580
Fort Mojave schools.....	16	5	11	10,680	6	5,220	10	5,460
Havasupai School.....	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School.....	3	.....	3	2,320	1	1,300	2	1,020
Kaibab Agency.....	2	2	.....	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School.....	12	5	7	8,520	4	3,900	8	4,620
Leupp Agency.....	16	12	4	8,730	16	8,730	.....	.....
Moqui schools.....	39	15	24	21,280	15	11,300	24	9,990
Moqui Agency.....	34	16	18	20,392	28	16,582	6	3,810
Navajo schools.....	68	30	38	43,220	28	20,940	40	22,280
Navajo Agency.....	47	32	15	26,385	42	23,045	5	3,340
Phoenix School.....	73	16	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670
Pima schools.....	43	12	31	27,830	19	16,700	24	11,130
Pima Agency.....	41	26	15	27,875	33	22,575	8	5,300
Rice Station School.....	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,900	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,200
Salt River Agency.....	12	9	3	6,290	11	5,690	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	4	6	7,690	3	4,030	7	3,660
San Carlos Agency.....	51	33	18	30,223	48	28,423	3	1,800
San Xavier schools.....	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760
San Xavier Agency.....	19	11	8	10,330	16	8,710	3	1,620
Truxton Canon School.....	14	3	11	9,510	4	3,960	10	5,550
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5	.....	5	3,120	4	2,520	1	600
Western Navajo schools.....	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,380	13	7,500
Western Navajo Agency.....	20	10	10	11,443	20	11,443	.....	.....
California.....	303	98	205	186,107	188	122,732	115	63,375
Bishop schools.....	10	2	8	6,195	4	3,555	6	2,640
Bishop Agency.....	6	5	1	2,760	5	2,160	1	600
Campo School.....	5	2	3	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2	.....	960	2	960	.....	.....
Digger Agency.....	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell schools.....	20	.....	20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	2	5	4,340	7	4,340	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,100	9	7,150	12	6,950
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	6	4	5,512	8	4,192	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,940	7	5,980	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	19	11	8	12,190	6	5,370	13	6,820
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	8	9	8,873	17	8,873	.....	.....
Malki School.....	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency.....	16	8	8	6,045	14	4,865	2	1,180
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	10	5	7,733	14	7,013	1	720
Round Valley schools.....	8	.....	8	6,140	4	4,220	4	1,920
Round Valley Agency.....	16	6	10	8,805	14	7,125	2	1,680
Sherman Institute.....	63	9	54	46,220	29	25,310	34	20,910
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	5,910	3	3,240	6	2,670
Soboba Agency.....	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640	.....	.....
Tule River schools.....	7	.....	7	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300
Colorado.....	47	16	31	32,440	35	26,350	12	6,090
Southern Ute schools.....	11	2	9	8,230	5	5,350	6	2,880
Southern Ute Agency.....	17	7	10	10,270	15	9,370	2	900
Ute Mountain School.....	3	.....	3	2,740	1	1,750	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,880	2	1,320
Idaho.....	107	34	73	74,104	79	57,524	28	16,580
Cœur d'Alene schools.....	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Cœur d'Alene Agency.....	18	7	11	12,755	16	11,434	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	5	15	14,480	12	9,800	8	4,680

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non-Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency.....	23	14	9	\$14,808	22	\$13,808	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,060	15	8,980
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	13	5	8	11,482	13	11,482		
Iowa.....	24	12	12	15,650	10	8,270	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Sanatorium....	21	10	11	13,950	7	6,570	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Agency.....	3	2	1	1,700	3	1,700		
Kansas.....	89	19	70	68,152	48	40,612	41	27,540
Haskell Institute.....	66	6	60	52,320	33	29,340	33	22,980
Kickapoo School.....	13	8	5	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	2		1,697	2	1,697		
Potawatomi School.....	1		1	1,500	1	1,500		
Potawatomi Agency.....	7	3	4	4,345	6	3,625	1	720
Michigan.....	41	14	27	28,910	18	14,980	23	13,930
Mount Pleasant School....	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,900	22	13,210
Mackinac Agency.....	4	1	3	3,800	3	3,080	1	720
Minnesota.....	267	137	130	173,828	177	125,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School.....	6	5	1	3,340	2	1,600	4	1,740
Fond du Lac schools.....	5	1	4	3,440	3	2,840	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	16	9	7	10,885	11	8,225	5	2,660
Grand Portage School.....	3		3	2,270	1	1,200	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,620	4	2,220	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency.....	39	23	16	27,388	37	26,108	2	1,280
Nett Lake School.....	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Nett Lake Agency.....	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,592	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	26	12	14	17,410	14	10,550	12	6,860
Red Lake schools.....	21	9	12	12,240	10	6,690	11	5,550
Red Lake Agency.....	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,573	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School....	14	8	6	8,980	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools.....	36	11	25	23,670	15	13,030	21	10,640
White Earth Agency.....	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,480	4	2,700
Montana.....	350	166	184	230,255	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	13,040	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency.....	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,905	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	24	5	19	17,360	13	10,860	11	6,500
Crow Agency.....	65	34	31	40,253	61	37,433	4	2,820
Flathead School.....	2		2	3,200	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	33	14	19	24,633	32	23,913	1	720
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,185	4	4,300	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency.....	31	16	15	19,913	30	19,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	20	9	11	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency.....	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,933	1	900
Tongue River schools.....	19	7	12	12,750	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency.....	39	25	14	25,583	36	23,423	3	2,160
Nebraska.....	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School.....	42	12	30	28,930	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Omaha Agency.....	8	4	4	5,897	7	5,297	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	9	7	2	6,325	9	6,325		
Winnebago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnebago Agency.....	21	8	13	14,648	13	9,348	8	5,300
Nevada.....	118	49	69	77,258	69	50,303	49	26,955
Carson School.....	32	12	20	25,550	10	12,940	22	12,610
Fallon schools.....	9		9	5,265	5	3,320	4	1,945
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,370	3	1,370		
Fort McDermitt School....	7	3	4	4,685	4	3,185	3	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	3,180	1	1,500	3	1,680
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		552	3	552		
Nevada schools.....	10	4	6	6,120	2	1,900	8	4,220

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Nevada Agency.....	11	8	3	\$6,089	9	\$4,769	2	\$1,320
Walker River School.....	4	.....	4	3,220	2	2,120	2	1,100
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	6,734	10	6,074	1	660
Western Shoshone schools..	8	1	7	5,520	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency..	14	9	5	8,349	12	7,029	2	1,320
New Mexico.....	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Albuquerque School.....	44	14	30	31,110	22	17,280	22	13,830
Jicarilla School.....	16	5	11	10,800	6	5,200	10	5,600
Jicarilla Agency.....	51	24	27	28,330	50	27,610	1	720
Mescalero School.....	10	3	7	7,140	3	3,180	7	3,960
Mescalero Agency.....	33	17	16	20,820	29	18,460	4	2,360
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	24	6	18	15,100	7	6,520	17	8,580
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	17	9	8	11,350	17	11,350	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	50	14	36	29,805	14	11,860	36	17,945
Pueblo day schools agency..	40	25	15	27,722	29	20,762	11	6,960
San Juan schools.....	26	8	18	17,310	11	9,120	15	8,190
San Juan Agency.....	41	31	10	20,598	40	19,878	1	720
Santa Fe School.....	40	18	22	26,370	19	14,270	21	12,100
Zuni schools.....	21	7	14	12,940	8	5,800	13	7,140
Zuni Agency.....	12	6	6	8,585	10	7,145	2	1,440
New York Agency.....	3	.....	3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
Cherokee schools.....	29	10	19	17,610	16	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee Agency.....	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,257	1	720
North Dakota.....	278	145	133	161,346	175	108,686	103	52,660
Bismarck School.....	13	5	8	8,400	5	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold schools.....	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	21	11	17,925	30	16,065	2	1,860
Fort Totten schools.....	44	19	25	26,290	17	12,260	27	14,030
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,620	11	6,960	1	660
Standing Rock schools.....	46	15	31	28,855	17	14,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock Agency.....	67	49	18	33,063	56	27,343	11	5,720
Turtle Mountain schools...	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency...	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,568	3	1,160
Wahpeton School.....	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,060	13	7,460
Oklahoma.....	926	275	651	747,184	580	527,149	346	220,035
Cantonment School.....	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Cantonment Agency.....	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	17	8	9	11,900	7	5,400	10	5,900
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	21	8	13	15,322	16	12,122	5	3,200
Chilchoo School.....	55	17	38	40,800	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa schools.....	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Kiowa Agency.....	62	32	30	38,650	48	30,790	14	7,860
Osage School.....	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Osage Agency.....	39	8	31	48,830	33	42,930	6	5,900
Otoe School.....	12	1	11	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	2	5	4,860	6	4,140	1	720
Pawnee School.....	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	10	4	6	7,325	8	5,705	2	1,620
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,090	7	6,220	9	3,870
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,167	9	7,567	1	600
Red Moon School.....	5	1	4	1,900	3	1,300	2	600
Sac and Fox School.....	1	.....	1	1,650	1	1,650	.....	.....
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,565	10	7,005	2	1,560
Seger School.....	18	3	15	11,200	7	5,180	11	6,020
Seger Agency.....	11	5	6	6,995	8	5,675	3	1,320
Seneca School.....	16	5	11	11,190	8	6,420	8	4,770
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	12,280	10	7,520	9	4,760
Shawnee Agency.....	8	5	3	4,955	7	4,355	1	600

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	443	118	325	\$400,545	291	\$289,850	152	\$110,695
Muskogee Agency.....	283	98	185	292,712	230	241,762	53	50,950
Schools—supervisor.....	12	4	8	13,050	8	8,610	4	4,440
Armstrong Academy.....	16	4	12	10,420	7	5,470	9	4,950
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Cherokee Training.....	15	4	11	9,700	5	3,670	10	6,030
Collins Institute.....	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	14	.....	14	9,293	5	4,133	9	5,160
Eufaula Boarding.....	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	14	3	11	9,720	7	5,700	7	4,020
Mekuskey Academy.....	16	.....	16	9,840	6	4,275	10	5,565
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	3	12	9,375	6	4,530	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	15	.....	15	9,270	4	3,120	11	6,150
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,525	3	1,500	13	8,025
Oregon.....	183	66	117	134,335	116	93,775	67	40,560
Klamath schools.....	24	4	20	15,530	11	9,060	13	6,470
Klamath Agency.....	32	11	21	27,048	27	23,048	5	4,000
Roseburg School ¹	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Roseburg Agency.....	6	.....	6	6,500	4	5,200	2	1,300
Salem schools.....	53	14	39	39,910	27	23,660	26	16,250
Siletz schools.....	2	1	1	2,270	2	2,270	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	4,125	6	3,405	1	720
Umatilla School.....	13	6	7	8,960	5	4,320	8	4,640
Umatilla Agency.....	10	6	4	5,669	8	3,929	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools.....	15	6	9	9,720	7	5,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency.....	20	13	7	13,003	18	11,563	2	1,440
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School..	67	7	60	51,430	37	30,530	30	20,900
South Dakota.....	687	305	382	392,774	459	273,354	228	119,420
Canton Asylum.....	25	.....	25	15,360	12	9,380	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools.....	26	5	21	17,880	12	10,630	14	7,250
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	39	19	18,843	54	16,923	4	1,920
Crow Creek School.....	13	4	9	9,170	6	5,280	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency.....	30	16	14	18,101	24	13,961	6	4,140
Flandreau School.....	41	19	22	28,140	16	13,900	25	14,240
Lower Brule School.....	12	3	9	8,220	5	4,440	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency.....	19	9	10	11,789	18	10,889	1	900
Pierre School.....	25	5	20	17,250	11	9,420	14	7,830
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	17	73	54,540	43	34,320	47	20,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	79	20	46,191	95	43,091	4	3,100
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	16	12,000	17	9,640
Rosebud schools.....	68	9	59	46,850	35	31,670	33	15,180
Rosebud Agency.....	79	53	26	33,480	68	26,480	11	7,000
Sisseton School.....	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	11	9	2	6,430	10	5,650	1	780
Springfield School.....	8	2	6	5,420	2	1,500	6	3,920
Yankton School.....	15	9	6	10,060	7	5,940	8	4,120
Yankton Agency.....	17	5	12	11,330	16	10,610	1	720
Utah.....	61	26	35	42,681	51	37,801	10	4,880
Goshute School.....	2	.....	2	1,300	1	1,000	1	300
Goshute Agency.....	3	1	2	1,610	2	1,310	1	300
Shivwits School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,330	6	6,070	6	3,260
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	38	18	20	27,397	37	26,677	1	720
Washington.....	244	87	157	173,581	178	135,721	66	37,860
Colville schools.....	15	3	12	10,690	9	8,390	6	2,300
Colville Agency.....	37	12	25	27,563	35	25,943	2	1,620
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,260	20	18,040	16	9,220
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	4,860	6	3,660	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	4	3	1	1,800	3	1,200	1	600

¹ No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.*

State and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane schools.....	7	2	5	\$4,620	4	\$3,720	3	\$900
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	13,383	18	11,003	5	2,380
Taholah schools.....	3	5	3	3,280	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	7,059	10	7,059		
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,470	14	11,540	15	8,930
Tulalip Agency.....	20	8	12	13,625	19	13,025	1	600
Yakima School.....	18	10	8	13,050	8	7,410	10	5,640
Yakima Agency.....	28	13	15	21,101	24	17,921	4	3,180
Wisconsin.....	222	101	121	148,222	128	97,382	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School ¹	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	4		4	3,140	3	2,540	1	600
Hayward schools.....	24	7	17	15,350	10	7,340	14	8,010
Hayward Agency.....	8	5	3	4,025	7	3,365	1	660
Keshena schools.....	21	7	14	16,175	9	9,940	12	6,235
Keshena Agency.....	35	26	9	20,798	28	17,038	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	7	11	12,280	9	7,420	9	4,860
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,424	5	3,044	2	1,380
Laona School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	3,520	4	3,520		
La Pointe School.....	1		1	2,750	1	2,750		
La Pointe Agency.....	14	5	9	11,295	14	11,295		
Oneida School.....	24	15	9	13,830	10	7,090	14	6,740
Red Cliff School.....	3		3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	4,980	7	4,260	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	8	22	19,170	11	8,600	19	10,570
Wittenberg School.....	19	11	8	10,910	7	4,580	12	6,330
Wyoming.....	65	28	37	46,960	53	40,280	12	6,680
Shoshone School.....	19	3	16	14,760	10	10,000	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency.....	46	25	21	32,200	43	30,280	3	1,920

¹ No school; paid from school appropriation.TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	122	\$189,700	20	\$43,850	102	\$145,850
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	4	7,800	1	2,500	3	5,300
Liquor.....	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction.....	9	16,650	1	2,750	8	13,900
Health.....	25	35,920	1	3,000	24	32,920
Schools.....	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,300
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,550	1	3,000	6	10,550
Menominee.....	21	21,970	1	1,600	20	20,370
Special agents.....	10	17,120	7	14,000	3	3,120
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		

¹ \$10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	232	\$293,930	14	\$27,700	218	\$266,230
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation.....	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	¹ 74	71,400	2	4,000	¹ 72	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	14	12,445	1	1,600	13	10,845
Montana.....	15	18,805	2	3,000	13	15,805
Billings.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Crow.....	8	9,580	1	1,500	7	8,080
Fort Belknap.....	5	7,425	1	1,500	4	5,925
Tongue River.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	20	29,850	1	2,000	19	27,850
Utah.....	56	62,250	2	3,800	54	58,450
Salt Lake.....	¹ 17	30,300	1	1,800	¹ 16	28,500
Uintah.....	19	25,950	1	2,000	18	23,950
Washington: Yakima.....	¹ 43	55,100	1	2,100	¹ 42	53,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	16	17,080	1	2,000	15	15,080
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	16	13,935	2	1,080	14	12,855
Special allotting agent.....	1	(²)	1	(²)	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	2,700	.....	.....	3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	765	.....	.....	1	765
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,670	.....	.....	3	2,670
South Dakota.....	4	3,720	.....	.....	4	3,720
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100	.....	.....	2	2,100
Rosebud.....	2	1,620	.....	.....	2	1,620
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	54	59,400	18	32,400	36	27,000
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000	.....	.....
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	35,640	3	6,200	32	29,440
Chicago.....	21	21,450	1	2,200	20	19,250
San Francisco.....	6	6,170	1	2,000	5	4,170
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

¹ Temporary or for emergency.² \$8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 40.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,075	4,570,742
School.....	¹ 2,817	1,919,313
Agency.....	¹ 2,517	1,670,574
Field investigating and supervising force.....	122	189,700
Irrigation service.....	232	293,930
Allotment service.....	16	13,935
Heirship work.....	54	59,400
Probate work.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	35	35,640
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	262	338,250

¹ School and agency includes 2,137 Indians earning \$979,783.

TABLE 41.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1916.....		\$7,664.42
Received:		
July, 1916.....	\$882,670.19	
August, 1916.....	74.85	
September, 1916.....	100.63	
October, 1916.....	59.51	
November, 1916.....	13.07	
December, 1916.....	11.49	
January, 1917.....	196.01	
February, 1917.....	57,297.21	
March, 1917.....	50,649.33	
April, 1917.....	21,730.91	
May, 1917.....	15,055.33	
June, 1917.....	22,851.99	
		1,050,710.52
Total on hand and received.....		1,058,374.94
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1916.....	\$881,845.00	
August, 1916.....		61.96
September, 1916.....		16.26
October, 1916.....		4,072.77
November, 1916.....		11.49
December, 1916.....		4.01
January, 1917.....		265.36
February, 1917.....		25.20
March, 1917.....		17,396.06
April, 1917.....		130.87
May, 1917.....		99.30
June, 1917.....		
		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....		154,446.66

TABLE 43.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1917.*

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	{Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000.... Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600.... Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000....	{Vol. 7, p. 99.... Vol. 11, p. 614.... Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235, 614....	{ \$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	{Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820.... Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825....	{Vol. 7, pp. 212, 236, 614....	{ 920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 16, p. 720	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.	Vol. 13, p. 632	6,000
Navajo.....	For support of schools.....	Treaty of July 25, 1868, art. 6.	Vol. 13, p. 667	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated.	Vol. 19, p. 236; vol. 15, p. 658.	80,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.	do.	10,000
Do.....	(Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	{Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.... do.	{do.	{ 500
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	do.	do.	5,400
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	Vol. 12, p. 172.	200
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 442.	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.	do.	1,000
Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 46.	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee, Sioux of Nebraska.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 16, p. 638.	1,600
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do.	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 236; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	do.....	30,000
Total.....				725,560

TABLE 44.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		3, 733		\$961, 029. 97
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	49	\$294. 42	14, 426. 58
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	9	1, 079. 57	9, 716. 13
Kansas.....		36		18, 067. 45
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	29	577. 37	16, 743. 73
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	7	189. 10	1, 323. 72
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	370	111. 76	41, 351. 20
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	30	65. 68	1, 970. 40
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	16	159. 21	2, 547. 40
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	183	154. 81	28, 331. 59
Oklahoma.....		747		411, 915. 51
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	100	310. 76	31, 076. 90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....			
Red Moon.....	do.....			
Seger.....	do.....			
Kiowa ¹	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	416	326. 27	135, 728. 32
Do. ²	do.....	109	768. 17	83, 730. 60
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	23	500. 64	11, 514. 72
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	18	47. 83	860. 94
Osage.....	Osage.....	61	3, 819. 76	129, 237. 13
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	20	988. 34	19, 766. 90
Oregon.....		98		21, 468. 39
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	71	208. 39	14, 795. 89
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	27	247. 12	6, 672. 50
South Dakota.....		1, 850		400, 166. 34
Cheyenne River ¹	Sioux.....	40	114. 41	4, 576. 78
Do. ²	do.....	69	248. 14	17, 121. 66
Crow Creek.....	do.....	116	166. 76	19, 344. 75
Lower Brule.....	do.....	7	138. 81	971. 67
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	504	117. 60	59, 272. 64
Rosebud.....	do.....	127	122. 37	15, 541. 82
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	916	292. 35	267, 792. 60
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	71	218. 93	15, 544. 42
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	1	240. 07	240. 07
Wisconsin.....		344		10, 828. 91
Keshena.....	Menominee.....	52	84. 11	4, 373. 85
Do.....	do.....	292	22. 10	6, 455. 06

¹ 5 per cent.² 4 per cent.³ 3 per cent.TABLE 45.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1917.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$3, 369, 290. 42	\$3, 289, 347. 75	\$79, 942. 67	\$1, 046, 723. 10	\$1, 126, 665. 77
Choctaw.....	1, 800, 907. 64	1, 759, 620. 26	41, 287. 38	603, 673. 00	644, 960. 38
Chickasaw.....	618, 666. 99	602, 885. 95	15, 781. 04	200, 004. 12	215, 785. 16
Cherokee.....				31, 897. 28	31, 897. 28
Creek.....	917, 813. 90	895, 891. 54	21, 924. 36	204, 731. 78	226, 656. 14
Seminole.....	31, 899. 89	30, 950. 00	949. 89	6, 416. 92	7, 366. 81

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 46.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	161,096	<i>Pounds.</i> 147,129,727	\$1,345,621.59	224	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,013	\$3,092.73
San Francisco.....	52,628	5,901,296	291,253.27	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis.....	38,009	136,932,018	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total.....	251,733	89,963,041	1,966,867.40	.....	.....	.....

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	7,276	<i>Pounds.</i> 28,720	\$19,918.97	<i>Per cent.</i> 26.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 65.8
San Francisco.....	126	278	233.17	10.3	11.2	12.2
St. Louis ⁴	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	49.7	4.8	22.8
Total.....	9,611	34,908	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

¹ A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.² Included with freight.³ Decrease.⁴ Closed Mar. 31; from Apr. 1 to June 30 all business was handled by Chicago warehouse.

Total number of shipments (packages).....	261,598
Total weight.....	90,008,853
Total value.....	\$1,994,676.97

TABLE 47.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.	
					Total.	Per cent. ²
Chicago.....	\$3,950.00	\$239.82	\$20,621.46	\$4,475.58	\$29,286.86	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.00	7,598.00	1,116.07	11,127.07	3.81
St. Louis ³	1,508.33	186.17	11,502.36	2,055.41	15,252.27	4.55
Total.....	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.06	55,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,116.23	3.53
Saving over 1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,450.03	.79

¹ Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.² Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.³ Closed Mar. 31, 1917.⁴ Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual letting during the months of May and June.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

A.		E.	
	Page.		Page.
Able-bodied male adults.....	121	Employees in Indian Service:	
Account, commissioner's, 1917.....	205	female.....	199
Agricultural lands.....	121	male.....	199
acreage.....	121	miscellaneous field.....	203
cultivated by Indians.....	121	Office of Indian Affairs.....	69, 205
irrigation.....	171	recapitulation.....	205
Allotments:		school and agency.....	199
acreage allotted.....	86	Employment of Indians.....	130
acreage unallotted.....	86	wages earned.....	116, 130
approved.....	174		
Indians without.....	78		
irrigation.....	171		
leased.....	121, 126		
number.....	86		
number made.....	174		
patents in fee issued.....	176		
removal of restrictions on sale lands.....	179		
timber on.....	165		
under ditch.....	171		
used for grazing.....	126		
Allottees:			
living on reservations.....	78		
lands cultivated by.....	121		
sale of inherited lands by.....	175		
Area of Indian lands.....	86, 89		
B.		F.	
Basketry.....	109	Farming by Indians.....	121
Beadwork.....	109	crops raised.....	116, 171
Births.....	133	<i>See also</i> Agricultural.	
Blanket weaving.....	109	Farms:	
Buildings:		demonstration.....	162
erected.....	181	experimentation.....	163
under construction.....	182	Federal supervision, Indians under.....	78
		Fishing.....	109
		Five Civilized Tribes:	
		incomes.....	119
		population.....	69, 75
		production, minerals and royalty.....	180
		removal restrictions and disposal lands..	179
		tribal funds in Oklahoma banks.....	210
		Forestry. <i>See</i> Timber.	
		Freedmen.....	69, 75, 179
		Full blood, populations.....	70
		Funds:	
		in bank, individual.....	194
		in treasury, tribal.....	194
		Five Civilized Tribes, in banks.....	210
		treaty liabilities, United States to Indian	208
		tribes.....	210
		trust, interest on.....	116
		payments made.....	116
		tribal, pro rata shares paid.....	210
		<i>See also</i> Moneys.	
C.		G.	
Cattle. <i>See</i> Stock.		Grazing.....	126
Churches among Indians.....	81	acreage used by Indians.....	126
Church-going Indians.....	81	lands, area.....	126
Citizen Indians.....	81	leased.....	126
Clothing, citizen Indians who wear.....	81		
Commissioner's account, 1917.....	205		
Competency certificates issued.....	179		
Crimes by Indians and whites.....	81		
Crops.....	116, 171		
<i>See also</i> Products.			
D.		H.	
Deaths.....	133	Hospitals.....	138
Disbursements.....	206	capacity.....	138
Disease.....	133	patients treated.....	138
Indians examined for.....	133	Housing of Indians.....	133
Dress, citizen Indians who wear.....	81	families living in houses.....	133
		families living in tents, tepees.....	133

I.	Page.	N.	Page.
Implements belonging to Indians, value.....	194	Noncompetents, sale of lands of.....	175
Incomes of Indian tribes.....	116		
Industries, native.....	109, 116	O.	
Inherited land:		Office Indian Affairs:	
patents issued.....	176	employees.....	69, 205
sale.....	176	work and force since 1899 compared.....	69
Irrigated lands:		Oil, production.....	180
cultivated by Indians.....	171		
cultivated by whites.....	171	P.	
leased.....	171	Patents in fee.....	176
Irrigation:		applications for.....	176
areas irrigable.....	168	Indians under Federal jurisdiction hold- ing.....	78
expenditures.....	168	issued missionary organizations.....	108
lands cultivated.....	171	issued to Indians.....	176
miles of ditches on reservations.....	171	Population.....	69, 116, 145
projects, area under.....	168	Pottery.....	109
Issues to Indians:		Poultry. <i>See</i> Stock.	
miscellaneous supplies.....	116, 141	Products. <i>See</i> Crops.	
rations.....	116, 141	Property:	
L.		individual.....	194
Labor, Indian moneys, proceeds from.....	116	tribal.....	194
Lace making.....	110	Government, valuation.....	190
Lands:			
agricultural.....	121	Q.	
area.....	86	Quapaw, removal restrictions from disposal lands.....	179
assigned to mission organizations tem- porarily.....	108		
belonging to Indians, value.....	194	R.	
cultivated.....	121	Rations:	
grazing.....	126	Indians receiving.....	141
patented to missionary organizations....	108	value of those issued.....	141
proceeds of sales.....	116, 206	Reservations:	
receipts and disbursements, 1917.....	206	areas unallotted.....	86, 89
removal of restrictions.....	179	authority for establishing.....	89
sales.....	175	<i>See also</i> Lands.	
<i>See also</i> Grazing, Inherited, Irrigation, Leases, Mineral, Reservations, Timber.		Restrictions on sale lands, removal.....	179
Leases:			
allotted lands.....	121, 126	S.	
income from.....	116, 121, 126	Sales of land:	
irrigated lands.....	171	noncompetent sales.....	175
mining.....	180	inherited-land sales.....	175
tribal lands.....	121, 126	Sanatoria.....	138
Liabilities, treaty, of United States to Indian tribes.....	116, 208	Sawmills.....	165
Liquor:		Schools:	
sale to Indians; convictions and sen- tences.....	164	appropriations for, since 1876.....	162
seizures made.....	164	attendance, 1917.....	152
suppression.....	164	attendance, 1877 to 1917.....	161
Live stock. <i>See</i> Stock.		capacity and enrollment.....	152
Logging. <i>See</i> Timbers.		children eligible to attend.....	145
		children ineligible to attend.....	145
M.		children in school.....	145
Marriages:		Indians of school age.....	145
legal.....	81	population.....	145
plural.....	81	recapitulation.....	151
tribal custom.....	81	Sheep raising.....	184
Mineral lands:		Stock:	
leased.....	180	belonging to Indians.....	184
production and royalty.....	180	milk cows, number of families using....	133
Missionaries among Indians, number.....	81	purchased.....	184
Missionary organizations:		slaughtered.....	184
lands assigned for temporary use.....	108	sold.....	116, 184
lands patented to.....	108	tribal.....	184, 185
Moneys, individual Indian.....	194	Stock-raising industry.....	126
<i>See also</i> Funds.			

T.	Page.
Timber:	
acreage.....	165
belonging to Indians, value.....	165, 194
cut, value.....	116, 165
cut, quantity and value.....	165
on allotments.....	165
on unallotted lands.....	165
quantity and stumpage value.....	165
Tents, tepees. <i>See</i> Housing.	
Trachoma.....	133
Treaties, obligations arising from.....	116, 208
Trust fund. <i>See</i> Funds.	
Tuberculosis.....	133

V.	Page.
Valuation of property. <i>See</i> Property.	
Vital statistics.....	133
Voting Indians.....	81

W.

Wages. <i>See</i> Employment.	
Wagons belonging to Indians, value.....	194
Warehouses, Indians:	
volume of business.....	211
expense.....	211







